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ABSTRACT

The two reports contained in this document are products of the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the ninth in a series of national surveys designed to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and over. The Main Findings report provides details of the National Household Survey methodology as well as information on prevalence, trends, and correlates of drug use. The Population Estimates report presents estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian and noninstitutionalized population of the United States, presenting estimates separately first for the total population and then for Whites, Hispanics, and Blacks. For each drug there are eight tables which are arranged to facilitate group comparisons. The data for the total population are presented by sex for each of the four age groups. Data in the remaining seven tables for each racial or regional category are presented first by age, then by sex, and finally for the total population in that racial or regional category. A section on prevalence estimates for specific drugs presents data for the illicit use of any drug. This is followed by data for the prevalence of the individual licit and illicit drugs. The frequency and regularity of drug use among past year users are documented. Data is also provided on the frequency of use in the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol. (LLL)

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NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE:

MAIN FINDINGS 1988

National Institute on Drug Abuse
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
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Rockville, Maryland 20857

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

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1. INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF STUDY

This report presents the Main Findings of the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The 1988 survey provides information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among members of the U.S. household population aged 12 and older. Specifically, this report:

- provides data about the prevalence of use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco for the total household population and for four age groups: youth, young adults, middle adults, and older adults;

- examines the demographic correlates of the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco; and

- provides information about frequency and patterns of illicit drug and alcohol use, trends in drug, alcohol, and cigarette use since 1972, problems resulting from use, and perceptions of the risk from using drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

The 1988 NHSDA is the ninth in a series of studies designed to measure the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse sponsored the first two studies conducted in 1971 and 1972. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has sponsored the NHSDA since 1974. NIDA funded the 1985 and 1988 surveys with additional support from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Support also came from the Department of Education for the 1988 survey. Researchers from the Research Triangle Institute in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, conducted the 1988 study.

Two other volumes present findings from the 1988 study:

- National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988. This report provides estimates of the percentages and numbers of people in the U.S. household population who have used illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco in their lifetimes, in the past year, and in the past month.

- National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1988. This report summarizes key findings drawn primarily from data in the current volume on the prevalence of use and information on demographic characteristics of users, frequency of use, patterns of use, trends in use, and perceptions of risk from use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

OVERVIEW OF NHSDA MAIN FINDINGS REPORT

The 1988 NHSDA examined the following drugs or classes of drugs:

- marijuana (including hashish),
- cocaine (including crack),
- inhalants,
- hallucinogens (including PCP),
- heroin,
- nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics),
- alcohol,
- cigarettes, and
- smokeless tobacco.

A composite measure, "any illicit drug use," was constructed to refer to any use of illicit drugs (including marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, and heroin), as well as nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs. This measure captures the overall prevalence of illicit drug use in the lifetime, in the past year, or in the past month. This measure receives considerable attention for the first time in the 1988 report. Throughout the report, use in the past month is also referred to as current use.

Although the relative amount of attention given to a particular drug or class of drugs has varied across the reports, there has been sufficient continuity in the series to chart trends in drug use over the past decade and a half. Indeed, the stability of the core questions about drug use is a hallmark of the NHSDA survey series. In each survey, patterns of drug use have been assessed in terms of use of each drug or class of drugs in the past month, in the past year, and in the respondent's lifetime.

Despite the continuity of design in assessing drug use throughout the survey series, the NHSDA has been sufficiently flexible to permit examination of special procedures and topics. In 1979, the NHSDA oversampled respondents from rural areas, and in 1985 and 1988, it oversampled blacks and Hispanics to increase the reliability of estimates of drug use of these important groups. In 1982, the NHSDA devoted considerable attention to medical as well as nonmedical use of stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics. In the 1979 and 1982 surveys, the nominative technique was used to elicit supplementary information about the prevalence of heroin. In the 1985 and 1988 surveys, additional questions about cigarettes and other tobacco products, such as smokeless tobacco, were included, as were questions about the ways cocaine was used. In 1988, additional information was also gathered about the form of cocaine known as "crack" and sharing needles for injection of drugs. Also, in 1985 and 1988, the consequences of use of various drugs received considerable attention.

The principal demographic correlates of drug use presented in this and previous reports on the NHSDA are:

- age,
- sex,
- race/ethnicity,

- density of population,
- region of residence,
- educational attainment among those 18 years old and older, and
- current employment status among those 18 years old and older.

The categorization of variables and presentation of results have changed over the survey years. In studies before 1985, race/ethnicity was generally dichotomized into white and nonwhite, with Hispanics not classified consistently in either category. Beginning in 1985, three mutually exclusive categories--white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic--were used as well as an "other" group when totals were presented. The "other" category includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, Pacific Islanders, and Asians. Similarly, before 1985, age was generally presented for three age groups: persons aged 12-17, 18-25, and 26 and older. The 1985 and 1988 reports used this classification only in the presentation of trend data. Otherwise, persons aged 26 and older were divided into two groups: persons aged 26-34 and those aged 35 and older.

Statistical tests of significance have been computed for the demographic and cross-year differences reported in the text. Differences in rates of use were tested for statistical significance using z tests. A difference in rates is defined as "(statistically) significant" when (taking into account the size of the sample and the variation among sample members) there is a .95 or greater probability that the two populations being compared actually have different prevalence rates. If the rate of use is low, however, statistically significant differences may not be found even though the rate for one year or group may be 50 percent to 100 percent higher or lower than for the comparison year or group. For example, if the rate for one group is 1 percent and for another group is 1.5 percent, the difference between these groups is unlikely to be statistically significant because the magnitude of the difference (one-half of a percentage point) is so small that there is no way to detect if the two groups truly differ in their rates of use or if the difference is due to sampling error. In general, most differences discussed in the text were significant at the .05 level or lower. Some differences that were substantively interesting, but not statistically significant, are also discussed, however.

Estimates (of percentages) considered to be unreliable were omitted from tables. For purposes of this report, an estimate of a percentage was considered to be unreliable if the standard error was equal to or greater than 50 percent of the estimated value.

In the tables that report drug use by demographic characteristics, results are presented for each demographic characteristic separately. However, it is recognized that for some comparisons this reporting may yield misleading conclusions if the effects of the particular characteristic are confounded with age or another characteristic. For example, effects observed to be associated with education may also be related to age in that older age groups are less well educated and younger age groups have not yet completed their education. Although multivariate analyses would allow the examination of the separate effects of two or more demographic characteristics, they are not reported here. The reader is, however, cautioned about the possible confounding effects of education and employment with age. The reader is also cautioned that the "other" employment category may include different types of people in the four age groups; students are likely to be more common in the two younger age groups, the retired and disabled more common in the oldest age group, and homemakers included in the three older age groups. The differential composition of the "other" category should be taken into account in comparisons of employment groups. Cautionary notes are provided in the text where appropriate.

Definitions of key terms, including drugs and demographic characteristics, are found in Appendix A for the 1971-1982 surveys and in Appendix B for the 1985 and 1988 surveys.

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The NHSDA is the only study that produces estimates of drug use among members of the household population in the continental United States. The survey is an appropriate technique for estimating prevalence rates for different drugs, because it reports much drug use that does not ordinarily come to the attention of administrative, medical, or correctional authorities and therefore is not included in official statistics. In-person interviews with a large national probability sample seem to be the best way to estimate drug use in virtually the entire population of the United States.

Although the NHSDA is useful for many purposes, it has certain limitations. First, the data are self-reports of drug use, and their value depends on respondents' truthfulness and memory. Although some experimental studies have established the validity of self-report data in similar contexts and the NHSDA procedures were designed to encourage honesty and recall, some under- and over-reporting may have taken place. Second, the survey is cross-sectional rather than longitudinal. That is, individuals were interviewed only once and were not followed for additional interviews. The surveys therefore provide an overview of the prevalence of drug use at specific points in time rather than a view of how drug use changes over time for groups of individuals. Third, because the target population of the survey is defined as the household population of the continental United States, a small proportion (less than 2 percent) of the population is excluded. The subpopulations excluded are those in noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., military installations, college dormitories, group homes), those in institutional group quarters (e.g., prisons, nursing homes, treatment centers), and those who had no permanent residence (the homeless and residents of single rooms in hotels). If the drug use of these groups differs from that of the household population, the NHSDA may provide slightly inaccurate estimates of drug use in the total population. This may be particularly true for prevalence estimates of rarely used drugs such as heroin.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Essentially, the methodology used for the 1988 NHSDA was the same as that used for each of the eight previous surveys. The target population for the 1988 NHSDA, as for previous surveys, was the household population aged 12 and older of the coterminous United States. Alaska and Hawaii have not been included in the sample since the first survey because of logistic and cost considerations. The sample design was a multi-stage area probability sample. A national probability sample of households in the coterminous United States was selected from 100 primary sampling units. The 1988 sample design used a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-household selection procedure to meet specified precision constraints for subgroups defined by age and minority group membership. To reduce survey costs, the design sampled Hispanics at higher rates in geographic areas where they were concentrated. The basic plan involved several selection stages: the selection of primary areas (e.g., counties), subareas (area segments) within these primary areas, sample households within subareas, and one or two eligible residents (if any) within these households.

To reduce the number of required screenings, two selections per household were allowed in some Hispanic and black households containing 12- to 17-year-olds. Two interviews were always conducted in those Hispanic and non-Hispanic black households with a 12- to 17-year-old resident (one always with a 12-17 year old), unless one of the selected respondents refused or was otherwise unavailable for interview. A total of 40,006 listings were screened to identify sufficient households to yield the Hispanic and black age-domain samples. In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed using a random sampling procedure. Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members. The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12-17, 18-25, 26-34, and ≥35) and three race/ethnicity groups (Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; white, not of Hispanic origin; and black, not of Hispanic origin). The within-household selection procedure was designed to minimize the effect of unequal weighting caused by selecting only one person per household for interview (or two in Hispanic and black homes) with 12- to 17-year-olds.

After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. At the conclusion of data collection for the study, sample weights that reflect the various stages of sampling described above were constructed. The sample weights were then adjusted to account for sample persons who could not be found at home or who refused to participate. Finally, these weights were post-stratified to census projections of population counts for Hispanic origin by age group and race by age group. This adjusted weight is the analysis weight used in estimation.

THE FIELD EXPERIENCE

The field work for the 1988 NHSDA was directed by senior staff members at Research Triangle Institute. They were assisted by 10 field supervisors, each of whom supervised 14 to 33 interviewers. During the course of the field work, 218 persons were trained as interviewers; 19 percent were members of a minority group, 12 percent were bilingual, and 14 percent were males. A total of 8,814 completed interviews were obtained between September 13, 1988, and February 28, 1989. Eighty-seven percent of the interviews were conducted by December 31, 1988, and the median completion date for the survey was November 5, 1988. A completed interview had to contain, at a minimum, data on use of marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, and cigarettes in the respondent's lifetime.

Strategies for ensuring high rates of participation (described briefly in Appendix C) resulted in a response rate of 77 percent and a total of 8,243 completed interviews for the original selection of cases. In an attempt to increase the count of non-Hispanic, nonblack interviews to the target sample size, 1,104 cases that were originally screened out were refielded, resulting in 571 additional completed interviews. Of the 8,814 completed interviews, 4,551 were with whites (i.e., non-Hispanic, nonblacks), 1,888 were with (non-Hispanic) blacks, and 2,193 were with Hispanics. About 5 percent (413) of the interviews were conducted using the Spanish version of the questionnaire. The completed interviews represented a 93.3 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 74.3 percent for interviewing sample individuals. With the original and refielded samples combined, the response rates for these three racial/ethnic groups were 73 percent for whites, 75 percent for blacks, and 78 percent for Hispanics.

The importance of confidentiality was stressed to the interviewers. Throughout the course of the study, the respondent's anonymity and the privacy of his or her responses were protected by separating identifying information from survey responses. Respondents were assured that their identities and responses would be handled in the strictest confidence in accordance with Federal law. The questionnaire itself and the interviewing procedures were designed to enhance the privacy of responses, especially during segments of the interview in which questions of a sensitive nature were posed. Show cards were displayed when questions concerning illicit drug use were asked, and respondents were asked to mark answer sheets to record their responses to questions read aloud by the interviewer. The interviewer did not see the completed answer sheets.

INTERPRETING THE DATA

Table 1.1 shows the number of persons actually interviewed within each age group and demographic category. In all tabular presentations in which race/ethnicity is used as a variable, the 182 "other" respondents not identified as white, black, or Hispanic were eliminated because there were too few to yield reliable estimates of drug use. Education and employment status for 12- to 17-year-olds were also excluded from analyses. Since most 12- to 17-year-olds are currently in school, educational attainment and employment status are not meaningful. In the tables, therefore, adult education and employment are noted to be not applicable (N/A) for the 12- to 17-year-olds, and the totals refer to those aged 18 and older.

Table 1.2 shows the estimated number of persons in the population represented by the respondents. All the numbers in Table 1.2 are in thousands and should be read by adding three zeros. Thus, the 1,557 males aged 12 to 17 who were interviewed in this study represent approximately 10,354,000 of their counterparts in the household population in the continental United States. More detailed estimates of the number of drug users are available in the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988.[1] Table 1.3 presents the percentage of respondents in the four age groups and in the total sample by various demographic characteristics to show that, once weights are applied, the distribution of respondents reflects the distribution in the general population. For example, 79.0 percent of the weighted sample is white, 11.2 percent is black, and 7.5 percent is Hispanic.

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[1] DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 89-1636, printed 1989.

Most of the tables in subsequent chapters present data for the demographic categories shown in Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3. The unweighted N is shown in parentheses when other categories are used. In each chapter, the rates for use of a drug or drug class are shown for lifetime use and usually for use in the past year and the past month for the four age groups by sex, race/ethnicity, population density, and region; and for those 18 years old and older, by educational attainment and current employment status. The prevalence rates for the age groups can be compared in terms of these basic demographic variables.

All comparisons, as well as the individual rates themselves, are subject to sampling error that is readily quantified (and nonsampling error, which is not).[2] Sampling error for individual rates results from asking questions of a sample rather than of everyone in the target population. Sampling theory provides the basis for calculation of confidence intervals around the estimates and tests of significance in comparing two estimates. The size of the intervals and the algorithm for tests of significance depend on (1) the sample size; (2) the extent of homogeneity of the sample on the variable in question, that is, the appropriate design effect; (3) the specific type of probability sampling procedure used; and (4) the degree of confidence required in the estimate.

Standard errors of the estimates and associated confidence intervals are not presented in the Main Findings. A volume of tables that contain the standard errors is available from NIDA. In this report, Appendix D provides a means for applying conservative confidence limits for various observed estimates at given effective sample sizes at the typical confidence level of 95 percent.[3] The numbers in Table D.3 make possible assertions such as, "One may be 95 percent confident that between 10 percent and 15 percent of the 12- to 17-year-old population have used marijuana at least once during the previous month." More precisely, if the sampling procedures are infinitely repeated, the population value would lie between the confidence limits 95 percent of the time.

The tables on trends include an indication of whether a change between 1985 and 1988 is statistically significant. Differences in the proportion reporting use of a drug in 1985 and the proportion reporting use of a drug in 1988 are tested using a differences-in-proportions test. Statistical significance is reported for the .05, the .01, and the .001 levels. A significant change is operationally defined as one likely to occur fewer than 5 times in 100 by chance alone (.05 level). Analogous definitions apply to significance at the .01 and .001 levels. Note that the calculations included an adjustment that accounted for the design effects for each of the 1985 and 1988 surveys to determine whether differences between proportions are statistically significant.

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[2] Nonsampling error, which includes nonresponse, misreporting, and miscoding, cannot be measured satisfactorily, although it is crucial to keep it at a minimum. All of the quality control procedures enumerated in Appendix C associated with study and questionnaire design, field procedures, and data processing are techniques used to minimize nonsampling error.

[3] These figures apply an adjustment to the normal algorithm for calculating an asymmetric confidence interval. This adjustment is necessary because of the stratification and clustering in the sample design that allowed for the oversampling of minorities and younger respondents. This is explained in more detail in Appendix D.

Throughout the report, the text includes discussion of general patterns and differences between groups or survey years regardless of their statistical significance. However, where differences between demographic subgroups or between the 1985 and 1988 surveys are statistically significant, this fact is noted along with the level of statistical significance (.05, .01, .001).

Appendixes C, D, and E to this report include additional information on the quality of the data, sample selection, sampling errors, confidence intervals, significance testing, and weighting procedures. Appendix F cross-references the tables from the 1985 Main Findings report and the current report. Appendix G shows the drug pages from the 1988 questionnaire and the drug answer sheets.

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED (UNWEIGHTED N) BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	$\geq$35	Total
TOTAL	3,095	1,505	1,987	2,227	8,814
SEX					
Male	1,557	642	844	895	3,938
Female	1,538	863	1,143	1,332	4,876
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	1,518	700	1,096	1,237	4,551
Black	747	320	366	455	1,888
Hispanic	763	454	475	501	2,193
Other	67	31	50	34	182
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1,485	759	950	1,086	4,280
Small metro	899	447	611	635	2,592
Nonmetro	711	299	426	506	1,942
REGION					
Northeast	568	272	375	472	1,687
North Central	648	276	416	426	1,766
South	1,214	576	733	833	3,356
West	665	381	463	496	2,005
ADULT EDUCATION[1]					
Less than high school	N/A	419	418	895	1,732
High school graduate	N/A	653	791	671	2,115
Some college	N/A	321	399	339	1,059
College graduate	N/A	102	373	309	784
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full-time	N/A	731	1,284	1,022	3,037
Part-time	N/A	266	195	200	661
Unemployed	N/A	165	135	90	390
Other[3]	N/A	337	370	910	1,617

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[2] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 1.2 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN U.S. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988 (IN THOUSANDS)

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	20,250	29,688	38,570	109,839	198,347
SEX					
Male	10,354	14,487	18,981	51,056	94,878
Female	9,896	15,200	19,589	58,783	103,468
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	14,533	22,131	29,336	90,743	156,742
Black	3,102	3,973	4,675	10,521	22,271
Hispanic	2,118	2,984	3,575	6,249	14,925
Other	498	600	984	2,327	4,408
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	7,993	12,483	16,747	47,275	84,498
Small metro	6,581	10,320	12,616	34,066	63,582
Nonmetro	5,676	6,885	9,208	28,498	50,267
REGION					
Northeast	3,753	5,630	6,961	23,407	39,750
North Central	5,318	6,682	9,172	25,756	46,927
South	7,943	11,370	14,512	39,631	73,456
West	3,237	6,006	7,925	21,046	38,213
ADULT EDUCATION[1]					
Less than high school	N/A	6,477	5,820	33,065	45,362
High school graduate	N/A	13,202	15,874	35,643	64,719
Some college	N/A	6,888	7,673	20,872	35,432
College graduate	N/A	2,956	9,119	19,766	31,840
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full-time	N/A	16,524	26,604	52,051	95,179
Part-time	N/A	5,094	4,103	10,749	19,946
Unemployed	N/A	2,329	1,972	3,140	7,441
Other[3]	N/A	5,648	5,852	43,706	55,205

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[2] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 8 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 1.3 ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF U.S. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	$\geq$35	Total
TOTAL (Row percents)	10.2	15.0	19.4	55.4	100.0
SEX					
Male	51.1	48.8	49.2	46.5	47.8
Female	48.9	51.2	50.8	53.5	52.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RACE/ETHNICITY					
White	71.8	74.5	76.1	82.6	79.0
Black	15.3	13.4	12.1	9.6	11.2
Hispanic	10.5	10.1	9.3	5.7	7.5
Other	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	39.5	42.0	43.4	43.0	42.6
Small metro	32.5	34.8	32.7	31.0	32.1
Nonmetro	28.0	23.2	23.9	25.9	25.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
REGION					
Northeast	18.5	19.0	18.0	21.3	20.0
North Central	26.3	22.5	23.8	23.4	23.7
South	39.2	38.3	37.6	36.1	37.0
West	16.0	20.2	20.5	19.2	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ADULT EDUCATION[1]					
Less than high school	N/A	21.9	15.1	30.2	25.6
High school graduate	N/A	44.7	41.2	32.6	36.5
Some college	N/A	23.3	19.9	19.1	20.0
College graduate	N/A	10.0	23.7	18.1	18.0
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]					
Full-time	N/A	55.8	69.0	47.5	53.5
Part-time	N/A	17.2	10.6	9.8	11.2
Unemployed	N/A	7.9	5.1	2.9	4.2
Other[3]	N/A	19.1	15.2	39.9	31.1
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N/A: Not applicable.

Note: Column percentages for each characteristic may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

[1] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[2] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

2. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Use of most illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes has declined since a peak during the late 1970s. According to the household surveys, drug use increased from the early to late 1970s and peaked around 1979. Between 1985 and 1988, there were significant decreases in current use of marijuana and any illicit drug for each of the age groups. Current use of cigarettes and alcohol also decreased significantly for each age group except for cigarette use among 18- to 25-year-olds.

This chapter is an overview of main findings from the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). It includes the prevalence of drug use in 1988, trends in drug use from 1972 to 1988, and demographic correlates of use in 1985 and 1988.

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE: 1988 (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1 presents the lifetime, past year, and past month prevalence of drug use and estimated number of users among members of the U.S. household population aged 12 and older. Measures of drug use include a summary measure of use of: any illicit drug, 12 classes of illicit drugs, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and alcohol.

In 1988, 36.6 percent of the household population reported having ever used illicit drugs, 14.1 percent in the past year and 7.3 percent in the past month. These rates of use mean that of the 198.3 million persons in the household population aged 12 and older, about 72.5 million have ever used illicit drugs, 28.0 million in the past year, and 14.5 million in the past month.

Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug. Marijuana was used by 33.1 percent of members of the household population in their lifetimes, 10.6 percent in the past year and 5.9 percent in the past month. Some 11.9 percent had used psychotherapeutic drugs for nonmedical purposes, and 10.7 percent had ever used cocaine. Use of other drugs was less common, and each of the illicit drugs other than marijuana was used by less than 2 percent of the household population in the past month.

Some 85.0 percent of the household population aged 12 and older had ever used alcohol, 75.1 percent had used cigarettes, and 14.9 percent had used smokeless tobacco. Rates of past month use were 53.4 percent for alcohol, 28.8 percent for cigarettes, and 3.6 percent for smokeless tobacco.

TRENDS IN DRUG USE: 1972 TO 1988 (Tables 2.2 to 2.13)

Tables 2.2 to 2.13 present trends in drug use by individuals during their lifetime, during the past year, and during the past month between 1972 and 1988. Only the differences between 1985 and 1988 were tested for statistical significance. Data are first presented for persons aged 12-17, 18-25, and 26 and older, then for two subgroups of the 26 and older age group: 26-34, and 35 and older.

Trends in Lifetime Drug Use Among Persons 12-17 Years Old (Table 2.2)

Between 1985 and 1988, the lifetime prevalence of all drugs decreased among those aged 12-17 except for the use of hallucinogens and heroin, which remained relatively stable. The decreases in marijuana/hashish use, tranquilizer use, and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were significant at the .001 level. The decrease in any illicit drug use was significant at the .01 level, and the decreases in use of cocaine, sedatives, and alcohol were significant at the .05 level. The decreases in use of inhalants, stimulants, analgesics, and cigarettes were not statistically significant. In 1988, 24.7 percent of those aged 12-17 had ever used illicit drugs, compared with 29.5 percent in 1985.

The lifetime use of many drugs among those aged 12-17 peaked in 1979 and declined thereafter, although use of some drugs peaked in 1982 or 1985. The rates of use of marijuana, inhalants. hallucinogens, cigarettes, and alcohol (as well as any illicit drug use) were highest in 1979. Use of cocaine, stimulants, sedatives, and tranquilizers was highest in 1982, while both use of analgesics and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were highest in 1985. In 1988, rates of use of most drugs were similar to those of the early 1970s.

Trends in Lifetime Drug Use Among Persons 18-25 Years Old (Table 2.3)

Between 1985 and 1988, the lifetime use of most drugs decreased among those 18-25, except use of inhalants and cigarettes, which remained relatively stable, and hallucinogens, which increased slightly but not significantly. Decreases in use of stimulants, sedatives, and any psychotherapeutic drugs were significant at the .001 level; decreases in use of cocaine, tranquilizers, and any illicit drug were significant at the .01 level. The decrease in heroin use was significant at the .05 level. Decreases in lifetime use of marijuana, analgesics, and alcohol were not statistically significant. In 1988, 58.9 percent of those aged 18-25 reported having ever used illicit drugs, compared with 64.3 percent in 1985.

The lifetime use of many drugs among those aged 18-25 peaked during the late 1970s and declined thereafter. Rates of use of marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, cigarettes, and alcohol, as well as any illicit drug use and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were highest in 1979. Use of heroin was higher in 1972 and 1974 than in later years; use of stimulants peaked in 1977; and use of cocaine, sedatives, and analgesics peaked in 1982.

Trends in Lifetime Drug Use Among Persons Aged 26 and Older (Tables 2.4 and 2.5)

Between 1985 and 1988, lifetime use of some drugs decreased among those aged 26 and older, while use of others increased or remained about the same. Lifetime use of marijuana increased significantly ($p < .05$), from 27.2 percent to 30.7 percent. Use of hallucinogens and cocaine remained relatively stable, and any illicit drug use increased slightly but not significantly. The decrease in tranquilizer use was significant at the .001 level; the decrease in sedative use was significant at the .01 level; and the decrease in any psychotherapeutic drug use was significant at the .05 level. Use of stimulants, analgesics, cigarettes, and alcohol also decreased, but not significantly. The lifetime use of heroin was stable at 1.1 percent from 1982 to 1988. The lifetime use of most specific drugs peaked in 1985 or 1988, except use of cigarettes and alcohol, which peaked in 1979. Cocaine use was highest in 1985 (9.5 percent) and 1988 (9.9 percent).

The direction of change in drug use between 1985 and 1988 was similar for those aged 26-34 and for those aged 35 and older, but the significance of some of the changes differed for the two groups. The significant increase in marijuana use for those aged 26 and older was found only for those age 35 and older ($p < .05$). Both those aged 26-34 ($p < .001$) and those aged 35 and older ($p < .05$) had significant decreases in tranquilizer use. Those aged 26-34 showed significant decreases for sedatives ($p < .001$), analgesics ($p < .05$), and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug ($p < .01$). The older group did not show similar decreases.

Trends in Past Year Drug Use Among Persons 12-17 Years Old (Table 2.6)

Between 1985 and 1988, use of all drugs in the past year decreased among those aged 12-17 except for hallucinogens and heroin, which remained relatively stable. The decreases in marijuana use, alcohol use, and any illicit drug use were significant at the .001 level; the decreases in tranquilizer use and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were significant at the .01 level; and the decrease in stimulant use was significant at the .05 level.

The use of heroin was highest in 1977, and the use of marijuana, hallucinogens, alcohol, and any illicit drug peaked in 1979. The highest rates of use of stimulants and sedatives occurred in 1982, and the highest rates of use of inhalants, tranquilizers, analgesics, cigarettes, and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug occurred in 1985. Cocaine use in the past year was relatively stable between 1979 and 1985, ranging from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent. In 1988, 16.8 percent of those aged 12-17 reported having used an illicit drug in the past year compared with 23.7 percent in 1985.

Trends in Past Year Drug Use Among Persons 18-25 Years Old (Table 2.7)

Between 1985 and 1988, the use of most drugs in the past year decreased among those aged 18-25. Inhalant use increased significantly ($p < .05$), and hallucinogen use increased, but not significantly. Cigarette use was stable. The decreases in marijuana use and any illicit drug use were significant at the .001 level; the decreases in use of stimulants, alcohol, and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were significant at the .01 level; and the decrease in cocaine use was significant at the .05 level.

The year in which past year use peaked differed by specific drugs for those aged 18-25. Past year use of inhalants was highest in 1988, while use of heroin and tranquilizers was somewhat higher in 1977 than in other years. Marijuana, hallucinogen, and cocaine use, as well as any illicit drug use and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were highest in 1979. Use of stimulants, sedatives, and cigarettes was highest in 1982; use of analgesics was highest in 1985; and use of alcohol was relatively stable from 1979 to 1985, at about 87 percent.

Trends in Past Year Drug Use Among Persons Aged 26 and Older (Tables 2.8 and 2.9)

Between 1985 and 1988, the percentage of those aged 26 and older using drugs in the past year decreased for all drugs, although not all the decreases were statistically significant. The decrease in alcohol use was significant at the .001 level; the decreases in use of marijuana, cocaine, and any illicit drug were significant at the .01 level; and the decreases in stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were significant at the .05 level. In 1988, 10.2 percent of those aged 26 and older had used an illicit drug in the past year compared with 13.3 percent in 1985.

For those aged 26 and older, past year use of most drugs peaked in 1985. Marijuana use was highest in 1982, while use of inhalants and cigarettes was slightly higher in 1979 than in other years.

In 1988, past year use of illicit drugs was much higher among those aged 26-34 than those aged 35 and older. Of those aged 26-34, 22.6 percent used an illicit drug in the past year compared with 5.8 percent of those aged 35 and older. Those aged 26-34 accounted for most of the significant decreases in use between 1985 and 1988 for those aged 26 and older. Only the decrease in alcohol use for those aged 35 and older was statistically significant ($p < .01$), while the decreases in use of many drugs for those aged 26-34 were significant at the .001 level.

Trends in Past Month Drug Use Among Persons 12-17 Years Old (Table 2.10)

Between 1985 and 1988, past month use of every drug decreased among those aged 12-17, but not all the decreases were statistically significant. The decreases in the use of marijuana and any illicit drug were significant at the .001 level; the decreases in cigarette and alcohol use were significant at the .01 level; and the decrease in inhalant use was significant at the .05 level. In 1988, 9.2 percent of those aged 12-17 reported having used illicit drugs in the month before the survey and 6.4 percent reported marijuana use; 2 percent or fewer used any other illicit drug.

The use of marijuana, hallucinogens, and alcohol was highest in 1979, while the use of cigarettes and most of the psychotherapeutic drugs was highest in 1982. Inhalant use was somewhat higher in 1985 than other years, and cocaine use was relatively stable from 1979 to 1985. Heroin use was minimal.

Trends in Past Month Drug Use Among Persons 18-25 Years Old (Table 2.11)

Between 1985 and 1988, past month use of most drugs decreased among those aged 18-25, although not all the decreases were statistically significant. Decreases in use of marijuana and any illicit drug ($p < .001$), cocaine and alcohol ($p < .01$), and any psychotherapeutic drug ($p < .05$) were statistically significant, although the decreases in use of each of the specific psychotherapeutic drugs were not. Hallucinogen use was 1.9 percent in both 1985 and 1988. In 1988, 17.8 percent of those 18-25 reported having used illicit drugs in the past month compared with 25.7 percent in 1985.

The use of marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, alcohol, and any illicit drug peaked in 1979. Inhalant use was highest in 1988. Use of tranquilizers and cigarettes was highest in 1976, and use of analgesics was highest in 1985. Stimulant use was higher in 1976 and 1982 than in other years, and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug was highest in 1982.

Trends in Past Month Drug Use Among Persons Aged 26 and Older (Tables 2.12 and 2.13)

Between 1985 and 1988, use of all drugs in the past month decreased among those aged 26 and older, although not all the decreases were statistically significant. Use of any illicit drug decreased significantly, at the .001 level. Decreases in use of marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, and any psychotherapeutic drug were significant at the .01 level; and decreases in analgesics and cigarettes were significant at the .05 level. In 1988, 4.9 percent of those aged 26 and older reported having used illicit drugs in the past month. Some 3.9 percent reported use of marijuana, and 1 percent or fewer reported use of other drugs. Use of any illicit drug and nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were highest in 1985, although use of most specific drugs was minimal.

Drug use was substantially higher among those aged 26-34 than among those aged 35 and older, and most of the significant decreases between 1985 and 1988 for those aged 26 and older were accounted for by those aged 26-34. In 1988, 13.0 percent of those aged 26-34 had used illicit drugs in the past month compared with 2.1 percent of those aged 35 and older.

DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: 1985 AND 1988 (Tables 2.14 to 2.16)

In 1988, 36.6 percent of the household population aged 12 and older had ever used illicit drugs; some 14.1 percent had used them in the past year and 7.3 percent in the past month. Drug use was generally more common among males, residents of large metropolitan areas and the West, and the unemployed, compared with other demographic groups. Those with more years of completed education were more likely than those with less education to have used illicit drugs in their lifetimes, but drug use in the past year or past month was not consistently related to education. Lifetime use was more common among whites than other race/ethnicity groups, although Hispanics were more likely to have used illicit drugs in the past year or past month.

Between 1985 and 1988, the percentage of each of the demographic groups among those aged 12 and older reporting any illicit drug use in their lifetimes remained relatively stable; there were few significant differences except among the two younger age groups. There were significant decreases in the percentage of the household population aged 12-17 and 18-25 reporting any illicit drug use (p <.01), as well as in the percentage of males and whites aged 12-17 and 18-25 reporting any illicit use. The percentage of 26- to 34-year-old Hispanics ever using illicit drugs increased significantly (p <.001).

There were more significant differences in use in the past year or past month for the demographic groups between 1985 and 1988 than there were for use in the lifetime. The percentage of each of the age groups reporting illicit use in the past year or past month decreased significantly ($p < .001$), except past year use among those aged 35 and older, which was not significant, and past month use among those aged 35 and older, which was significant at the .01 level. Past year and past month use also decreased significantly among most of the demographic groups with the exception of demographic groups among those aged 35 and older, for whom there were few significant differences.

As discussed in Chapter 1, the findings for educational level and employment status must be interpreted with caution because of their possible confounding with age. Additionally, the findings for employment status must be interpreted with caution because of the differential composition of the "other" category in each age group.

TABLE 2.1 PERCENTAGE AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF USERS (THOUSANDS) OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND SELECTED DRUGS IN U.S. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, AGED 12 AND OLDER: 1988 LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH PREVALENCES

	TIME PERIOD					
	LIFETIME		PAST YEAR		PAST MONTH	
DRUG	Percent	Number of Users (Thousands)	Percent	Number of Users (Thousands)	Percent	Number of Users (Thousands)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	36.6	72,496	14.1	27,971	7.3	14,479
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	33.1	65,748	10.6	21,099	5.9	11,616
COCAINE	10.7	21,171	4.1	8,208	1.5	2,923
CRACK	1.3	2,483	0.5	1,026	0.2	484
INHALANTS	5.7	11,261	1.3	2,632	0.6	1,223
HALLUCINOGENS	7.4	14,607	1.6	3,085	0.4	776
PCP	3.1	6,133	0.2	377	*	*
HEROIN	1.0	1,907	0.3	539	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHO-THERAPEUTICS[2]	11.9	23,526	5.7	11,399	1.7	3,393
Stimulants	7.1	14,068	2.5	4,957	0.9	1,755
Sedatives	3.5	6,975	1.6	3,099	0.4	784
Tranquilizers	4.8	9,482	2.2	4,407	0.6	1,174
Analgesics	5.2	10,257	2.7	5,342	0.6	1,151
CIGARETTES	75.1	149,005	34.2	67,831	28.8	57,121
SMOKELESS TOBACCO	14.9	29,467	5.0	10,016	3.6	7,073
ALCOHOL	85.0	168,498	68.1	135,071	53.4	105,845

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

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TABLE 2.2 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 12- TO 17-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN LIFETIME: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (986)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,246)	1988 (3,095)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	34.3	27.6[†]	29.5	24.7++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9	26.7	23.6	17.4+++
INHALANTS	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	--	9.2	8.8
HALLUCINOGENS	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5
COCAINE	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4+
HEROIN	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	*	*	0.6
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7+++
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.3+
Tranquilizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0+++
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.1
CIGARETTES[4]	--	52.0	45.5	47.3	54.1	49.5	45.2	42.3
ALCOHOL[3]	--	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2+

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†] The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.3 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 18- TO 25-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN LIFETIME: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	69.9	65.3[ϒ]	64.3	58.9++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	47.9	52.7	52.9	59.9	68.2	64.1	60.3	56.4
INHALANTS	--	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	--	12.4	12.5
HALLUCINOGENS	--	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8
COCAINE	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7++
HEROIN	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3+
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6+++
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3+++
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5+++
Tranquilizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8++
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4
CIGARETTES[4]	--	68.8	70.1	67.6	82.8	76.9	75.6	74.9
ALCOHOL[3]	--	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3

-- Estimate not available.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[ϒ] The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.4 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER REPORTING DRUG USE IN LIFETIME: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (1,613)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	23.0	24.7[†]	31.5	33.7
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	7.4	9.9	12.9	15.3	19.6	23.0	27.2	30.7+
INHALANTS	--	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	--	5.0	3.9
HALLUCINOGENS	--	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	6.2	6.6
COCAINE	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	8.5	9.5	9.9
HEROIN	*	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	9.2	8.8	13.8	11.3+
Stimulants	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	7.9	6.6
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.3++
Tranquilizers	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	7.2	4.5+++
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	2.7	3.2	5.6	4.5
CIGARETTES[4]	--	65.4	64.5	67.0	83.0	78.7	80.5	79.6
ALCOHOL[3]	--	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	88.2	89.4	88.6

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†] The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.5 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP REPORTING DRUG USE IN LIFETIME: 1985 and 1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	AGE GROUP (YEARS)/SURVEY YEAR 26-34 YEARS 1985 (2,166)	 1988 (1,987)	 ≥35 YEARS 1985 (1,813)	 1988 (2,227)	 TOTAL ≥26 YEARS 1985 (3,979)	 1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	62.2	64.2	20.4	23.0	31.5	33.7
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	58.5	62.1	15.9	19.6+	27.2	30.7^{+}
HALLUCINOGENS	[illegible]	17.7	2.4	2.7	6.2	6.6
COCAINE	24.1	26.5	4.2	4.0	9.5	9.9
HEROIN	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2]	27.2	22.1^{++}	9.0	7.5	13.8	11.3^{+}
Stimulants	18.3	15.4	4.2	3.6	7.9	6.6
Sedatives	12.4	7.9^{+++}	2.6	1.7	5.2	3.3^{++}
Tranquilizers	13.9	9.3^{+++}	4.7	2.9^{+}	7.2	4.5^{+++}
Analgesics	13.3	9.7^{+}	2.8	2.6	5.6	4.5
CIGARETTES	80.7	80.8	80.4	79.2	80.5	79.6
ALCOHOL	93.1	93.3	88.0	87.0	89.4	88.6

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE 2.6 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 12- TO 17-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (986)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,246)	1988 (3,095)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	26.0	22.0[†]	23.7	16.8+++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	--	18.5	18.4	22.3	24.1	20.6	19.7	12.6+++
INHALANTS	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	--	5.1	3.9
HALLUCINOGENS	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8
COCAINE	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9
HEROIN	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	0.4
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4++
Stimulants	--	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8+
Sedatives	--	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7
Tranquilizers	--	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.5++
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0
CIGARETTES[4]	--	--	--	--	13.3	24.8	25.8	22.8
ALCOHOL[3]	--	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7	44.6+++

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†] The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.7 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 18- TO 25-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	49.4	43.4[†]	42.6	32.0+++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	--	34.2	35.0	38.7	46.9	40.4	36.9	27.9+++
INHALANTS	--	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	--	2.1	4.1+
HALLUCINOGENS	--	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6
COCAINE	--	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1+
HEROIN	--	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	*	0.6	0.3
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	16.3	16.1	15.6	11.3++
Stimulants	--	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4++
Sedatives	--	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3
Tranquilizers	--	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5
CIGARETTES[4]	--	--	--	--	46.7	47.2	44.3	44.7
ALCOHOL[3]	--	77.1	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7++

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†] The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.8 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (1,613)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	10.0	11.8[†]	13.3	10.2++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	--	3.8	5.4	6.4	9.0	10.6	9.5	6.9++
INHALANTS	--	*	*	*	1.0	--	0.8	0.4
HALLUCINOGENS	--	*	*	*	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6
COCAINE	--	*	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.2	2.7++
HEROIN	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.1	6.2	4.7+
Stimulants	--	*	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7+
Sedatives	--	*	0.6	*	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.2+
Tranquilizers	--	*	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.8	1.8+
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	0.5	1.0	2.9	2.1
CIGARETTES[4]	--	--	--	--	39.7	38.2	36.0	33.6
ALCOHOL[3]	--	62.7	64.2	65.8	72.4	72.0	73.6	68.6+++

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†] The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.9 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR: 1985 and 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)/SURVEY YEAR					
	26-34 YEARS		≥35 YEARS		TOTAL ≥26 YEARS	
DRUGS (UNWEIGHTED N)	1985 (2,166)	1988 (1,987)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (2,227)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	32.0	22.6+++	6.6	5.8	13.3	10.2++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	25.2	17.6+++	3.9	3.2	9.5	6.9++
HALLUCINOGENS	3.4	1.7+	*	*	1.0	0.6
COCAINE	12.6	8.0+++	1.2	0.9	4.2	2.7++
HEROIN	*	0.5	*	*	*	0.2
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2]	14.2	9.8+++	3.3	2.9	6.2	4.7+
Stimulants	7.2	4.9+	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.7+
Sedatives	4.9	2.0+++	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.2+
Tranquilizers	5.7	3.7+	1.7	1.2	2.8	1.8+
Analgesics	7.4	4.1+++	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.1
CIGARETTES	44.3	42.8	33.0	30.4	36.0	33.6
ALCOHOL	84.0	80.5+	69.9	64.4++	73.6	68.6+++

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE 2.10 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 12-TO 17-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (986)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,246)	1988 (3,095)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	17.6	12.7[†]	14.9	9.2+++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	7.0	12.0	12.3	16.6	16.7	11.5	12.0	6.4+++
INHALANTS	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	--	3.4	2.0+
HALLUCINOGENS	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8
COCAINE	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1
HEROIN	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4
Stimulants	--	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2
Sedatives	--	1.0	*	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6
Tranquilizers	--	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9
CIGARETTES[4]	--	25.0	23.4	22.3	12.1	14.7	15.3	11.8++
ALCOHOL[3]	--	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2++

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†] The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.11 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF 18- TO 25-YEAR-OLDS REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	37.1	30.4†	25.7	17.8+++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	27.8	25.2	25.0	27.4	35.4	27.4	21.8	15.5+++
INHALANTS	--	*	0.5	*	1.2	--	0.8	1.7
HALLUCINOGENS	--	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9
COCAINE	--	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5++
HEROIN	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8+
Stimulants	--	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4
Sedatives	--	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9
Tranquilizers	--	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
CIGARETTES[4]	--	48.8	49.4	47.3	42.6	39.5	36.8	35.2
ALCOHOL[3]	--	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4	65.3++

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

†The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.12 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH: 1972-1988

DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1972 (1,613)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	--	--	--	--	6.5	7.5[†]	8.5	4.9+++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.3	6.0	6.6	6.1	3.9++
INHALANTS	--	*	*	*	0.5	--	0.5	0.2
HALLUCINOGENS	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
COCAINE	--	*	*	*	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.9++
HEROIN	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2,3]	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.2++
Stimulants	--	*	*	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Sedatives	--	*	0.5	*	*	*	0.6	0.3
Tranquilizers	--	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	0.6
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	*	*	0.9	0.4+
CIGARETTES[4]	--	39.1	38.4	38.7	36.9	34.6	32.8	29.8+
ALCOHOL[3]	--	54.5	56.0	54.9	61.3	59.8	60.6	54.8++

-- Estimate not available.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] Estimates prior to 1979 for alcohol, and 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology. See Key Definitions for explanation.

[4] For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

[†] The exclusion of inhalants in 1979 is believed to have resulted in underestimates in any illicit use for that year, especially for 12- to 17-year-olds.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, all survey years.

TABLE 2.13 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AGED 26 AND OLDER BY AGE GROUP REPORTING DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH: 1985 and 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)/SURVEY YEAR					
	26-34 YEARS		≥35 YEARS		TOTAL ≥26 YEARS	
DRUG (UNWEIGHTED N)	1985 (2,166)	1988 (1,987)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (2,227)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE[1]	21.1	13.0+++	3.9	2.1++	8.5	4.9+++
MARIJUANA & HASHISH	16.9	10.8+++	2.3	1.4	6.1	3.9++
HALLUCINOGENS	1.5	*	*	*	*	*
COCAINE	6.1	2.6+++	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.9++
HEROIN	*	*	*	*	*	*
NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS[2]	5.3	2.7++	1.5	0.7	2.5	1.2++
Stimulants	2.2	0.9+	*	0.4	0.7	0.5
Sedatives	1.2	0.6	*	0.2	0.6	0.3
Tranquilizers	1.7	1.2	0.8	*	1.0	0.6
Analgesics	2.2	0.9+	*	*	0.9	0.4+
CIGARETTES	40.3	37.1	30.1	27.3	32.8	29.8+
ALCOHOL	70.0	64.2++	57.3	51.5++	60.6	54.8++

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE 2.14 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE REPORTING ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1985 AND 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17		18-25		26-34		≥35		Total	
	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988
TOTAL	29.5	24.7++	64.3	58.9++	62.2	64.2	20.4	23.0	36.9	36.6
SEX										
Male	31.6	23.7+++	65.8	58.8+	70.0	69.9	25.4	26.8	42.0	40.0
Female	27.2	25.7	62.8	59.1	54.7	58.8	16.2	19.7	32.2	33.4
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]										
White	30.8	26.0+	68.5	62.5+	66.1	67.4	20.3	22.7	37.8	37.0
Black	24.3	18.7+	54.4	47.0	56.3	58.0	25.5	27.0	37.1	35.9
Hispanic	27.0	24.3	48.6	47.6	39.1	50.8+++	16.4	17.1	29.3	32.3
POPULATION DENSITY										
Large metro	--	25.5	--	60.6	--	66.6	--	29.0	--	40.8
Small metro	--	24.2	--	59.2	--	65.0	--	18.9	--	35.1
Nonmetro	--	24.3	--	55.5	--	58.9	--	17.9	--	31.3
REGION										
Northeast	32.0	23.9	68.8	57.0+	62.1	67.7	22.6	24.5	38.9	36.6
North Central	28.7	24.0	65.2	67.9	66.0	67.8	19.5	20.5	37.9	36.9
South	24.2	23.6	59.1	51.3+	56.8	57.5	14.4	20.4+	30.5	32.9
West	36.4	29.6	66.0	65.2	67.0	69.3	29.5	29.2	44.0	43.2
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
Less than high school	N/A	N/A	66.3	65.4	54.3	61.3	10.2	14.4	23.9	27.7
High school graduate	N/A	N/A	65.7	55.9++	60.1	64.3	17.0	18.8	37.6	37.5
Some college	N/A	N/A	59.6	57.5	62.5	64.9	25.5	31.9	43.2	44.0
College graduate	N/A	N/A	66.0	63.0	69.2	65.9	38.4	35.7	50.6	46.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	67.2	63.3	65.1	65.8	31.1	32.2	47.5	47.0
Part-time	N/A	N/A	52.7	56.3	60.1	63.9	22.6	30.1	39.6	43.7
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	73.1	62.1	61.9	69.9	20.7	27.7	50.7	49.6
Other[4]	N/A	N/A	60.6	46.6++	51.9	55.4	6.9	10.0	17.5	18.5

-- Estimate not available.
N/A: Not applicable.
Note: Any illicit drug use is nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.
[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and in 1988 are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 8 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).
[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and in 1988 are missing for 8 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).
[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.
++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.
+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE 2.15 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE REPORTING ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE IN THE PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1985 AND 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)								Total	
	12-17		18-25		26-34		≥35			
	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988
TOTAL	23.7	16.8+++	42.6	31.9+++	32.0	22.6+++	6.6	5.8	19.6	14.1+++
SEX										
Male	24.4	15.8+++	47.6	36.8+++	38.8	27.9++	9.0	6.4	23.7	16.4+++
Female	22.9	17.9+	37.5	27.3+++	25.5	17.6+++	4.6	5.2	15.8	12.0+++
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]										
White	24.8	17.8++	44.8	33.1+++	33.9	22.8+++	6.1	5.7	19.6	13.9+++
Black	18.9	12.1++	38.4	25.9++	30.6	21.8+	11.7	5.2++	21.8	13.3+++
Hispanic	21.3	16.3+	31.9	28.7	20.6	19.8	6.2	4.4	16.9	14.7
POPULATION DENSITY										
Large metro	--	18.6	--	36.1	--	25.3	--	7.2	--	16.1
Small metro	--	15.8	--	31.1	--	21.0	--	4.8	--	13.4
Nonmetro	--	15.5	--	25.7	--	20.1	--	4.7	--	11.6
REGION										
Northeast	27.0	17.7++	43.7	28.4++	32.1	19.5++	8.2	6.2	21.0	12.7++
North Central	21.1	15.3	41.9	41.0	30.5	27.5	6.3	4.4	19.1	15.4+
South	19.8	15.9	40.8	24.1+++	28.4	18.3++	4.6	3.1	16.5	10.7+++
West	28.9	20.5+	44.7	40.1	39.6	27.7+	8.7	12.1	23.5	20.5
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
Less than high school	N/A	N/A	47.0	36.1+	30.1	24.9	2.8	3.1	12.6	10.6
High school graduate	N/A	N/A	40.9	31.4++	31.2	24.1+	4.9	5.2	19.0	15.2+
Some college	N/A	N/A	45.1	31.1++	36.4	22.9++	8.8	8.3	24.8	15.9+++
College graduate	N/A	N/A	36.8	29.1	30.4	18.6++	13.9	8.4	21.4	13.2++
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	42.4	31.7+++	33.4	23.3+++	10.5	8.3	23.2	16.6+++
Part-time	N/A	N/A	36.6	37.2	28.9	15.7+	6.2	6.2	20.3	16.1
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	56.5	41.5+	39.7	37.2	6.8	8.0	33.9	26.2
Other[4]	N/A	N/A	39.3	23.9++	25.9	19.2	2.2	2.4	8.5	6.4

-- Estimate not available.
N/A: Not applicable.
Note: Any illicit drug use is nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and in 1988 are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and in 1988 are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.
++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.
+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

TABLE 2.16 TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE REPORTING ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE IN THE PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1985 AND 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17 1985	12-17 1988	18-25 1985	18-25 1988	26-34 1985	26-34 1988	≥35 1985	≥35 1988	Total 1985	Total 1988
TOTAL	14.9	9.2+++	25.7	17.8+++	21.1	13.0+++	3.9	2.1++	12.1	7.3+++
SEX										
Male	16.8	9.5+++	30.4	21.8++	26.9	16.4+++	4.9	2.5+	15.2	9.0+++
Female	13.0	8.9+	21.1	14.1++	15.7	9.6+++	3.0	1.8	9.4	5.8+++
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]										
White	16.1	10.0+++	26.3	18.0+++	21.8	13.3+++	3.3	1.8+	11.9	7.0+++
Black	10.4	6.2+	27.1	16.9++	24.1	11.2+++	8.6	3.3++	15.7	7.8+++
Hispanic	11.5	7.3++	20.1	16.8	14.3	11.8	3.8	2.2	10.5	8.2+
POPULATION DENSITY										
Large metro	--	9.8	--	22.2	--	14.6	--	2.6	--	8.5
Small metro	--	8.1	--	16.8	--	11.9	--	2.0	--	7.0
Nonmetro	--	9.7	--	11.4	--	11.5	--	1.5	--	5.6
REGION										
Northeast	16.2	8.8++	23.3	20.3	19.9	10.9+	5.9	1.2++	12.7	6.3+++
North Central	13.2	9.4	26.2	20.7	20.2	16.9	2.2	1.1	11.3	7.9++
South	12.9	9.2	24.7	13.8+++	19.8	10.3+++	2.5	1.4	10.4	5.9+++
West	18.6	9.4++	29.5	19.8++	26.0	15.1++	5.7	5.6	15.4	10.1+
ADULT EDUCATION[2]										
Less than high school	N/A	N/A	31.5	20.5++	18.7	16.7	2.0	1.0	8.3	5.8+
High school graduate	N/A	N/A	25.9	19.9+	22.3	13.3+++	3.0	2.1	12.5	8.5++
Some college	N/A	N/A	25.9	11.7+++	22.7	12.7++	4.7	3.4	14.4	7.0+++
College graduate	N/A	N/A	15.8	18.0	19.5	10.5++	7.9	2.8+	12.2	6.4++
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]										
Full-time	N/A	N/A	26.9	18.7++	22.0	12.9+++	6.2	2.4++	14.6	8.2+++
Part-time	N/A	N/A	18.9	16.7	22.2	13.0	2.9	3.6	11.8	8.9
Unemployed	N/A	N/A	38.6	28.2	28.2	24.8	6.0	4.8	23.7	17.4
Other[4]	N/A	N/A	19.4	11.8	14.9	9.1	1.3	1.2	4.6	3.1

-- Estimate not available.
N/A: Not applicable.
Note: Any illicit drug use is nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and in 1988 are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and in 1988 are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.
++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.
+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1985 and 1988.

3. MARIJUANA

The National Institute on Drug Abuse has given considerable attention to marijuana in its epidemiological studies because marijuana has been and continues to be the most widely used illicit drug in this country, and it is usually the first illicit drug used.

PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE (Tables 3.1 to 3.3)

According to the 1988 NHSDA survey, about one-third (33.1 percent) of all members of the household population aged 12 years old and older had used marijuana at least once, with 10.6 percent having used it in the past year, and 5.9 percent having used it in the past month. Those aged 26-34 and 18-25 were significantly more likely than those aged 12-17 or 35 and older to have ever used marijuana ($p <.001$). Almost two-thirds of those aged 26-34 (62.1 percent) and over half of those aged 18-25 (56.4 percent) had ever used marijuana, compared with less than 20 percent of the younger or older age groups. Those aged 18-25 were the most likely to have used marijuana in the past year and in the past month. Some 27.9 percent of those aged 18-25 had used marijuana in the past year compared with 17.6 percent of those aged 26-34 and smaller percentages of other age groups; 15.5 percent of those aged 18-25 had used it in the past month compared with 10.8 percent of those aged 26-34 and smaller percentages of other age groups. Very few of those aged 35 and older had used marijuana in the past year (3.2 percent) or past month (1.4 percent). Each of the age groups differed significantly from the others in its past month and past year drug use ($p <.001$ except for the 18-25 and 26-34 comparison, which is $p <.01$).

Sex and Race/Ethnicity (Tables 3.1 to 3.3)

Among all members of the household population aged 12 and older, males were significantly more likely than females to have ever used marijuana, to have used it in the past year, and to have used it in the past month ($p <.001$). The differences between males and females were more pronounced for older age groups than for younger age groups. Males and females in the two younger age groups were about equally likely to have ever used marijuana, whereas males were significantly more likely than females in the two older age groups to have ever used it ($p <.001$). For use in the past year and in the past month, males and females aged 12 to 17 were about equally likely to have used marijuana, whereas males were significantly more likely than females in the three older age groups to have used marijuana ($p <.001$ for 18-25 and 26-34, $p < .05$ for 35 and older). For all but the youngest age group, males were about twice as likely as females to have used marijuana in the past year or in the past month.

Differences between race/ethnicity groups in the use of marijuana were smaller than differences by sex. Racial/ethnic differences were more pronounced for use in the lifetime than for use in the past year or past month. The proportion of whites and blacks aged 12 and older who had ever used marijuana, about one-third, was significantly greater than the proportion of Hispanics (27.9 percent). The race/ethnicity groups studied did not differ significantly in the percentage of all those aged 12 and older who had used marijuana in the

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past year or past month, but there were some differences for specific age groups. For the three younger age groups, whites were more likely than blacks or Hispanics to have used marijuana in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month, although most of the differences were significant only for lifetime use. Among those aged 35 and older, blacks were somewhat more likely than whites and Hispanics to have used marijuana in their lifetimes, the past year, or the past month, although the differences were significant only for use during the lifetime ($p < .05$).

Population Density and Region (Tables 3.1 to 3.3)

Residents of large metropolitan areas were generally more likely than residents of small metropolitan areas or nonmetropolitan areas to have ever used marijuana or to have used it in the past year or past month, but not all the differences were statistically significant. Residents of large metropolitan and small metropolitan areas aged 12 and older were significantly more likely than nonmetropolitan residents to have ever used marijuana ($p < .001$ and $p < .05$, respectively), and residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of nonmetropolitan areas to have used it in the past year or past month ($p < .01$). Data for age groups showed few significant differences. For persons aged 26-34, residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely to have ever used marijuana than residents of nonmetropolitan areas ($p < .05$). For persons aged 35 and older, residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely to have ever used marijuana than residents of small metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas ($p < .01$). For ages 12-17 and 18-25, residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of nonmetropolitan areas to have used marijuana in the past year ($p < .01$). For ages 18-25, residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of nonmetropolitan areas to have used marijuana in the past month ($p < .001$).

Southerners were generally the least likely and Westerners the most likely to have used marijuana in their lifetimes, the past year, and the past month. Not all the differences between the regions were statistically significant, and more significant differences appeared for lifetime for use than for use in the past year or past month. The percentage of Southerners aged 12 and older ever having used marijuana was significantly lower than for each of the other regions; for the past year, use in the South was significantly lower than in the West or North Central regions; and for the past month, use in the South was significantly lower than in the North Central region. There were some regional differences for the four age groups, but they were generally consistent with these patterns.

Adult Education and Current Employment (Tables 3.1 to 3.3)

Of members of the household population aged 18 and older, those with more years of completed education were more likely than those with less education to have ever used marijuana, but the differences between educational groups for past year or past month use were smaller. Over 40 percent of college graduates or those with some college had ever used marijuana, significantly higher ($p < .01$) than the 34.3 percent of high school graduates and 25.8 percent of those with less than a high school education who had ever used marijuana ($p < .001$). In contrast, college graduates in the total household population were least likely and those with some college were most likely to have used marijuana in the past year, and high school graduates with no college were somewhat more likely than other groups to have used marijuana in the past month. For the four age groups, there were relatively few statistically significant differences between educational groups for use in the past year or past month, and the patterns were not consistent across the age groups.

The unemployed were, for most comparisons, more likely than those who were employed full- or part-time or "other" persons (those not in the labor force) to have used marijuana in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month; however, not all the differences between the groups were statistically significant. Of those aged 18 and older who were unemployed, for example, about 14 percent had used marijuana in the month before the survey, a significantly greater percentage than the 6.8 percent of the full-time employed, 7.1 percent of the part-time employed, and 2.4 percent of those not in the labor force who had ($p < .001$ except $p < .01$ for comparison with part-time employed).

As discussed in Chapter 1, the findings for educational level and employment status must be interpreted with caution because of their possible confounding with age. Additionally, the findings for employment status must be interpreted with caution because of the differential composition of the "other" category in each age group.

MARIJUANA USE BY AGE (Table 3.4)

Marijuana use is strongly related to age. Rates of lifetime use were very low among those aged 12-13 (4.2 percent), but were sharply higher among successive ages--15.0 percent among 14- to 15-year-olds and 30.3 percent among 16- to 17-year-olds. Lifetime rates of marijuana use steadily increased with successive ages until they peaked among those aged 26-29. From the peak rate of 64.0 percent, the lifetime rates steadily decreased with successive ages to a rate of 8.1 percent among those aged 50 and older. Use during the past year also steadily increased with successive ages until it peaked among those aged 18-21 at 30.6 percent, then steadily decreased. Those aged 22-25 were most likely to report marijuana use during the past month (15.9 percent).

MARIJUANA USE BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND RACE/ETHNICITY (Table 3.5)

For members of the household population aged 12 and older, black males were the most likely to have ever used marijuana (41.4 percent) and to have used it in the past year (14.0 percent) or the past month (8.9 percent), but their rates of use were only slightly higher than for other males. Black males aged 12 and older were, in fact, significantly different from other males only for one comparison: black males were significantly more likely than Hispanic males to have ever used marijuana ($p < .01$). Black males aged 12 and older were, however, significantly more likely than black females to have used marijuana in their lifetimes, the past year, or the past month ($p < .001$). White females aged 12 and older were significantly more likely than black females ($p < .05$) and Hispanic females ($p < .001$) to have ever used marijuana, but the female race/ethnicity groups did not differ in past year or past month rates.

There are fewer significant differences between race/ethnic groups for males and females than there are between males and females within each race/ethnic group. That is, the differences by race/ethnicity and sex shown in Table 3.5 are more strongly related to the fact that males are in general more likely than females to use marijuana than to differences between whites, blacks, and Hispanics. The differences between males and females for each race/ethnic group were more pronounced for older age groups than younger age groups.

The age groups differed in which race/sex group had the highest percentage of marijuana users, although some of the differences among race/sex groups for specific age groups were not large. Among those aged 12-17, for example, white females were the most likely to have used marijuana in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month. In each case, they were significantly more likely to have used marijuana than black females, who were least likely of the race/sex groups to have used marijuana, but white females did not differ significantly from other race/sex groups.

FREQUENCY OF USE (Tables 3.6 and 3.7)

Respondents were asked to estimate the number of times they had used marijuana in their lifetimes (Table 3.6) or in the past month (Table 3.7). As shown in Table 3.6, 9.5 percent of the total sample had used marijuana 1-2 times in their lifetimes, 8.7 percent had used it 3-10 times, 7.1 percent had used it 11-99 times, and 7.6 percent had used it 100 or more times. Those aged 26-34 were more likely than other age groups to have used marijuana 100 or more times in their lifetimes. Among those who had used marijuana, these figures translate to 23.2 percent of the total population and 30.5 percent of those aged 26-34 who had used marijuana 100 times or more.

As shown in Table 3.7, 1.0 percent of the total population aged 12 and older had used marijuana on 20-30 days in the past month, defined as current daily use. Daily use was more common among those aged 18-25 (2.4 percent) and those aged 26-34 (2.3 percent) than among those in other age groups. Among those who had used marijuana in the past month, one-fifth of those aged 12 and older had used it daily, and those aged 26-34 were most likely to be daily users. Many marijuana users used the drug infrequently; almost one-third of the total population who had used marijuana in the past month had used it on 1-2 days and 18.0 percent had used it on 3-4 days.

USE OF MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUGS (Table 3.8)

Current marijuana users were much more likely than nonusers of marijuana to use alcohol, cigarettes, and other illicit drugs. Among those aged 12 and older in the total population, 90.1 percent of marijuana users compared with 51.1 percent of nonusers had used alcohol in the past month, 64.6 percent of users compared with 26.6 percent of nonusers had used cigarettes, and many times more marijuana users than nonusers had used drugs other than marijuana, including cocaine, or engaged in nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs. For example, 20.2 percent of marijuana users used cocaine in the past month compared with 0.3 percent of nonmarijuana users. These patterns were also found for each of the age groups, but close examination of patterns of use for age groups was precluded by the fact that there were only 41 current marijuana users among those aged 35 and older.

TABLE 3.1 PERCENTAGE REPORTING MARIJUANA USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	17.4	56.4	62.1	19.6	33.1
SEX					
Male	16.8	56.4	68.1	23.8	36.9
Female	17.9	56.4	56.2	16.0	29.7
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	18.2	60.4	65.6	19.3	33.7
Black	13.5	45.3	56.0	24.4	33.3
Hispanic	16.9	42.0	46.5	14.3	27.9
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	18.5	57.3	64.6	24.7	36.8
Small metro	17.7	57.1	62.6	16.5	32.4
Nonmetro	15.3	53.7	56.7	14.9	27.9
REGION					
Northeast	17.3	54.5	65.9	21.2	33.4
North Central	14.7	65.9	66.8	18.4	34.2
South	17.2	49.2	54.8	17.1	29.5
West	22.3	61.2	66.4	24.2	38.6
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	63.3	60.3	12.4	25.8
High school graduate	N/A	53.3	61.5	15.1	34.3
Some college	N/A	54.9	62.9	29.2	41.5
College graduate	N/A	60.5	64.0	29.9	42.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	61.7	63.9	28.0	43.9
Part-time	N/A	51.6	62.4	26.4	40.2
Unemployed	N/A	58.8	67.1	20.0	44.6
Other[4]	N/A	43.5	51.7	7.9	16.2

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 3.2 PERCENTAGE REPORTING MARIJUANA USE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	12.6	27.9	17.6	3.2	10.6
SEX					
Male	11.4	34.0	23.7	4.1	13.4
Female	13.8	22.0	11.6	2.4	8.1
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	13.0	29.2	17.7	2.9	10.3
Black	9.1	23.5	16.9	3.7	10.7
Hispanic	12.8	22.1	14.5	2.5	10.8
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	15.0	31.5	19.4	3.6	11.9
Small metro	11.8	27.0	16.6	2.8	10.4
Nonmetro	10.1	22.7	15.6	2.8	8.7
REGION					
Northeast	13.2	24.2	16.3	3.7	9.7
North Central	11.2	37.1	22.3	3.2	12.7
South	11.6	21.8	13.6	1.7	8.3
West	16.5	32.6	20.4	5.3	13.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	34.0	19.4	2.2	9.0
High school graduate	N/A	26.4	19.1	2.6	11.5
Some college	N/A	27.2	17.8	5.0	12.1
College graduate	N/A	24.1	13.6	3.9	8.6
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	27.8	18.6	4.5	12.5
Part-time	N/A	30.7	13.1	3.8	12.6
Unemployed	N/A	40.1	28.3	4.4	21.9
Other[4]	N/A	20.5	12.2	1.3	4.4

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 3.3 PERCENTAGE REPORTING MARIJUANA USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	6.4	15.5	10.8	1.4	5.9
SEX					
Male	6.1	20.0	14.8	2.2	7.9
Female	6.7	11.2	7.0	0.7	4.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	6.8	15.7	11.2	1.1	5.6
Black	4.4	15.0	9.3	2.2	6.3
Hispanic	5.2	13.8	9.1	*	6.0
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	7.3	19.5	12.1	1.7	6.9
Small metro	6.0	14.7	9.5	1.3	5.6
Nonmetro	5.7	9.2	10.4	1.2	4.5
REGION					
Northeast	6.5	18.4	9.6	1.1	5.5
North Central	6.7	17.9	14.2	1.1	6.7
South	5.9	12.2	8.8	0.9	4.8
West	7.0	16.3	11.9	3.1	7.3
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	18.3	13.4	0.6	4.8
High school graduate	N/A	16.6	11.8	1.5	7.1
Some college	N/A	10.6	10.1	2.2	5.5
College graduate	N/A	16.6	8.2	1.7	5.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	16.9	11.2	1.3	6.8
Part-time	N/A	14.2	9.8	2.7	7.1
Unemployed	N/A	25.5	19.6	*	14.3
Other[4]	N/A	8.3	6.8	1.1	2.4

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 3.4 PERCENTAGE REPORTING MARIJUANA USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE: 1988

		TIME PERIOD		
AGE	(UNWEIGHTED N)	LIFETIME	PAST YEAR	PAST MONTH
TOTAL	(8,814)	33.1	10.6	5.9
12-17 YEARS OLD	(3,095)	17.4	12.6	6.4
12-13	(925)	4.2	2.8	1.5
14-15	(1,060)	15.0	10.6	4.9
16-17	(1,110)	30.3	22.4	11.8
18-25 YEARS OLD	(1,505)	56.4	27.9	15.5
18-21	(759)	50.3	30.6	15.0
22-25	(746)	62.1	25.3	15.9
26-34 YEARS OLD	(1,987)	62.1	17.6	10.8
26-29	(899)	64.0	20.5	12.4
30-34	(1,088)	60.4	15.1	9.5
35 YEARS AND OLDER	(2,227)	19.6	3.2	1.4
35-39	(419)	48.0	10.3	5.2
40-44	(342)	31.3	2.5	*
45-49	(265)	17.4	*	*
≥50	(1,201)	8.1	1.4	0.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 3.5 PERCENTAGE REPORTING MARIJUANA USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX: 1988

RACE/ETHNICITY[1] AND SEX	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
			(UNWEIGHTED N)		
White Male	(751)	(320)	(496)	(513)	(2,080)
Black Male	(377)	(128)	(122)	(159)	(786)
Hispanic Male	(397)	(185)	(202)	(208)	(992)
White Female	(767)	(380)	(600)	(724)	(2,471)
Black Female	(370)	(192)	(244)	(296)	(1,102)
Hispanic Female	(366)	(269)	(273)	(293)	(1,201)
		A. USED MARIJUANA IN LIFETIME			
White Male	16.9	58.2	70.6	22.4	36.4
Black Male	15.2	52.5	65.5	34.8	41.4
Hispanic Male	16.5	48.0	56.9	19.3	34.2
White Female	19.4	62.5	60.6	16.5	31.2
Black Female	11.8	39.1	48.1	16.4	26.5
Hispanic Female	17.2	35.7	35.3	9.8	21.7
		B. USED MARIJUANA IN PAST YEAR			
White Male	11.1	35.4	24.1	3.6	12.9
Black Male	9.7	28.8	23.2	5.3	14.0
Hispanic Male	12.9	28.1	19.2	3.1	13.7
White Female	15.1	23.3	11.5	2.2	7.9
Black Female	8.6	18.9	11.7	2.4	8.0
Hispanic Female	12.7	15.9	9.4	*	7.9
		C. USED MARIJUANA IN PAST MONTH			
White Male	6.0	20.0	15.6	1.8	7.5
Black Male	4.3	21.1	12.1	4.1	8.9
Hispanic Male	5.4	18.9	13.2	*	8.4
White Female	7.6	11.6	6.9	*	3.9
Black Female	4.4	9.8	7.1	*	4.2
Hispanic Female	4.9	8.6	4.6	*	3.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 3.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY OF MARIJUANA USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP FOR TOTAL SAMPLE AND FOR MARIJUANA USERS: 1988

LIFETIME FREQUENCY	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
A. TOTAL SAMPLE					
1-2 TIMES	7.0	15.4	12.5	7.2	9.5
3-10 TIMES	4.7	15.0	16.8	4.8	8.7
11-99 TIMES	3.0	12.3	13.5	4.1	7.1
100 TIMES OR MORE	2.4	13.2	18.8	3.1	7.6
USED LIFETIME/TIMES NOT REPORTED	0.1	0.5	0.5	*	0.3
TOTAL (USED 1 OR MORE TIMES)	17.4	56.4	62.1	19.6	33.1
B. USED MARIJUANA AT LEAST ONCE					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(530)	(755)	(1,108)	(409)	(2,802)
1-2 TIMES	40.8	27.5	20.3	37.5	28.8
3-10 TIMES	27.5	26.8	27.2	25.1	26.4
11-99 TIMES	17.6	22.0	22.0	21.2	21.5
100 TIMES OR MORE	14.1	23.6	30.5	16.2	23.2

Note: Due to rounding, column percentages for Part A may not add to the total, and for Part B may not total 100.0. Estimates for persons who used marijuana at least once exclude those who did not report the number of times they used marijuana.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 3.7 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS OF MARIJUANA USE IN PAST MONTH FOR TOTAL SAMPLE AND FOR PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USERS BY AGE GROUP: 1988

DAYS OF USE IN PAST MONTH	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
A. TOTAL SAMPLE					
1-2 DAYS	2.3	4.0	3.3	0.3	1.6
3-4 DAYS	1.1	2.9	1.4	*	0.9
5-19 DAYS	1.3	4.5	2.2	0.4	1.5
20-30 DAYS	0.7	2.4	2.3	0.3	1.0
USED PAST MONTH/DAYS NOT REPORTED	0.9	1.6	1.7	*	0.8
TOTAL (USED 1 OR MORE DAYS)	6.4	15.5	10.8	1.4	5.9
B. USED MARIJUANA IN PAST MONTH					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(167)	(187)	(172)	(36)	(562)
1-2 DAYS	42.5	29.1	35.6	26.6	32.6
3-4 DAYS	20.9	21.1	15.0	*	18.0
5-19 DAYS	23.2	32.6	24.3	37.7	29.2
20-30 DAYS	13.4	17.2	25.1	22.2	20.2

Note: Due to rounding, column percentages for Part A may not add to the total, and for Part B may not total 100.0. Estimates for past month users exclude those who did not report the number of days they used marijuana in the past month.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 3.8 PERCENTAGE REPORTING USE OF SELECTED DRUGS IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND MARIJUANA USE IN PAST MONTH: 1988

AGE GROUP AND DRUGS USED IN PAST MONTH	MARIJUANA USE IN PAST MONTH		
	No	Yes	Total
TOTAL	(N=8,161)	(N=653)	(N=8,814)
Alcohol	51.1	90.1	53.4
Cigarettes	26.6	64.6	28.8
Drugs other than marijuana	1.5	30.7	3.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics[1]	1.0	13.5	1.7
Cocaine	0.3	20.2	1.5
12-17 YEARS OLD	(N=2,895)	(N=200)	(N=3,095)
Alcohol	21.3	82.2	25.2
Cigarettes	8.7	57.6	11.8
Drugs other than marijuana	3.0	32.0	4.9
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	1.4	17.1	2.4
Cocaine	0.2	14.1	1.1
18-25 YEARS OLD	(N=1,296)	(N=209)	(N=1,505)
Alcohol	60.1	94.1	65.3
Cigarettes	29.7	65.5	35.2
Drugs other than marijuana	2.8	38.3	8.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	1.5	16.5	3.8
Cocaine	0.8	24.4	4.5
26-34 YEARS OLD	(N=1,784)	(N=203)	(N=1,987)
Alcohol	61.0	90.7	64.2
Cigarettes	33.4	66.9	37.1
Drugs other than marijuana	2.4	23.7	4.7
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	1.8	10.2	2.7
Cocaine	0.6	19.1	2.6
35 YEARS AND OLDER	(N=2,186)	(N=41)	(N=2,227)
Alcohol	51.1	83.6	51.5
Cigarettes	26.8	61.9	27.3
Drugs other than marijuana	0.7	26.2	1.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	0.5	10.4	0.7
Cocaine	*	16.4	0.3

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

4. COCAINE

Although use of cocaine is not a new phenomenon in the United States, its use among members of the household population became more widespread in the late 1970s and during the 1980s. Public concern about cocaine and its derivative crack is now very high because of the role these drugs play in medical emergencies and crime. In this chapter, information is presented about the prevalence and demographic correlates of cocaine use including crack cocaine, as well as crack cocaine specifically.

PREVALENCE OF COCAINE USE (Tables 4.1 to 4.3)

Among members of the household population aged 12 and older in 1988, some 10.7 percent had tried cocaine, 4.1 percent had used it in the past year, and 1.5 percent had used it in the month before the interview. The percentage reporting use of cocaine in their lifetimes, the past year, or the past month was higher among those aged 18-25 and 26-34 than among younger or older age groups. Over one-fourth (26.5 percent) of those aged 26-34 and almost one-fifth (19.7 percent) of those aged 18-25 reported having ever used cocaine compared with 3.4 percent of those aged 12-17 and 4.0 percent of those aged 35 and older. The age groups differed significantly in rates of lifetime use ($p < .001$), except for the youngest and oldest age groups, which were not significantly different.

Use of cocaine in the past year or past month was more common among those aged 18-25 than among other age groups. Some 12.1 percent of those aged 18-25 reported having used cocaine in the past year compared with 8.0 percent of those aged 26-34, fewer than 3 percent of those aged 12-17, and fewer than 1 percent of those aged 35 and older. The age groups differed significantly in rates of use in the past year ($p < .001$ except $p < .01$ for comparison of ages 18-25 and 26-34). Some 4.5 percent of those aged 18-25 reported having used cocaine in the past month compared with 2.6 percent for those aged 26-34 and 1 percent or fewer of younger and older age groups. The differences between each of the age groups in use during the past month were statistically significant except for the difference between ages 18-25 and 26-34.

Sex and Race/Ethnicity (Tables 4.1 to 4.3)

Among members of the U.S. household population aged 12 and older, males were significantly more likely than females to have used cocaine in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the month before the interview ($p < .001$). The percentage of males having used cocaine in the past year or the past month was about twice the percentage of females using it; the difference between males and females in lifetime use was smaller. For specific age groups, males were for the two older age groups significantly more likely than females to have used cocaine in their lifetimes, in the past year, and in the past month. However, among those aged 12-17, males and females did not differ significantly, and among those aged 18-25, the only significant difference between males and females was for use during the past year.

Among members of the total household population, Hispanics and whites were more likely than blacks to have ever used cocaine, but the differences were not statistically significant. Hispanics were significantly more likely than whites in the total household population to have used cocaine in the past year ($p < .05$), but the race/ethnicity groups did not differ significantly in the percentage having used cocaine in the past month. For the three age groups under age 35, whites and Hispanics were for most comparisons significantly more likely than blacks to have ever used cocaine or to have used it during the past year. Among those aged 35 and older, blacks were more likely than whites and Hispanics to have used cocaine in their lifetimes ($p < .05$) or in the past year ($p < .05$ for black/white comparison only). The race/ethnicity groups did not differ significantly in the percentage having used cocaine in the past month for any of the age groups.

Population Density and Region (Tables 4.1 to 4.3)

Among members of the household population aged 12 and older, residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of small metropolitan areas ($p < .05$) and nonmetropolitan areas to have ever used cocaine ($p < .001$) or to have used it in the past month ($p < .05$). Residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of nonmetropolitan areas to have used cocaine in the past year ($p < .05$). For specific age groups, residents of large metropolitan areas were for most comparisons significantly more likely than residents of small metropolitan areas or nonmetropolitan areas to have ever used cocaine, but there were few significant differences for specific age groups in use in the past year or past month by population density.

The percentage of individuals having used cocaine in their lifetimes or in the past year was generally lowest in the South and highest in the West, although not all the differences between regions were statistically significant, and this general pattern did not hold for all age groups. The regions differed less in use in the past month.

Adult Education and Current Employment (Tables 4.1 to 4.3)

Those with more years of completed education were more likely than those with less education to have ever used cocaine, for the total household population and for each of the age groups. College graduates for the total sample and for the two older age groups were significantly more likely than those with a high school education or less to have ever used cocaine. The educational groups did not differ in use in the past year or use in the past month for the total sample or any of the age groups.

In general, the unemployed among those aged 18 and older were significantly more likely than those who were employed or out of the labor force ("other") to have used cocaine in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month. There were few significant differences for specific age groups.

As discussed in Chapter 1, the findings for educational level and employment status must be interpreted with caution because of their possible confounding with age. Additionally, the findings for employment status must be interpreted with caution because of the differential composition of the "other" category in each age group.

COCAINE USE BY AGE (Table 4.4)

Use of cocaine in the lifetime, in the past year, or in the past month was substantially higher among those aged 18-39 years old than among younger or older persons. Those aged 26-29 were most likely to report having ever used cocaine (29.6 percent), and rates of use in the past year and past month were highest among those aged 22-25 (13.4 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively). The rates of lifetime use and use in the past year among those aged 16-17 were almost twice the rates among those aged 14-15, and the rates among those aged 18-21 were more than twice the rates among those aged 16-17.

COCAINE USE BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND RACE/ETHNICITY (Table 4.5)

Males were in general more likely than females to have ever used cocaine. In each race/ethnic group in the total sample, males were significantly more likely than females to have ever used cocaine, but the differences between males and females were more pronounced for the two older age groups than for the two younger age groups. Among males in the total household population, the race/ethnicity groups did not differ significantly in the percentage ever using cocaine; but among females in the total household population, white females were significantly more likely than black females to have ever used cocaine ($p < .001$). The race/ethnicity groups among males and females did not differ significantly for most comparisons of use in the past year and past month for the total sample or age groups.

FREQUENCY OF LIFETIME COCAINE USE (Table 4.6)

The figures in Section A of Table 4.6 show that 10.7 percent of the total household population aged 12 and older had used cocaine in their lifetimes; some 4.0 percent had used it more than 10 times, while 6.4 percent had used it less than 10 times. Use of cocaine more than 10 times was concentrated among those aged 26-34 (10.5 percent) and 18-25 (8.2 percent). About 1 percent of those aged 12-17 and 35 and older reported having used cocaine more than 10 times. Among those who had used cocaine at least once in their lifetimes (Section B), about 30 percent of the total population had used it 1-2 times or 3-10 times, and almost 40 percent reported having used it more than 10 times. Among those who had ever used cocaine, about 30 to 40 percent of those in each age group had used it more than 10 times.

ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION OF COCAINE (Table 4.7)

The routes of administration of cocaine are sniffing or snorting, freebasing (processing of cocaine to remove impurities and to free the more potent cocaine base, which is then smoked), smoking (including crack cocaine), or injecting. Of the total household population aged 12 and older, 3.4 percent had sniffed or snorted cocaine, and 1.1 percent had freebased or smoked cocaine during the past year. Fewer had used other routes of administration. The percentage having used each of the routes of administration was highest among those aged 18-25; 10.6 percent of those aged 18-25 reported having sniffed or snorted cocaine during the past year.

Among users of cocaine in the past year, almost all (92.9 percent) had sniffed or snorted it. About one-third (30.6 percent) of those who used cocaine in the past year freebased or smoked it, while about one in ten (11.2 percent) took it orally. Less than 5 percent injected cocaine. Freebasing/smoking was more common among young persons; 53.6 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds who used cocaine in the past year reported freebasing/smoking cocaine compared with one-third or fewer for other age groups. This also held true for those who used cocaine at least once a month or more often in the past year, but the samples are small for each of the age groups.

Rates of snorting or sniffing cocaine were similar among those who had used cocaine once a month or more often in the past year, but other routes of administration were more common for monthly or more frequent users than for all past year users. Over half (53.8 percent) of those using cocaine monthly or more often freebased or smoked the drug, while 16.6 percent took the drug orally. Injection was also higher among monthly users, with 8.9 percent reporting this route of administration.

PREVALENCE OF CRACK USE (Tables 4.8 and 4.9)

Of all members of the household population aged 12 and older, 1.3 percent had used crack one or more times in their lifetimes, 0.5 percent had used it in the past year, and 0.2 percent had used it in the past month. No table was developed for use in the past month because of the low percentage of users. Use was more common among those aged 18-25 than among other age groups. In general, use was more common among males, blacks and Hispanics, residents of large metropolitan areas, residents of the Northeast and West, those with less education, and the unemployed. The differences among age groups and population density groups were statistically significant, but there were relatively few significant differences among the other demographic groups. Lifetime use rates over 5 percent were found for 18- to 25-year-olds who were Hispanics, residents of the Northeast, had less than a high school education, or were unemployed, as well as for blacks aged 26-34.

TABLE 4.1 PERCENTAGE REPORTING COCAINE USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	3.4	19.7	26.5	4.0	10.7
SEX					
Male	3.3	22.2	32.3	5.3	13.1
Female	3.4	17.4	21.0	2.8	8.5
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	3.6	21.2	28.6	3.7	10.8
Black	2.1	10.4	19.8	6.4	9.3
Hispanic	4.6	18.7	21.5	3.4	10.9
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	4.4	22.0	32.5	6.2	13.6
Small metro	3.0	21.3	25.0	3.1	10.4
Nonmetro	2.4	13.3	17.7	*	6.2
REGION					
Northeast	3.9	23.8	29.7	4.8	11.8
North Central	3.9	23.0	28.6	2.9	10.9
South	1.5	13.1	16.9	2.8	7.1
West	6.5	24.9	39.1	6.6	16.2
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	21.5	20.6	2.7	7.6
High school graduate	N/A	18.8	25.3	2.1	11.2
Some college	N/A	17.4	30.6	5.2	13.1
College graduate	N/A	26.6	29.3	8.4	16.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	22.6	27.8	5.9	14.9
Part-time	N/A	15.4	25.3	4.9	11.8
Unemployed	N/A	23.3	38.1	*	19.3
Other[4]	N/A	13.1	18.0	1.4	4.4

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 8 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 4.2 PERCENTAGE REPORTING COCAINE USE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	2.9	12.1	8.0	0.9	4.1
SEX					
Male	3.0	15.1	11.2	1.3	5.6
Female	2.9	9.2	4.9	0.5	2.8
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	3.2	12.6	7.9	0.7	4.0
Black	1.4	8.1	8.7	1.9	4.4
Hispanic	3.6	12.6	8.0	1.7	5.7
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	3.9	14.6	9.8	1.1	5.1
Small metro	2.5	11.8	6.6	0.9	4.0
Nonmetro	2.0	7.8	6.7	*	2.8
REGION					
Northeast	3.3	12.4	8.5	1.1	4.2
North Central	3.5	15.6	10.5	*	4.9
South	1.3	7.0	5.5	0.5	2.6
West	5.4	17.4	9.2	1.8	6.1
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	12.3	8.7	*	3.8
High school graduate	N/A	12.1	9.1	0.6	5.0
Some college	N/A	9.2	6.2	*	3.8
College graduate	N/A	18.9	7.2	*	4.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	14.0	8.8	1.3	5.6
Part-time	N/A	10.8	5.9	*	4.5
Unemployed	N/A	13.4	14.9	*	9.2
Other[4]	N/A	6.5	3.4	*	1.1

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 4.3 PERCENTAGE REPORTING COCAINE USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	1.1	4.5	2.6	0.3	1.5
SEX					
Male	0.9	6.0	3.6	0.5	2.0
Female	1.4	3.0	1.6	*	1.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	1.3	4.1	2.3	0.3	1.3
Black	*	4.3	3.0	1.1	2.0
Hispanic	1.3	6.7	3.9	*	2.6
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1.6	5.1	2.9	0.2	1.6
Small metro	1.1	4.9	2.5	0.7	1.8
Nonmetro	*	2.7	*	*	0.9
REGION					
Northeast	0.9	7.0	2.6	1.0	2.1
North Central	1.7	4.8	3.3	*	1.5
South	*	2.9	1.8	*	0.9
West	2.5	4.7	3.1	*	1.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	4.8	4.3	*	1.4
High school graduate	N/A	5.2	2.8	*	1.9
Some college	N/A	3.2	1.5	*	1.4
College graduate	N/A	*	2.1	*	1.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	5.0	2.5	0.4	1.8
Part-time	N/A	3.6	*	*	1.8
Unemployed	N/A	6.8	7.9	*	4.8
Other[4]	N/A	2.8	1.7	*	0.5

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 4.4 PERCENTAGE REPORTING COCAINE USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE: 1988

AGE	(UNWEIGHTED N)	TIME PERIOD		
		LIFETIME	PAST YEAR	PAST MONTH
TOTAL	(8,814)	10.7	4.1	1.5
12-17 YEARS OLD	(3,095)	3.4	2.9	1.1
12-13	(925)	0.8	0.6	*
14-15	(1,060)	3.0	2.6	1.4
16-17	(1,110)	5.8	5.1	1.6
18-25 YEARS OLD	(1,505)	19.7	12.1	4.5
18-21	(759)	17.0	10.7	4.1
22-25	(746)	22.4	13.4	4.8
26-34 YEARS OLD	(1,987)	26.5	8.0	2.6
26-29	(899)	29.6	9.6	3.7
30-34	(1,088)	24.0	6.7	1.7
35 YEARS AND OLDER	(2,227)	4.0	0.9	0.3
35-39	(419)	15.0	3.8	1.9
40-44	(342)	4.6	*	*
45-49	(265)	3.5	*	*
≥50	(1,201)	*	*	*

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 4.5 PERCENTAGE REPORTING COCAINE USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX: 1988

RACE/ETHNICITY[1] AND SEX	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
			(UNWEIGHTED N)		
White Male	(751)	(320)	(496)	(513)	(2,080)
Black Male	(377)	(128)	(122)	(159)	(786)
Hispanic Male	(397)	(185)	(202)	(208)	(992)
White Female	(767)	(380)	(600)	(724)	(2,471)
Black Female	(370)	(192)	(244)	(296)	(1,102)
Hispanic Female	(366)	(269)	(273)	(293)	(1,201)
			A. USED COCAINE IN LIFETIME		
White Male	3.4	23.1	34.8	4.5	12.9
Black Male	2.2	13.3	25.5	11.7	13.4
Hispanic Male	5.2	23.0	26.9	4.2	13.9
White Female	3.8	19.5	22.5	3.0	8.9
Black Female	2.0	7.9	15.0	2.3	5.9
Hispanic Female	4.0	14.3	15.6	2.7	8.1
			B. USED COCAINE IN PAST YEAR		
White Male	3.2	15.4	11.3	1.1	5.3
Black Male	1.9	11.1	12.0	3.2	6.3
Hispanic Male	4.0	16.2	11.0	*	7.2
White Female	3.3	9.9	4.6	*	2.7
Black Female	0.9	5.5	6.0	*	2.8
Hispanic Female	3.3	8.9	*	*	4.1
			C. USED COCAINE IN PAST MONTH		
White Male	0.9	5.5	3.3	0.4	1.8
Black Male	*	6.8	4.5	*	3.0
Hispanic Male	1.2	10.0	5.2	*	3.6
White Female	1.7	2.9	1.3	*	0.9
Black Female	*	2.2	1.8	*	1.1
Hispanic Female	*	*	*	*	1.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 4.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY OF COCAINE USE IN LIFETIME FOR TOTAL SAMPLE AND FOR COCAINE USERS BY AGE GROUP: 1988

TIMES USED COCAINE IN LIFETIME	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
		A. TOTAL SAMPLE			
1-2 TIMES	1.4	4.6	8.6	1.1	3.1
3-10 TIMES	0.8	6.3	7.4	1.5	3.3
11-99 TIMES	0.6	6.8	7.9	0.9	3.1
100 TIMES OR MORE	0.3	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.9
USED COCAINE/TIMES NOT REPORTED	0.3	*	*	*	0.2
TOTAL (USED 1 OR MORE TIMES)	3.4	19.7	26.5	4.0	10.7
		B. USED COCAINE AT LEAST ONCE			
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(109)	(251)	(474)	(86)	(920)
1-2 TIMES	45.6	24.0	32.5	28.1	29.7
3-10 TIMES	25.2	32.9	27.8	39.9	31.5
11-99 TIMES	19.8	35.6	29.8	23.1	29.7
100 TIMES OR MORE	9.5	7.6	9.9	8.9	9.0

Note: Due to rounding, column percentages for Part A may not add to the total, and for Part B may not total 100.0. Estimates for persons who used cocaine at least once exclude those who did not report number of times they had ever used cocaine.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 4.7 PERCENTAGE REPORTING VARIOUS ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION FOR COCAINE BY AGE GROUP FOR THE TOTAL SAMPLE, THOSE WHO USED AT LEAST ONCE IN PAST YEAR, AND THOSE WHO USED ONCE A MONTH OR MORE OFTEN IN PAST YEAR: 1988

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION DURING PAST YEAR[1,2]	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	
A. TOTAL SAMPLE					
Sniff/Snort	2.1	10.6	6.4	0.6	3.4
Freebase/Smoke	1.5	4.2	1.5	0.1	1.1
Swallow/Oral	0.3	1.8	0.5	*	0.4
IV/Inject	*	0.4	0.4	*	0.2
Other	*	*	*	*	0.1
B. USED COCAINE AT LEAST ONCE IN PAST YEAR					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(97)	(166)	(162)	(27)	(452)
Sniff/Snort	78.7	95.1	92.4	95.5	92.9
Freebase/Smoke	53.6	37.1	21.2	17.4	30.6
Swallow/Oral	11.1	16.0	7.3	*	11.2
IV/Inject	*	3.3	4.8	*	3.9
Other	*	*	*	*	1.8
C. USED COCAINE ONCE A MONTH OR MORE OFTEN IN PAST YEAR					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(39)	(62)	(54)	(7)	(162)
Sniff/Snort	94.6	94.1	87.2	91.6	91.8
Freebase/Smoke	71.4	58.7	43.8	*	53.8
Swallow/Oral	22.1	17.4	*	*	16.6
IV/Inject	*	6.0	12.2	*	8.9
Other	*	*	*	*	*

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Some column percents total more than 100.0 because multiple routes of administration could be indicated by the same respondent.

[2] The unweighted Ns are for each age group within the total subpopulations (i.e., past year or monthly cocaine users) in Parts B and C. The actual unweighted Ns for the estimates in each of the table cells may be smaller due to differing patterns of nonresponse for the different routes of administration.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 4.8 PERCENTAGE REPORTING CRACK USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	0.9	3.4	2.9	0.2	1.3
SEX					
Male	0.8	3.0	4.5	*	1.6
Female	1.0	3.7	1.3	*	1.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	0.9	3.3	2.5	*	1.0
Black	0.8	2.8	6.0	*	2.4
Hispanic	1.3	5.4	2.6	*	2.1
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1.5	3.8	3.8	0.4	1.7
Small metro	*	4.2	2.8	*	1.3
Nonmetro	0.5	*	1.3	*	0.5
REGION					
Northeast	*	7.4	*	*	1.6
North Central	1.4	*	*	*	0.5
South	0.4	2.4	3.5	*	1.2
West	1.8	4.3	4.5	*	1.9
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	5.3	4.2	*	1.6
High school graduate	N/A	3.9	2.9	*	1.5
Some college	N/A	*	3.7	*	1.0
College graduate	N/A	*	*	*	0.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	3.8	3.5	*	1.7
Part-time	N/A	3.0	*	*	1.0
Unemployed	N/A	5.4	3.7	*	3.4
Other[4]	N/A	1.6	*	*	0.4

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 8 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 4.9 PERCENTAGE REPORTING CRACK USE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	0.7	1.9	0.7	*	0.5
SEX					
Male	0.5	2.0	0.8	*	0.6
Female	0.8	1.8	0.6	*	0.5
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	0.7	1.7	0.4	*	0.4
Black	*	*	2.3	*	1.1
Hispanic	0.9	3.5	1.3	*	1.1
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1.0	2.2	1.1	*	0.7
Small metro	*	1.9	*	*	0.4
Nonmetro	*	*	*	*	0.3
REGION					
Northeast	*	3.6	0.9	*	0.7
North Central	1.4	*	*	*	0.3
South	*	1.4	0.6	*	0.4
West	*	3.0	1.1	*	0.8
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	3.6	1.9	*	0.9
High school graduate	N/A	2.2	0.5	*	0.6
Some college	N/A	*	*	*	*
College graduate	N/A	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	1.9	0.7	*	0.6
Part-time	N/A	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	N/A	2.4	*	*	1.3
Other[4]	N/A	*	*	*	0.2

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

5. INHALANTS, HALLUCINOGENS, AND HEROIN

Inhalants and hallucinogens have recently received less attention from the public and policymakers than marijuana and cocaine. This lack of attention results, in part, from their low rates of use and from the perception that these drugs are nonaddictive. Despite its low prevalence in the household population, heroin is of great concern first because it is addictive, and second because it is usually taken intravenously and can therefore contribute to the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Drug answer sheets for these drugs appear in Appendix G.

USE OF INHALANTS (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

Inhalants include gasoline, spray paints, aerosol sprays, glue, lacquer thinners, amyl nitrites, ether, nitrous oxide, and correction fluids. Respondents were asked to identify which of the substances they had ever sniffed or inhaled for "kicks" or to "get high" and which ones they had used during the preceding month for these purposes. Amyl nitrites were the most widely used inhalants, used by 2.2 percent of the U.S. household population aged 12 and older in their lifetimes. Use of amyl nitrites was more common among those aged 18-25 and 26-34 (about 5 percent), than among younger or older age groups. Other inhalants had been used by about 1 percent or fewer of the total household population in their lifetimes.

Some 5.7 percent of the U.S. household population had ever used any of the inhalants listed in Table 5.1. Those aged 18-25 were more likely than other age groups to have ever used inhalants; 12.5 percent of 18- to 25-year-olds, 9.8 percent of 26- to 34-year-olds, 8.8 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds, and 1.8 percent of those aged 35 and older had used inhalants. Males were more likely than females to have used inhalants, although the difference between males and females was not significant for those aged 12-17. Use was generally more common among whites and Hispanics than among blacks, but the race/ethnicity groups among those aged 35 and older did not differ significantly. Inhalant use did not differ in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and differed little among educational groups. For the total household population, use was lower among residents of the South than among residents of other regions and was greater among the unemployed than among other employment groups.

USE OF HALLUCINOGENS (Tables 5.3 to 5.6)

Hallucinogens include LSD, peyote, mescaline, psilocybin, and PCP. LSD was the most commonly used hallucinogen, used by 5.5 percent of the total household population aged 12 and older in the lifetime, including 13.2 percent of those aged 26-34, 10.9 percent of those aged 18-25, and about 2 percent of other age groups. Mescaline, psilocybin, and PCP had been used by about 3 percent of the household population and peyote by about 1 percent. Some 7.4 percent of the total household population had ever used any hallucinogen; 1.6 percent had used any hallucinogen in the past year, and 0.4 percent had used any hallucinogen in the past month. No table was developed for use in the past month because of the low percentage of users.

Lifetime use of hallucinogens was most common among those aged 26-34 (17.7 percent), and use in the past year was most common among those aged 18-25 (5.6 percent). Use of hallucinogens was generally more common among males than females, and whites and Hispanics were more likely than blacks to have used hallucinogens. Residents of large and small metropolitan areas and those with more years of completed education were for most comparisons more likely than other groups to have ever used hallucinogens, and residents of the South were less likely than residents of other regions to have used them. Rates of use in the past year were low, and there were few differences among demographic groups.

Some 3.1 percent of the household population aged 12 and older had ever used PCP. The percentage of lifetime users was higher among those aged 26-34 (8.3 percent) than among other age groups. Rates of lifetime use of about 10 percent or higher were found among those aged 26-34 who were male, white, residents of large metropolitan areas, residents of the Northeast or West, and who had some college education.

USE OF HEROIN (Table 5.7)

About 1 percent of the household population aged 12 and older had ever used heroin. The percentage of lifetime users was higher among those aged 26-34 (2.1 percent) than among other age groups. The highest rate of lifetime use was among 26- to 34-year-old residents of the Northeast (4.2 percent). There were some significant differences among demographic groups, but they should be interpreted cautiously because of the small number of users. Among members of the total household population, males were significantly more likely than females to have ever used heroin ($p < .001$), blacks were significantly more likely than whites to have used heroin ($p < .01$), and residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of nonmetropolitan areas to have used heroin ($p < .01$).

The rates of heroin use in the past year and in the past month were so low among members of the household population that it was not possible to estimate them reliably using data from the 1988 NHSDA.

A household survey such as the NHSDA may yield conservative estimates of the extent of drug use among members of the general population, particularly for rarely used drugs such as heroin. Household survey samples exclude segments of the population among which rates of drug use may be high: those who have no permanent residence (e.g., homeless and transient persons), those living in institutional group quarters (i.e., correctional institutions, homes for the mentally handicapped), and those living in noninstitutional group quarters (i.e., group homes, dormitories). To the extent that heroin users do not live in households, surveys such as the NHSDA will underestimate the prevalence of heroin use in the general population.

TABLE 5.1 PERCENTAGE REPORTING INHALANT USE IN LIFETIME BY INHALANT TYPE AND AGE GROUP: 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
INHALANT TYPE	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
ANY INHALANT	8.8	12.5	9.8	1.8	5.7
Gasoline	3.7	2.7	2.3	0.3	1.4
Spray paints	1.4	1.7	1.0	*	0.6
Aerosol sprays	0.7	1.3	1.2	*	0.5
Glue	2.8	2.7	2.0	0.5	1.4
Lacquer thinners	0.9	1.8	1.0	*	0.6
Amyl nitrites	1.6	5.1	4.7	0.7	2.2
Ether	*	*	*	*	0.1
Nitrous oxide	0.6	3.0	3.2	*	1.2
Correction fluids	1.6	1.5	*	*	0.5

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 5.2 PERCENTAGE REPORTING INHALANT USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	8.8	12.5	9.8	1.8	5.7
SEX					
Male	9.2	16.7	13.9	2.6	7.8
Female	8.3	8.4	5.7	1.2	3.8
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	9.9	14.7	10.6	1.7	6.0
Black	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.6
Hispanic	7.1	7.2	11.3	*	5.7
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	8.1	13.6	10.9	2.1	6.1
Small metro	8.2	12.9	9.7	1.5	5.6
Nonmetro	10.4	9.7	7.9	1.8	5.0
REGION					
Northeast	8.7	11.9	11.8	*	5.9
North Central	9.7	16.9	9.9	2.1	6.6
South	8.2	9.1	7.1	1.4	4.4
West	8.6	14.5	12.7	1.9	6.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	13.3	11.9	1.9	4.8
High school graduate	N/A	11.4	8.5	1.7	5.3
Some college	N/A	11.3	10.3	*	4.9
College graduate	N/A	19.3	10.4	3.1	6.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	13.4	11.1	2.4	6.7
Part-time	N/A	14.2	8.5	*	6.5
Unemployed	N/A	11.3	10.8	*	8.3
Other[4]	N/A	8.7	4.5	*	2.1

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 5.3 PERCENTAGE REPORTING HALLUCINOGEN USE IN LIFETIME BY HALLUCINOGEN TYPE AND AGE GROUP: 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
HALLUCINOGEN	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
ANY HALLUCINOGEN	3.5	13.8	17.7	2.7	7.4
LSD	2.4	10.9	13.2	1.8	5.5
Peyote	*	0.9	3.7	0.8	1.3
Mescaline	0.4	3.9	7.1	1.6	2.9
Psilocybin	0.8	5.0	7.2	0.6	2.6
PCP	1.2	4.4	8.3	1.3	3.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

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TABLE 5.4 PERCENTAGE REPORTING USE OF ANY HALLUCINOGENS IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	$\geq$35	Total
TOTAL	3.5	13.8	17.7	2.7	7.4
SEX					
Male	3.0	17.9	21.0	3.2	9.0
Female	4.0	9.9	14.6	2.3	5.9
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	4.3	16.2	20.5	2.8	8.1
Black	*	3.9	5.5	2.1	2.9
Hispanic	3.3	8.2	11.2	3.0	6.0
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	4.7	16.7	20.2	3.5	8.9
Small metro	3.8	14.1	18.3	2.7	7.7
Nonmetro	1.4	8.1	12.4	*	4.4
REGION					
Northeast	3.3	12.9	22.8	3.4	8.1
North Central	4.6	20.3	21.3	3.1	9.3
South	2.2	8.2	10.0	1.5	4.3
West	4.9	18.0	23.4	3.6	10.1
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	14.3	14.4	1.5	5.0
High school graduate	N/A	13.1	17.7	1.4	7.8
Some college	N/A	12.0	19.4	3.8	8.8
College graduate	N/A	20.9	18.8	5.9	11.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	15.4	17.3	4.0	9.7
Part-time	N/A	13.7	19.8	5.1	10.3
Unemployed	N/A	11.3	20.2	*	9.8
Other[4]	N/A	9.6	17.4	*	3.2

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 5.5 PERCENTAGE REPORTING USE OF ANY HALLUCINOGENS IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	2.8	5.6	1.7	*	1.6
SEX					
Male	2.5	9.1	3.1	*	2.4
Female	3.1	2.2	0.5	*	0.8
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	3.6	6.5	2.0	*	1.7
Black	*	*	*	*	0.3
Hispanic	1.7	5.1	1.5	*	1.6
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	4.1	7.0	1.7	*	1.8
Small metro	3.0	5.1	1.4	*	1.5
Nonmetro	0.7	3.7	2.3	*	1.2
REGION					
Northeast	3.3	7.0	*	*	1.7
North Central	3.9	9.9	3.9	*	2.9
South	1.5	2.3	0.5	*	0.6
West	3.5	5.6	1.7	*	1.6
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	6.4	*	*	1.3
High school graduate	N/A	4.2	2.4	*	1.5
Some college	N/A	6.1	*	*	1.5
College graduate	N/A	8.9	*	*	1.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	5.9	1.7	*	1.7
Part-time	N/A	6.8	*	*	2.4
Unemployed	N/A	5.2	*	*	2.8
Other[4]	N/A	3.7	*	*	0.4

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 5.6 PERCENTAGE REPORTING PCP USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	1.2	4.4	8.3	1.3	3.1
SEX					
Male	1.1	5.0	10.0	1.5	3.7
Female	1.2	3.8	6.6	1.1	2.6
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	1.3	4.9	9.6	1.2	3.3
Black	*	2.2	2.8	*	1.6
Hispanic	1.6	3.9	5.3	1.8	3.0
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1.4	5.6	10.0	1.4	3.7
Small metro	0.9	4.4	9.0	1.6	3.5
Nonmetro	1.1	*	4.2	*	1.6
REGION					
Northeast	1.1	3.8	12.2	2.6	4.3
North Central	1.9	6.6	8.8	*	3.8
South	0.6	3.0	4.8	0.4	1.7
West	1.4	5.2	10.5	1.1	3.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	5.9	8.1	0.8	2.5
High school graduate	N/A	4.3	8.8	0.7	3.4
Some college	N/A	3.9	9.7	2.2	4.2
College graduate	N/A	*	6.3	2.2	3.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	3.7	8.3	1.4	3.7
Part-time	N/A	5.3	8.1	3.8	5.1
Unemployed	N/A	6.4	5.9	*	4.1
Other[4]	N/A	4.8	9.2	*	1.8

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 5.7 PERCENTAGE REPORTING HEROIN USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	$\geq$35	Total
TOTAL	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.0
SEX					
Male	0.6	*	3.1	1.1	1.3
Female	0.6	*	1.1	0.6	0.6
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	0.7	*	2.3	0.4	0.8
Black	*	*	1.7	3.9	2.3
Hispanic	0.6	*	1.0	*	1.1
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	0.8	*	2.9	1.1	1.3
Small metro	*	*	2.1	*	0.9
Nonmetro	0.5	*	*	*	*
REGION					
Northeast	*	*	4.2	1.1	1.4
North Central	0.8	*	1.4	*	0.9
South	0.3	*	1.8	0.7	0.8
West	1.2	*	1.5	*	0.8
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	*	2.2	1.2	1.3
High school graduate	N/A	*	2.5	0.7	1.0
Some college	N/A	*	2.5	1.2	1.2
College graduate	N/A	*	1.0	*	0.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	*	2.4	0.7	1.1
Part-time	N/A	*	1.5	*	1.6
Unemployed	N/A	*	*	*	1.6
Other[4]	N/A	*	1.3	0.4	0.5

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

6. NONMEDICAL USE OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS

Measurement of the nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs poses problems different from those encountered with the other classes of drugs. Because these drugs are often prescribed for the treatment of a medical condition, differentiating between medical and nonmedical use requires that respondents classify their own behavior. In the 1988 survey, respondents used private answer sheets for the questions regarding the nonmedical use of four categories of psychotherapeutic drugs: stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics. This technique is similar to the one used in 1982 and 1985; however, the instructions were expanded in 1985 and again in 1988, as shown below. In the surveys prior to 1982, respondents verbally answered questions pertaining to the nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs. In the 1985 and 1988 surveys, the respondent was given a card, and the interviewer stated:

> The next questions will be about prescription-type drugs. There will be separate questions for sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics. As you can see on this card, sedatives include barbiturates, sleeping pills, and Seconal; sedatives are sometimes referred to as "downers." Tranquilizers include antianxiety drugs like Librium, Valium, Ativan, and meprobamate. Stimulants include amphetamines and Preludin; stimulants are often called "uppers" or "speed." Analgesics include pain killers like Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, and Tylenol with codeine.
>
> Now, please read the information below the line on the card while I say it aloud. This is a very important point about the next set of questions. We are interested in the nonmedical use of these prescription-type drugs. Nonmedical use of these drugs is any use on your own, that is, either:
>
> 1. without a doctor's prescription, or
> 2. in greater amounts than prescribed, or
> 3. more often than prescribed, or
> 4. for any reasons other than a doctor said that you should take them--such as for kicks, to get high, to feel good, or curiosity about the pill's effect.

This detailed introduction was designed to assist respondents in determining whether their use should be classified as nonmedical use of these drugs. Drug answer sheets for these drugs appear in Appendix G.

USE OF ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS (Tables 6.1 and 6.2)

Psychotherapeutic drugs include prescription-type stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics. The nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs was less common than the use of marijuana. Some 11.9 percent of the total U.S. household population aged 12 and older had ever used one or more of these drugs for nonmedical purposes, and 1.7 percent had used them for such purposes in the past month. Those aged 26-34 were significantly more likely than other age groups to have ever used psychotherapeutic drugs nonmedically (22.1 percent, p <.01 for comparison with 18- to 25-year-olds, p <.001 with other age groups). The percentage of 18- to 25-year-olds having used them for nonmedical purposes in the past month was somewhat higher than that of other age groups.

For the total household population and most of the age groups, the percentage of males and females using psychotherapeutic drugs for nonmedical reasons in their lifetimes or in the past month did not differ significantly. However, significantly more females than males 12-17 had used them in their lifetimes (p <.01) or in the past month (p <.05), and more males than females aged 26-34 had ever used these drugs (p <.05). For the total population and the three younger age groups, whites were significantly more likely than blacks (p<.001) and Hispanics (p <.05) to have ever used these drugs, but there were few significant differences between the race/ethnicity groups in use in the past month. There were few other significant differences among demographic groups except that residents of the West were for most comparisons significantly more likely than residents of other regions to have used these drugs in their lifetimes or in the past month, and college graduates were significantly more likely to have ever used them.

These patterns found for nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic drug were also found for specific drugs: in general, whites, residents of large metropolitan areas, and residents of the West were more likely than other demographic groups to have ever used specific psychotherapeutic drugs for nonmedical reasons. Males were more likely than females to have ever used stimulants, sedatives, and tranquilizers, but no more likely to have used analgesics. Use of most of these drugs in the past month was minimal, and differences among demographic groups in use in the past month were small.

As shown in Tables 6.3 to 6.9, stimulants were the psychotherapeutic drugs most likely to be used for nonmedical reasons in the lifetime (7.1 percent), followed by analgesics (5.2 percent), tranquilizers (4.8 percent), and sedatives (3.5 percent). Each of the classes of psychotherapeutic drugs was used for nonmedical reasons by fewer than 1 percent of the total household population in the past month.

USE OF STIMULANTS (Tables 6.3 and 6.4)

Some 7.1 percent of the household population aged 12 and older had ever used prescription-type stimulants for nonmedical reasons, and 0.9 percent had used them in the past month. Lifetime use was most common among those aged 26-34 (15.4 percent) and use in the past month was most common among those aged 18-25 (2.4 percent). Lifetime use was particularly high among 26- to 34-year-olds who were residents of the West (22.1 percent), males (19.1 percent), residents of small metropolitan areas (19.1 percent), part-time employed (18.6 percent), or who had some college (18.2 percent).

USE OF SEDATIVES (Table 6.5)

Relatively few members of the household population aged 12 and older had ever used prescription-type sedatives for nonmedical reasons (3.5 percent), and use in the past month was minimal (0.4 percent). A table showing sedative use in the past month by demographic characteristics is not shown because of the low percentages of users. Lifetime use of sedatives was more common among those aged 26-34 (7.9 percent) than among other age groups. Lifetime prevalence rates of 10 percent or higher were found for 26- to 34-year-olds who were males, residents of large metropolitan areas, residents of the Northeast, had less than a high school education, or who were unemployed.

USE OF TRANQUILIZERS (Tables 6.6 and 6.7)

Some 4.8 percent of the household population aged 12 and older had ever used prescription-type tranquilizers for nonmedical reasons, and 0.6 percent had used them in the past month. Lifetime use was more common among those aged 26-34 (9.3 percent) and among those aged 18-25 (7.8 percent) than among other age groups. Use during the past month was minimal among all age groups. Over 10 percent of 26- to 34-year-olds who were males, whites, residents of large metropolitan areas, residents of the West, had less than a high school education, or were unemployed had ever used these drugs, along with over 10 percent of 18- to 25-year-olds who were residents of the North Central states or had less than a high school education.

USE OF ANALGESICS (Tables 6.8 and 6.9)

Of the total household population, some 5.2 percent had used prescription-type analgesics for nonmedical reasons, and 0.6 percent had used them in the past month. Lifetime use was more common among those aged 26-34 (9.7 percent) and among those aged 18-25 (9.4 percent) than among younger or older age groups. Differences in lifetime use among demographic groups were not large or consistent across the age groups, and use in the past month was minimal for all demographic groups.

TABLE 6.1 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	7.7	17.6	22.1	7.5	11.9
SEX					
Male	6.2	18.2	25.3	7.2	12.4
Female	9.2	17.0	19.0	7.7	11.4
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	8.9	19.8	24.4	7.8	12.7
Black	3.2	7.4	12.4	7.0	7.7
Hispanic	6.4	13.4	16.6	4.4	9.4
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	7.6	19.5	23.8	9.4	13.6
Small metro	7.7	19.3	23.7	5.8	11.7
Nonmetro	7.9	11.8	16.6	6.3	9.1
REGION					
Northeast	6.1	12.9	20.2	6.7	9.9
North Central	8.6	21.6	23.6	6.2	12.1
South	7.3	14.9	17.4	6.7	10.1
West	8.9	22.8	30.6	11.4	17.0
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	18.3	20.9	3.9	8.1
High school graduate	N/A	18.3	21.7	6.2	12.4
Some college	N/A	15.6	24.6	9.7	14.1
College graduate	N/A	18.1	21.5	13.4	16.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	18.2	22.5	10.2	15.0
Part-time	N/A	17.6	23.5	13.1	16.4
Unemployed	N/A	17.3	25.1	12.9	17.5
Other[4]	N/A	15.7	17.8	2.5	5.5

N/A: Not applicable.

Note: Psychotherapeutic drugs are any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic used for nonmedical reasons; over-the-counter drugs are not included.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 8 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 6.2 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	2.4	3.8	2.7	0.7	1.7
SEX					
Male	1.7	3.6	2.6	0.3	1.4
Female	3.1	3.9	2.8	1.0	2.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	2.9	3.8	2.5	0.7	1.7
Black	1.1	3.5	2.9	*	1.6
Hispanic	1.1	4.3	3.3	*	2.4
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	2.3	3.8	3.0	0.8	1.8
Small metro	1.9	4.4	2.5	0.8	1.9
Nonmetro	3.2	2.7	2.3	*	1.3
REGION					
Northeast	*	*	*	*	0.5
North Central	2.9	5.4	3.7	*	2.0
South	2.6	2.6	2.2	0.5	1.4
West	3.1	6.8	3.3	2.2	3.3
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	3.0	5.9	0.6	1.6
High school graduate	N/A	5.3	2.3	*	1.9
Some college	N/A	*	1.7	*	1.3
College graduate	N/A	*	2.2	*	1.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	4.0	2.3	0.8	1.8
Part-time	N/A	2.7	*	*	2.0
Unemployed	N/A	*	6.6	*	4.1
Other[4]	N/A	3.8	3.2	*	0.9

N/A: Not applicable.

Note: Psychotherapeutic drugs are any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic used for nonmedical reasons; over-the-counter drugs are not included.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 6.3 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE STIMULANTS IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	4.2	11.3	15.4	3.6	7.1
SEX					
Male	3.3	11.4	19.1	3.1	7.6
Female	5.1	11.3	11.8	3.9	6.6
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	5.2	12.9	17.6	4.1	8.0
Black	0.8	3.9	6.6	*	2.6
Hispanic	2.0	8.5	10.7	1.7	5.2
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	3.7	12.3	15.2	4.0	7.4
Small metro	4.4	10.7	19.1	3.8	8.0
Nonmetro	4.8	10.6	10.7	2.5	5.4
REGION					
Northeast	*	7.2	14.8	3.5	5.9
North Central	4.2	15.2	16.4	3.0	7.5
South	4.5	8.8	11.3	3.0	5.7
West	5.6	15.7	22.1	5.5	10.5
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	9.5	13.7	1.7	4.4
High school graduate	N/A	13.1	15.2	2.3	7.7
Some college	N/A	10.6	18.2	4.0	8.4
College graduate	N/A	9.8	14.6	8.6	10.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	12.6	15.5	4.7	9.1
Part-time	N/A	10.4	18.6	8.5	11.1
Unemployed	N/A	11.5	15.5	*	8.8
Other[4]	N/A	8.0	12.6	1.1	3.1

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 6.4 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE STIMULANTS IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
SEX					
Male	0.6	2.9	1.0	*	0.8
Female	1.8	1.9	0.8	*	1.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.5	1.0
Black	*	*	*	*	0.6
Hispanic	0.6	2.5	*	*	0.8
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1.3	2.8	0.9	*	0.9
Small metro	0.8	2.4	*	*	0.9
Nonmetro	1.5	*	1.1	*	0.7
REGION					
Northeast	*	*	*	*	*
North Central	1.6	3.9	1.7	*	1.2
South	*	1.5	*	*	0.6
West	2.5	4.5	1.2	*	1.9
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	2.5	2.9	*	0.8
High school graduate	N/A	2.8	*	*	1.0
Some college	N/A	*	*	*	0.7
College graduate	N/A	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	2.9	0.8	*	1.0
Part-time	N/A	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	N/A	*	*	*	2.1
Other[4]	N/A	*	*	*	0.4

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 6.5 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE SEDATIVES IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	2.3	5.5	7.9	1.7	3.5
SEX					
Male	2.4	6.6	10.2	2.3	4.5
Female	2.3	4.5	5.7	1.1	2.6
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	2.9	6.2	9.4	1.6	3.8
Black	0.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Hispanic	0.9	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.5
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	2.3	4.6	10.4	2.6	4.4
Small metro	2.8	7.0	7.7	1.0	3.5
Nonmetro	*	4.9	3.8	*	2.0
REGION					
Northeast	2.0	4.7	10.3	*	3.0
North Central	3.2	6.6	7.1	1.2	3.3
South	2.2	5.9	6.4	1.3	3.1
West	1.6	4.3	9.7	4.1	5.0
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	8.6	10.0	1.7	3.7
High school graduate	N/A	5.5	8.1	0.7	3.5
Some college	N/A	3.8	6.9	3.2	4.1
College graduate	N/A	*	7.2	1.7	3.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	5.5	8.2	1.9	4.3
Part-time	N/A	5.0	8.6	5.2	5.9
Unemployed	N/A	*	10.6	*	6.0
Other[4]	N/A	6.6	5.2	*	1.5

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 6.6 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE TRANQUILIZERS IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	2.0	7.8	9.3	2.9	4.8
SEX					
Male	1.5	9.0	10.7	2.8	5.2
Female	2.7	6.6	8.0	2.9	4.4
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	2.5	9.4	10.9	2.8	5.2
Black	0.6	*	4.8	3.9	3.1
Hispanic	1.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	1.9	8.2	10.4	3.5	5.4
Small metro	2.9	8.3	9.1	2.2	4.6
Nonmetro	1.2	6.4	7.9	2.6	3.9
REGION					
Northeast	2.0	5.6	9.5	2.8	4.3
North Central	1.8	10.9	9.9	3.2	5.4
South	2.5	8.4	8.3	2.2	4.4
West	1.4	5.3	10.5	3.8	5.2
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	12.3	14.1	1.7	4.8
High school graduate	N/A	7.0	9.2	2.4	5.0
Some college	N/A	6.9	8.0	5.0	6.0
College graduate	N/A	4.3	7.8	3.6	4.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	6.9	9.5	3.3	5.7
Part-time	N/A	9.5	9.6	6.6	7.9
Unemployed	N/A	8.9	14.1	*	8.9
Other[4]	N/A	8.6	7.0	1.3	2.6

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 6.7 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE TRANQUILIZERS IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	0.2	1.0	1.2	*	0.6
SEX					
Male	*	*	1.2	*	0.4
Female	*	1.4	1.2	*	0.7
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	0.3	1.2	1.0	*	0.6
Black	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	0.6
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	*	1.3	1.1	*	0.7
Small metro	*	*	1.2	*	0.6
Nonmetro	*	*	1.3	*	0.5
REGION					
Northeast	*	*	*	*	0.4
North Central	*	*	1.6	*	0.7
South	*	0.8	1.1	*	0.4
West	*	*	*	*	*
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	*	2.9	*	0.5
High school graduate	N/A	1.4	1.4	*	0.9
Some college	N/A	*	*	*	*
College graduate	N/A	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	*	1.0	*	0.7
Part-time	N/A	2.1	*	*	1.2
Unemployed	N/A	*	*	*	*
Other[4]	N/A	*	*	*	0.3

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 6.8 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE ANALGESICS IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	4.1	9.4	9.7	2.6	5.2
SEX					
Male	3.2	9.7	10.6	2.4	5.2
Female	5.2	9.1	8.8	2.8	5.1
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	4.7	10.9	10.4	2.5	5.4
Black	2.1	3.7	7.7	3.3	4.1
Hispanic	3.8	5.8	6.8	2.5	4.4
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	4.2	9.4	11.4	3.2	5.9
Small metro	3.5	10.1	9.8	2.3	5.2
Nonmetro	4.8	8.4	6.4	2.1	4.0
REGION					
Northeast	2.8	5.0	9.8	*	4.1
North Central	4.6	14.9	10.6	*	5.1
South	4.6	7.6	7.0	2.6	4.5
West	3.9	10.9	13.5	5.2	7.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	10.4	11.5	1.2	3.8
High school graduate	N/A	10.6	9.0	3.0	6.0
Some college	N/A	6.6	10.2	*	4.8
College graduate	N/A	*	9.3	4.6	6.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	9.4	9.3	3.3	6.1
Part-time	N/A	8.6	9.8	3.8	6.2
Unemployed	N/A	9.2	8.3	7.1	8.1
Other[4]	N/A	10.5	11.6	1.1	3.2

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 6.9 PERCENTAGE REPORTING NONMEDICAL USE OF ANY PRESCRIPTION-TYPE ANALGESICS IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	0.9	1.5	0.9	*	0.6
SEX					
Male	0.8	1.0	1.0	*	0.5
Female	0.9	1.9	*	*	0.7
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	1.0	1.4	0.7	*	0.5
Black	0.8	*	1.2	*	0.7
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	1.2
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	0.9	1.3	1.4	*	0.7
Small metro	*	1.5	*	*	0.5
Nonmetro	1.1	1.7	*	*	0.5
REGION					
Northeast	*	*	*	*	*
North Central	*	3.1	*	*	0.8
South	1.2	*	*	*	0.4
West	0.9	2.1	1.7	*	1.1
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	*	1.0	*	0.3
High school graduate	N/A	2.5	*	*	0.6
Some college	N/A	*	*	*	0.5
College graduate	N/A	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	1.5	0.9	*	0.7
Part-time	N/A	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	N/A	*	*	*	*
Other[4]	N/A	2.6	*	*	0.4

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

7. ALCOHOL

Probably because of its ready availability, social acceptability, and cost, alcohol is by far the most frequently used drug in the United States. Data on alcohol use among respondents to the 1988 NHSDA were gathered by answer sheets, included in Appendix G. Measures of alcohol use include any use as well as a measure of heavy alcohol use that captures both the quantity and frequency of drinking.

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE (Tables 7.1 to 7.3)

Some 85.0 percent of the household population aged 12 and older had tried an alcoholic beverage at some time in their lives, 68.1 percent had used it in the past year, and 53.4 percent had used it in the past month. The percentages of drinkers in their lifetimes, past year, and past month were substantially higher among those over age 18 than among those 12-17, and the differences between the 12- to 17-year-old age group and each of the older age groups were statistically significant (p <.001). About 90 percent of those over age 18 had ever consumed alcohol, compared with about one-half of those under age 18. By ages 16 and 17, almost three-fourths of the household population had tried alcohol, compared with about one-fifth of 12- and 13-year-olds (see Table 7.4). About two-thirds of those 18-34 had drunk alcohol in the past month compared with about one-fourth of those aged 12-17 and one-half of those aged 35 and older.

Sex and Race/Ethnicity (Tables 7.1 to 7.3)

Males were more likely than females to have consumed alcohol in their lifetimes, in the past year, and in the past month. The differences between males and females were statistically significant for the total household population aged 12 and older (p <.001) and for most of the age groups. The exception is that lifetime use of alcohol by males and females did not differ among those aged 18-25. In 1988, 60.6 percent of males were current drinkers compared with 46.7 percent of females.

Whites were more likely than blacks and Hispanics to have consumed alcohol in their lifetimes, in the past year, and in the past month, and most of the comparisons for the total household population and for the four age groups were statistically significant. Blacks were least likely to have consumed alcohol for each comparison. In 1988, 55.1 percent of whites, 49.2 percent of Hispanics, and 44.3 percent of blacks aged 12 and older had consumed alcohol in the past month; the differences between whites and blacks and between whites and Hispanics were statistically significant (p <.001), as was the difference between blacks and Hispanics (p <.01).

Population Density and Region (Tables 7.1 to 7.3)

For the total household population aged 12 and older, residents of large metropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of small metropolitan areas ($p < .05$) or nonmetropolitan areas ($p < .001$) to have used alcohol in their lifetimes, in the past year, and in the past month. These differences were found primarily among those aged 35 and older; for the younger age groups, the percentage of drinkers did not differ substantially by place of residence.

Residents of the South aged 12 and older were less likely than residents of other regions to have consumed alcohol in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month, and most of the comparisons were significant at the .001 level. The lower rate of use among residents of the South was also found for most of the comparisons of the age groups, although not all the comparisons were statistically significant.

Adult Education and Current Employment (Tables 7.1 to 7.3)

Those with more years of completed education were more likely than those with less education to have consumed alcohol in their lifetimes, in the past year, and in the past month. Those with some college or a college education did not differ significantly in the percentage of drinkers, but these groups were significantly more likely than those with less education to have used alcohol in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month ($p < .001$ for total household population).

The unemployed and "other" persons generally not in the labor force were significantly less likely than those employed full- or part-time to have used alcohol in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month ($p < .001$ for most comparisons).

As discussed in Chapter 1, the findings for educational level and employment status must be interpreted with caution because of their possible confounding with age. Additionally, the findings for employment status must be interpreted with caution because of the differential composition of the "other" category in each age group.

ALCOHOL USE BY AGE (Table 7.4)

Alcohol use was strongly related to age. Among 12- to 13-year-olds, 22.2 percent had ever used alcohol, 16.2 percent had used it in the past year, and 6.5 percent had used it in the past month. The rates of use were about 20 percent higher among those aged 14-15, another 20 percent higher among those aged 16-17, and another 10 percent or more higher among those aged 18-21. Rates of use in the lifetime, past year, and past month were highest among those aged 22-25 (with similar high rates among those aged 26-34). Some 93.5 percent of those aged 22-25 had ever used alcohol, 83.7 percent had used it in the past year, and 69.4 percent had used it in the past month. The percentage of users was somewhat lower among those aged 50 and older: 84.1 percent reported use in their lifetimes, 57.2 percent reported use in the past year, and 45.0 percent reported use in the past month.

ALCOHOL USE BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND RACE/ETHNICITY (Table 7.5)

White males in the total household population and the youngest age group were significantly more likely than black and Hispanic males to have used alcohol in their lifetimes, in the past year, and in the past month; white females were for most comparisons significantly more likely than black and Hispanic females to have done so. However, white females did not differ significantly from Hispanic females in alcohol use in the lifetime, in the past year, or in the past month for those aged 12-17. No significant differences in alcohol use in their lifetimes, past year, or past month were found between race/ethnicity groups for males aged 26-34 and 35 and older.

Males were generally more likely than females in each race/ethnicity group to drink, but not all the differences were statistically significant. The differences between males and females in use in the lifetime, past year, and past month were statistically significant for the total population and for those aged 35 and older. For those aged 18-25 and 26-34, males were also significantly more likely than females to have consumed alcohol in the past month.

DAYS OF ALCOHOL USE (Table 7.6)

In 1988, some 7.5 percent of the total household population aged 12 and older were daily drinkers, that is, they consumed alcohol on 20 or more days during the month before the interview. The percentage of daily drinkers was higher among those aged 35 and older (10.0 percent) and 26-34 (6.7 percent) than among younger age groups. Males were more than twice as likely as females to be daily drinkers, and whites were about twice as likely as blacks and Hispanics to be daily drinkers. The percentage of daily drinkers was highest in large metropolitan areas, followed by small metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas. Residents of the West were somewhat more likely than residents of other areas to be daily drinkers and residents of the South were least likely to be so. The percentage of daily drinkers was higher among those with more years of completed education and was almost double among college graduates compared with those with less than a high school education. Daily drinking was somewhat lower among the unemployed than among other employment groups.

PREVALENCE OF HEAVY ALCOHOL USE (Tables 7.7 and 7.8)

The measure of drinking levels was a combined measure of the quantity and frequency of drinking, and heavy drinkers were those who drank five or more drinks per occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days. Of the total household population aged 12 and older, 4.9 percent were heavy drinkers. Heavy drinking was most common among those aged 18-25; 10.3 percent of those aged 18-25 were heavy drinkers compared with 7.3 percent of those aged 26-34 and 2 to 3 percent of younger or older age groups. Males were approximately four times more likely than females to be heavy drinkers for the total sample and for each of the age groups. Findings for the other demographic characteristics were not strong or were inconsistent across the age groups.

The legal age of purchase of alcoholic beverages in most states is now age 21. As shown in Table 7.8, fewer of those under age 21 than age 21 and older drank in the past month (33.0 percent compared with 54.7 percent), but those under age 21 were slightly more likely than those over age 21 to be heavy drinkers (5.6 percent compared with 4.7 percent). These findings hold for each of the demographic groups as well as the total sample. The percentage of heavy drinkers was high among those under age 21 who had some college (17.1 percent) or less than a high school education (12.4 percent) or who were employed full-time (14.5 percent) or part-time (12.2 percent).

USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS IN THE PAST MONTH (Table 7.9)

Current use of alcohol was strongly related to current use of other drugs. For the total household population aged 12 and older, 11.7 percent of current alcohol users also used illicit drugs, compared with 2.2 percent of those who were not current alcohol users. This finding also held for cigarettes and types of illicit drugs as well as for each of the age groups. However, the differences between alcohol users and nonusers in the percentages using other drugs were not as pronounced for those aged 35 and older as for the younger age groups.

TABLE 7.1 PERCENTAGE REPORTING ALCOHOL USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	50.2	90.3	93.3	87.0	85.0
SEX					
Male	53.4	91.6	94.9	94.2	89.5
Female	46.8	89.1	91.6	80.8	80.8
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	53.7	93.4	94.4	88.0	86.8
Black	36.6	79.3	88.6	82.9	77.0
Hispanic	47.0	83.2	90.7	81.9	79.3
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	51.6	89.9	92.2	91.0	87.4
Small metro	48.7	91.0	94.7	86.6	85.0
Nonmetro	50.0	89.9	93.2	80.8	80.9
REGION					
Northeast	53.9	91.2	93.7	91.4	88.2
North Central	53.6	94.1	96.4	86.8	85.9
South	46.5	85.8	92.0	83.1	81.3
West	49.3	93.7	91.5	89.7	87.3
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	86.5	90.4	77.8	80.7
High school graduate	N/A	89.4	93.0	87.3	89.2
Some college	N/A	93.6	94.3	94.5	94.3
College graduate	N/A	94.8	94.7	94.4	94.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	93.4	94.2	92.3	93.0
Part-time	N/A	89.0	93.4	92.9	92.0
Unemployed	N/A	82.5	91.0	73.7	81.0
Other[4]	N/A	85.3	89.4	80.5	81.9

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 7.2 PERCENTAGE REPORTING ALCOHOL USE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	44.6	81.7	80.5	64.4	68.1
SEX					
Male	47.6	85.5	83.4	71.3	73.3
Female	41.3	78.1	77.7	58.4	63.3
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	48.3	85.5	82.6	66.1	70.3
Black	28.4	68.6	70.5	52.9	56.0
Hispanic	42.5	73.7	77.5	57.4	63.4
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	44.5	83.6	81.9	72.2	73.2
Small metro	44.8	80.9	80.4	63.1	67.5
Nonmetro	44.3	79.4	78.1	53.0	60.2
REGION					
Northeast	49.5	84.4	85.8	67.4	71.3
North Central	46.8	88.7	87.0	67.6	72.0
South	40.7	73.2	74.2	56.5	60.8
West	44.5	87.7	79.9	72.1	73.9
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	73.8	72.6	48.2	55.0
High school graduate	N/A	80.1	78.4	65.4	71.6
Some college	N/A	87.6	84.4	77.8	81.1
College graduate	N/A	92.1	86.4	76.5	80.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	87.7	83.2	74.8	79.4
Part-time	N/A	79.0	79.7	75.5	77.3
Unemployed	N/A	76.4	78.9	48.8	65.4
Other[4]	N/A	68.7	69.4	50.6	54.4

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 7.3 PERCENTAGE REPORTING ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	$\geq$35	Total
TOTAL	25.2	65.3	64.2	51.5	53.4
SEX					
Male	26.8	74.5	73.9	58.6	60.6
Female	23.5	56.6	54.8	45.4	46.7
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	27.3	68.8	66.1	52.7	55.1
Black	15.9	50.0	57.0	44.9	44.3
Hispanic	25.4	61.4	58.8	46.0	49.2
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	25.0	72.1	66.6	60.7	60.2
Small metro	26.9	60.7	64.0	50.4	52.3
Nonmetro	23.4	59.9	60.1	37.6	43.2
REGION					
Northeast	30.2	70.8	68.8	58.1	59.2
North Central	27.8	73.0	72.8	50.9	55.7
South	21.2	53.2	55.9	43.7	45.1
West	24.7	74.7	65.4	59.7	60.3
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	49.3	54.8	37.0	41.1
High school graduate	N/A	64.5	63.2	50.9	56.7
Some college	N/A	73.4	64.5	63.2	65.5
College graduate	N/A	85.3	72.1	65.3	69.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	73.1	69.2	59.9	64.8
Part-time	N/A	65.4	54.6	62.7	61.7
Unemployed	N/A	58.0	61.4	35.5	49.4
Other[4]	N/A	45.3	49.5	40.1	41.6

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 8 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 7.4 PERCENTAGE REPORTING ALCOHOL USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE: 1988

AGE	(UNWEIGHTED N)	TIME PERIOD		
		LIFETIME	PAST YEAR	PAST MONTH
TOTAL	(8,814)	85.0	68.1	53.4
12-17 YEARS OLD	(3,095)	50.2	44.6	25.2
12-13	(925)	22.2	16.2	6.5
14-15	(1,060)	49.3	43.6	23.2
16-17	(1,110)	73.6	68.4	42.2
18-25 YEARS OLD	(1,505)	90.3	81.7	65.3
18-21	(759)	86.9	79.6	61.0
22-25	(746)	93.5	83.7	69.4
26-34 YEARS OLD	(1,987)	93.3	80.5	64.2
26-29	(899)	93.0	81.2	66.5
30-34	(1,088)	93.5	79.9	62.3
35 YEARS AND OLDER	(2,227)	87.0	64.4	51.5
35-39	(419)	91.5	76.6	63.5
40-44	(342)	92.1	76.2	60.5
45-49	(265)	87.5	65.2	53.1
≥50	(1,201)	84.1	57.2	45.0

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 7.5 PERCENTAGE REPORTING ALCOHOL USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX: 1988

RACE/ETHNICITY[1] AND SEX	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
	(UNWEIGHTED N)				
White Male	(751)	(320)	(496)	(513)	(2,080)
Black Male	(377)	(128)	(122)	(159)	(786)
Hispanic Male	(397)	(185)	(202)	(208)	(992)
White Female	(767)	(380)	(600)	(724)	(2,471)
Black Female	(370)	(192)	(244)	(296)	(1,102)
Hispanic Female	(366)	(269)	(273)	(293)	(1,201)
	A. USED ALCOHOL IN LIFETIME				
White Male	57.7	93.3	95.0	94.1	90.5
Black Male	38.5	82.5	93.4	94.3	83.3
Hispanic Male	44.8	88.6	97.3	94.1	86.6
White Female	49.4	93.5	93.9	82.6	83.3
Black Female	34.6	76.5	84.8	73.9	71.7
Hispanic Female	49.4	77.6	83.5	70.8	72.1
	B. USED ALCOHOL IN PAST YEAR				
White Male	52.0	87.7	83.7	71.8	74.4
Black Male	30.4	74.7	78.6	66.7	65.0
Hispanic Male	40.6	83.1	88.1	70.7	73.3
White Female	44.4	83.4	81.5	61.2	66.5
Black Female	26.4	63.4	63.8	42.1	48.4
Hispanic Female	44.4	63.9	66.0	45.4	53.6
	C. USED ALCOHOL IN PAST MONTH				
White Male	28.7	77.2	74.6	58.0	61.1
Black Male	19.7	57.3	72.1	61.3	56.4
Hispanic Male	26.1	74.8	73.5	61.5	62.1
White Female	25.9	60.7	57.9	48.0	49.6
Black Female	12.1	43.8	44.5	32.2	34.3
Hispanic Female	24.7	47.6	42.8	32.1	36.5

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 7.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	(UNWEIGHTED N)	DAYS OF USE			
		NONE	1-4	5-19	20-30
TOTAL	(8,376)	48.7	27.3	16.5	7.5
SEX					
Male	(3,715)	41.4	26.1	21.2	11.3
Female	(4,661)	55.3	28.3	12.3	4.1
AGE GROUP					
12-17 years	(2,916)	79.1	16.0	4.5	0.4
18-25 years	(1,422)	36.4	38.3	21.1	4.3
26-34 years	(1,902)	37.1	35.9	20.3	6.7
≥35 years	(2,136)	50.6	23.3	16.2	10.0
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	(4,362)	46.7	27.5	17.6	8.2
Black	(1,783)	58.6	23.6	13.1	4.7
Hispanic	(2,058)	53.9	31.4	10.5	4.2
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	(4,059)	41.9	29.5	19.2	9.4
Small metro	(2,469)	49.5	26.9	16.1	7.4
Nonmetro	(1,848)	58.9	24.0	12.6	4.4
REGION					
Northeast	(1,625)	42.4	31.5	17.9	8.1
North Central	(1,691)	46.1	29.4	17.5	7.0
South	(3,181)	57.2	22.5	14.1	6.2
West	(1,879)	41.9	29.4	18.5	10.1
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	(1,640)	62.5	20.3	10.9	6.3
High school graduate	(2,001)	45.4	30.3	16.5	7.9
Some college	(1,023)	35.7	33.7	21.3	9.3
College graduate	(767)	31.4	31.0	26.6	11.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	(2,893)	36.7	33.2	21.6	8.4
Part-time	(639)	39.3	30.9	21.4	8.4
Unemployed	(370)	52.1	27.9	14.2	5.8
Other[4]	(1,544)	61.2	19.7	10.7	8.4

Note: Only past-month alcohol users who reported the number of days they used alcohol during the past 30 days are included in this table. Thus, the actual unweighted N's are smaller than appear in Table 1.1 because of differing patterns of nonresponse for the question on days of use. Thus, the prevalence of nonuse ("NONE") is higher here than can be calculated from Table 7.3 because past-month users who failed to report days of alcohol use are effectively treated as nonusers here.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education exclude 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 29 persons aged 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment exclude 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 14 persons aged 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 7.7 PERCENTAGE REPORTING HEAVY ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	2.3	10.3	7.3	3.0	4.9
SEX					
Male	2.9	17.3	11.6	5.2	8.1
Female	1.8	3.6	3.1	1.2	1.9
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	2.8	11.0	7.3	3.1	4.9
Black	*	6.5	5.9	3.1	3.9
Hispanic	2.5	9.1	7.7	3.9	5.6
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	2.8	8.3	6.3	2.1	4.0
Small metro	2.1	10.6	8.5	3.8	5.7
Nonmetro	2.0	13.2	7.4	3.6	5.4
REGION					
Northeast	2.8	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.5
North Central	2.3	17.0	10.8	1.9	5.9
South	1.7	9.0	6.0	4.2	5.0
West	3.5	8.7	5.7	*	3.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	11.6	10.7	4.3	6.1
High school graduate	N/A	9.7	8.5	3.7	6.1
Some college	N/A	13.5	6.6	1.4	4.9
College graduate	N/A	*	3.7	*	2.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	11.2	8.1	3.9	6.3
Part-time	N/A	12.0	4.4	*	5.3
Unemployed	N/A	10.6	11.9	*	8.1
Other[4]	N/A	5.8	3.8	2.0	2.6

N/A: Not applicable.

Note: Heavy use is defined as drinking 5 or more drinks per occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 7.8 PERCENTAGE OF THOSE UNDER 21 AND 21 AND OLDER REPORTING ALCOHOL USE AND HEAVY ALCOHOL USE IN THE PAST MONTH BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
	Under 21 (N=3,687)		21 and Older (N=5,127)		Total (N=8,814)	
	Any Use	Heavy Use	Any Use	Heavy Use	Any Use	Heavy Use
TOTAL	33.0	5.6	54.7	4.7	51.3	4.9
SEX						
Male	36.8	8.7	63.0	8.0	58.6	8.1
Female	29.0	2.2	47.4	1.9	44.7	1.9
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]						
White	36.2	6.6	56.1	4.7	53.3	4.9
Black	18.6	1.6	47.0	4.5	41.4	3.9
Hispanic	32.2	4.9	50.0	5.8	46.1	5.6
POPULATION DENSITY						
Large metro	37.0	5.5	61.7	3.7	58.1	4.0
Small metro	31.7	4.7	54.1	5.8	50.5	5.7
Nonmetro	28.7	6.7	43.5	5.1	41.1	5.4
REGION						
Northeast	40.5	6.2	60.6	4.3	57.6	4.5
North Central	36.9	5.8	57.3	5.9	53.9	5.9
South	23.8	4.5	46.5	5.1	42.8	5.0
West	39.7	6.9	60.9	3.2	58.1	3.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]						
Less than high school	42.2	12.4	37.1	5.5	37.5	6.1
High school graduate	59.1	9.2	54.2	5.8	54.6	6.1
Some college	70.4	17.1	64.0	4.2	64.3	4.9
College graduate	*	*	68.5	2.4	68.6	2.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[2]						
Full-time	63.0	14.5	63.3	5.9	63.3	6.3
Part-time	56.5	12.2	61.3	4.2	60.7	5.3
Unemployed	39.5	4.0	49.2	8.7	47.9	8.1
Other[3]	45.6	8.8	38.5	2.3	38.8	2.6

N/A: Not applicable.

Note: Heavy use is defined as drinking 5 or more drinks per occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education and current employment for those "under 21" exclude 12- to 17-year-olds (i.e., only data for persons aged 18 to 20 are included). All other data for those "under 21" include all persons 12 to 20 years of age.

[3] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 7.9 PERCENTAGES REPORTING USE OF SELECTED DRUGS IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH: 1988

AGE GROUP/ DRUGS USED IN PAST MONTH	ALCOHOL USED IN PAST MONTH		
	No	Yes	Total
TOTAL	(N=4,895)	(N=3,919)	(N=8,814)
Cigarettes	20.6	36.0	28.8
Marijuana	1.2	9.9	5.9
Drugs other than marijuana	1.2	5.0	3.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics[1]	0.9	2.4	1.7
Cocaine	*	2.7	1.5
Any illicit drug use[2]	2.2	11.7	7.3
12-17 YEARS OLD	(N=2,349)	(N=746)	(N=3,095)
Cigarettes	6.3	28.1	11.8
Marijuana	1.5	20.9	6.4
Drugs other than marijuana	2.2	12.8	4.9
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	0.9	6.8	2.4
Cocaine	*	4.2	1.1
Any illicit drug use	3.4	26.4	9.2
18-25 YEARS OLD	(N=600)	(N=905)	(N=1,505)
Cigarettes	21.2	42.6	35.2
Marijuana	2.6	22.3	15.5
Drugs other than marijuana	1.0	12.1	8.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	0.9	5.3	3.8
Cocaine	*	6.8	4.5
Any illicit drug use	3.4	25.5	17.8
26-34 YEARS OLD	(N=762)	(N=1,225)	(N=1,987)
Cigarettes	29.4	41.3	37.1
Marijuana	2.8	15.3	10.8
Drugs other than marijuana	2.0	6.3	4.7
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	1.6	3.3	2.7
Cocaine	*	3.8	2.6
Any illicit drug use	4.2	17.9	13.0
35 YEARS OLD AND OLDER	(N=1,184)	(N=1,043)	(N=2,227)
Cigarettes	22.2	32.1	27.3
Marijuana	0.5	2.3	1.4
Drugs other than marijuana	0.8	1.3	1.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	0.8	0.6	0.7
Cocaine	*	0.7	0.3
Any illicit drug use	1.2	3.0	2.1

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[2] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

8. CIGARETTES AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO

A majority of Americans have smoked cigarettes, and many have used smokeless tobacco in the form of snuff or chewing tobacco. Tobacco is of concern because of its recognized addictive qualities and ill effects on health.

PREVALENCE OF CIGARETTE USE (Tables 8.1 to 8.3)

About three-fourths (75.1 percent) of the household population aged 12 and older had smoked cigarettes in their lifetimes and about one-third (34.2 percent) had smoked in the past year. More than one-fourth (28.8 percent) of the household population could be classed as current smokers, that is, they had smoked cigarettes in the past month. Use in the lifetime, past year, or past month was much more common among adults aged 18 and older than among those aged 12-17. Over three-fourths of adults had ever smoked cigarettes, while 42.3 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds had smoked them ($p < .001$ between 12-17 and each of the other age groups). In the past month, 27 percent to 37 percent of adults in each age group had smoked cigarettes compared with 11.8 percent of those aged 12-17 ($p < .001$).

Sex and Race/Ethnicity (Tables 8.1 to 8.3)

The percentage of males in the total household population smoking cigarettes in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month was significantly higher than the percentage of females smoking ($p < .001$). Some 32.2 percent of males aged 12 and older were current smokers compared with 25.6 percent of females. Males in each age group were significantly more likely than females to have ever smoked cigarettes; for use in the past year or past month, males were significantly more likely than females to smoke only in the two older age groups.

Whites in the total household population were significantly more likely than blacks and Hispanics ($p < .001$) to have ever smoked cigarettes, while the race/ethnicity groups did not differ as to use in the past year. Blacks in the total household population were significantly more likely than Hispanics to be current smokers ($p < .05$). Whites aged 12-17 and 18-25 were significantly more likely than blacks and Hispanics of those age groups to be current smokers; for those aged 35 and older, blacks were significantly more likely than whites and Hispanics to be current smokers.

Population Density and Region (Tables 8.1 to 8.3)

Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas did not differ in the percentage of residents who had ever smoked cigarettes, but residents of nonmetropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of large metropolitan areas to have smoked cigarettes in the past year ($p < .05$) or past month ($p < .01$). For specific age groups, there were no significant differences among places in the percentage of current smokers, except that 26- to 34-year-old residents of nonmetropolitan areas were significantly more likely than residents of large metropolitan or small metropolitan areas to be current smokers ($p < .01$).

The regions did not differ in the percentage of residents who had ever smoked cigarettes, but Westerners were significantly less likely than residents of other regions to have smoked in the past year or past month. The regions did not differ in the percentage of current smokers among 12- to 17-year-olds, but 18- to 25- and 26- to 34-year-old residents of the North Central region were significantly more likely than residents of other regions to be current smokers, and age 35 and older Southerners were significantly more likely than residents of other regions to be current smokers.

Adult Education and Current Employment (Tables 8.1 to 8.3)

Those with some college education in the total household population were significantly more likely than others to have tried cigarettes, but those with less than a high school education were significantly more likely than those with more years of education to have smoked cigarettes in the past year or past month. The significantly higher rates of current smoking among those with less than a high school education were found for each of the age groups aged 18 and older.

Those who were employed full-time in the total household population were significantly more likely than others to have ever tried cigarettes, but rates of smoking in the past year or of current smoking were significantly higher among the unemployed than among other groups. The significantly higher rates of current smoking among the unemployed compared with other groups were found for each of the age groups aged 18 and older.

As discussed in Chapter 1, the findings for educational level and employment status must be interpreted with caution because of their possible confounding with age. Additionally, the findings for employment status must be interpreted with caution because of the differential composition of the "other" category in each age group.

CIGARETTE USE BY AGE (Table 8.4)

Some 22.6 percent of those aged 12-13 had tried cigarettes, and the rate was almost double among those aged 14-15 (43.9 percent) and substantially higher among those aged 16-17 (56.6 percent). Over 70 percent of those aged 18 and older had ever smoked cigarettes. The highest rates of smoking in the past year were among those aged 18-21 (47.6 percent), and over 40 percent of those aged 18-39 had smoked in the last year. The highest rates of current smoking were among those aged 30-34 (37.8 percent), and over 30 percent of those aged 18-44 were current smokers. The rates of current smoking were substantially higher among 14- to 15-year-olds (10.5 percent) and 16- to 17-year-olds (19.9 percent) than among 12- to 13-year-olds (3.3 percent).

CIGARETTE USE BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND RACE/ETHNICITY (Table 8.5)

For the total household population aged 12 and older, the highest rates of smoking in their lifetimes were found among white males (82.8 percent), and the highest rates of smoking in the past year and the past month were found among black males (42.5 percent and 37.3 percent, respectively). Lowest rates of smoking in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month were found among Hispanic females. White males in the total household population were significantly more likely than black or Hispanic males to have ever smoked cigarettes ($p < .001$), and white females were significantly more likely than black or Hispanic females to have done so ($p < .001$). Black males were significantly more likely than white males ($p < .05$) to be current smokers, while white females were significantly more likely than Hispanic females ($p < .001$) and black females were significantly more likely than Hispanic females ($p < .05$) to be current smokers. The rate of current smoking was significantly higher among white males and white females than blacks and Hispanics aged 12-17; among those aged 35 and older, significantly higher rates of current smoking were found among black males compared with white males and among black females compared with white and Hispanic females. Within each race/ethnicity group, males were, for most comparisons, significantly more likely than females to have used cigarettes in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month.

AMOUNT OF CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH (Table 8.6)

Some 15.8 percent of the household population aged 12 and older reported having smoked a pack of cigarettes or more a day in the past month. Current use of about a pack or more of cigarettes a day was more common among those aged 26-34 (22.2 percent) than among other age groups. Males, whites, residents of nonmetropolitan areas or regions other than the West, those with a high school education or less, and the unemployed were more likely than other demographic groups to have smoked about a pack or more a day in the past month.

USE OF CIGARETTES AND OTHER DRUGS IN PAST MONTH (Table 8.7)

The relationship between current cigarette use and current use of other drugs was quite strong and consistent for each of the age groups. Current cigarette users were substantially more likely than those who did not smoke in the past month to have also used alcohol and a variety of illicit drugs in the past month. This relationship was especially strong for 12- to 17-year-olds. For example, 36.7 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds who were current smokers also used one or more illicit drugs in the past month, compared with 5.5 percent of those who were not current cigarette smokers.

PREVALENCE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE (Tables 8.8 to 8.10)

Smokeless tobacco products include snuff and chewing tobacco. Some 14.9 percent of the household population aged 12 and older had ever used smokeless tobacco, 5.0 percent in the past year, and 3.6 percent in the past month. Almost one-fourth of those aged 18-25 had ever used smokeless tobacco, compared with about 15 percent of those 12-17 or 26-34 and 12.6 percent of those aged 35 and older. The percentage having used it in their lifetimes, in the past year, or in the past month was substantially higher among those aged 18-25 than among other age groups. The percentage of 18- to 25-year-olds who were current users of smokeless tobacco (6.2 percent) was about double that of other age groups (ranging from 2.8 percent to 3.6 percent). Use of smokeless tobacco in their lifetimes, in the past year, and in the past month was more common among males, whites, residents of nonmetropolitan areas and the South, and those with less than a high school education compared with other demographic groups. Lifetime use was higher among the full-time employed than among other employment groups, but use in the past year or past month was higher among the unemployed than among other employment groups. Use of smokeless tobacco was highest among 18- to 25-year-old males, who reported rates of 42.6 percent in their lifetimes, 17.4 percent in the past year, and 12.3 percent in the past month.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE BY SEX, AGE GROUP, AND RACE/ETHNICITY (Table 8.11)

Of the total household population aged 12 and older, white males had the highest rates of use of smokeless tobacco in their lifetimes (30.4 percent), the past year (10.6 percent), and the past month (7.6 percent). These rates were two to three times the rates for black or Hispanic males and five or more times the rates for females. Black females had higher rates of use than white and Hispanic females. Current use of smokeless tobacco was about 4 percent among black males, about 2 percent among Hispanic males and black females, and minimal among white and Hispanic females. Within the age groups, rates of use were highest among 18- to 25-year-old white males, who had lifetime use rates of 51.9 percent, past year rates of 20.8 percent, and past month rates of 15.1 percent.

TABLE 8.1 PERCENTAGE REPORTING CIGARETTE USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	42.3	74.9	80.8	79.2	75.1
SEX					
Male	45.3	77.7	83.2	88.2	80.9
Female	39.2	72.4	78.3	71.4	69.8
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	46.7	78.8	82.3	80.7	77.6
Black	27.4	62.4	78.1	77.5	68.0
Hispanic	35.9	64.6	72.2	64.8	62.4
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	40.6	76.8	79.2	78.0	74.5
Small metro	41.3	73.5	79.8	81.0	75.4
Nonmetro	45.9	73.8	84.8	79.3	75.8
REGION					
Northeast	41.4	70.7	80.8	78.7	74.4
North Central	43.4	84.8	82.3	78.9	76.4
South	42.5	71.0	80.8	79.5	74.5
West	40.8	75.4	78.8	79.8	75.6
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	78.7	81.7	75.3	76.6
High school graduate	N/A	74.9	83.5	79.0	79.3
Some college	N/A	70.8	77.3	88.3	82.5
College graduate	N/A	75.2	78.2	77.1	77.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	77.7	82.0	83.7	82.2
Part-time	N/A	71.5	79.6	80.4	78.0
Unemployed	N/A	80.1	82.9	63.1	73.7
Other[4]	N/A	67.5	75.2	75.1	74.3

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.2 PERCENTAGE REPORTING CIGARETTE USE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	22.8	44.7	42.8	30.4	34.2
SEX					
Male	23.9	46.2	46.6	35.8	38.2
Female	21.6	43.4	39.1	25.8	30.5
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	26.1	47.6	42.8	29.3	34.1
Black	11.0	34.2	41.5	39.1	34.8
Hispanic	18.1	36.3	40.9	31.7	32.9
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	21.0	42.4	40.5	27.6	31.7
Small metro	23.5	46.6	40.4	32.1	35.2
Nonmetro	24.4	46.1	50.3	33.1	37.1
REGION					
Northeast	21.4	42.6	40.9	32.3	34.3
North Central	22.9	57.5	50.5	26.9	35.5
South	22.9	41.4	40.8	36.1	36.4
West	23.8	38.9	39.2	22.0	28.4
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	59.9	63.7	35.3	42.5
High school graduate	N/A	45.4	46.6	31.9	38.3
Some college	N/A	36.2	37.9	31.7	33.9
College graduate	N/A	28.4	27.1	18.6	21.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	46.0	42.4	33.5	38.2
Part-time	N/A	40.7	42.4	32.6	36.7
Unemployed	N/A	53.8	64.1	48.9	54.5
Other[4]	N/A	41.1	37.6	25.0	28.0

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.3 PERCENTAGE REPORTING CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	11.8	35.2	37.1	27.3	28.8
SEX					
Male	12.4	35.6	40.7	32.2	32.2
Female	11.2	34.8	33.6	23.0	25.6
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	13.9	36.9	37.2	26.3	28.7
Black	5.1	29.5	36.1	35.5	30.3
Hispanic	7.5	28.2	33.6	27.5	26.3
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	10.8	34.7	35.0	24.5	26.8
Small metro	12.6	36.8	34.0	29.9	30.1
Nonmetro	12.2	33.8	45.1	28.8	30.6
REGION					
Northeast	11.4	33.8	35.7	29.1	29.3
North Central	12.9	45.0	45.8	23.3	29.6
South	12.4	34.0	34.0	33.0	31.1
West	9.1	27.8	33.8	19.5	22.9
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	49.2	58.3	32.9	38.5
High school graduate	N/A	37.2	42.4	28.9	33.9
Some college	N/A	26.0	32.2	25.9	27.3
College graduate	N/A	17.5	18.3	16.9	17.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	36.9	36.4	30.0	33.0
Part-time	N/A	28.3	34.0	27.7	29.1
Unemployed	N/A	45.9	59.7	48.2	50.5
Other[4]	N/A	32.0	34.5	22.6	24.8

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.4 PERCENTAGE REPORTING CIGARETTE USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE: 1988

		TIME PERIOD		
AGE	(UNWEIGHTED N)	LIFETIME	PAST YEAR	PAST MONTH
TOTAL	(8,814)	75.1	34.2	28.8
12-17 YEARS OLD	(3,095)	42.3	22.8	11.8
12-13	(925)	22.6	10.3	3.3
14-15	(1,060)	43.9	24.1	10.5
16-17	(1,110)	56.6	31.6	19.9
18-25 YEARS OLD	(1,505)	74.9	44.7	35.2
18-21	(759)	71.3	47.6	35.5
22-25	(746)	78.4	42.1	34.9
26-34 YEARS OLD	(1,987)	80.8	42.8	37.1
26-29	(899)	79.6	42.4	36.2
30-34	(1,088)	81.7	43.2	37.8
35 YEARS AND OLDER	(2,227)	79.3	30.4	27.3
35-39	(419)	81.9	41.0	35.4
40-44	(342)	80.9	35.5	33.1
45-49	(265)	82.4	31.9	28.8
≥50	(1,201)	77.3	25.4	22.9

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.5 PERCENTAGE REPORTING CIGARETTE USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX: 1988

RACE/ETHNICITY[1] AND SEX	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
	(UNWEIGHTED N)				
White Male	(751)	(320)	(496)	(513)	(2,080)
Black Male	(377)	(128)	(122)	(159)	(786)
Hispanic Male	(397)	(185)	(202)	(208)	(992)
White Female	(767)	(380)	(600)	(724)	(2,471)
Black Female	(370)	(192)	(244)	(296)	(1,102)
Hispanic Female	(366)	(269)	(273)	(293)	(1,201)
	A. USED CIGARETTES IN LIFETIME				
White Male	49.9	79.7	84.1	89.0	82.8
Black Male	29.7	69.3	78.2	89.2	74.0
Hispanic Male	35.6	74.2	81.2	81.3	73.2
White Female	43.2	78.0	80.6	73.5	72.8
Black Female	25.1	56.5	78.1	68.5	62.9
Hispanic Female	36.2	54.7	62.4	50.0	51.8
	B. USED CIGARETTES IN PAST YEAR				
White Male	27.4	47.0	45.6	33.2	37.0
Black Male	11.6	40.1	47.4	51.7	42.5
Hispanic Male	16.5	44.4	47.7	44.2	41.1
White Female	24.8	48.2	39.9	25.9	31.4
Black Female	10.5	29.3	36.7	29.4	28.5
Hispanic Female	19.7	27.8	33.5	20.4	24.8
	C. USED CIGARETTES IN PAST MONTH				
White Male	14.4	35.2	40.5	30.0	31.3
Black Male	6.1	35.0	39.7	47.7	37.3
Hispanic Male	6.6	33.6	37.9	37.7	32.4
White Female	13.3	38.5	33.9	23.1	26.3
Black Female	4.1	24.8	33.1	26.0	24.5
Hispanic Female	8.5	22.7	28.9	18.4	20.3

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[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNT OF PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	(UNWEIGHTED N)	PAST MONTH USE[1]		
		NONE	LESS THAN A PACK A DAY	A PACK OR MORE A DAY
TOTAL	(8,750)	71.6	12.5	15.8
SEX				
Male	(3,913)	68.2	12.6	19.2
Female	(4,837)	74.8	12.4	12.8
AGE GROUP				
12-17 years	(3,073)	88.8	9.3	1.9
18-25 years	(1,489)	65.2	21.1	13.7
26-34 years	(1,973)	63.2	14.6	22.2
≥35 years	(2,215)	73.1	10.1	16.8
RACE/ETHNICITY[2]				
White	(4,521)	71.7	10.8	17.5
Black	(1,875)	70.4	19.9	9.7
Hispanic	(2,196)	74.1	18.3	7.6
POPULATION DENSITY				
Large metro	(4,239)	73.7	13.6	12.7
Small metro	(2,579)	70.2	13.2	16.6
Nonmetro	(1,932)	69.9	9.8	20.3
REGION				
Northeast	(1,669)	71.2	12.1	16.7
North Central	(1,756)	70.7	12.7	16.6
South	(3,334)	69.4	12.9	17.7
West	(1,991)	77.5	12.1	10.4
ADULT EDUCATION[3]				
Less than high school	(1,724)	62.1	15.3	22.6
High school graduate	(2,095)	66.5	13.4	20.2
Some college	(1,050)	73.0	13.3	13.7
College graduate	(779)	83.1	8.0	8.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[4]				
Full-time	(3,018)	67.4	13.3	19.2
Part-time	(656)	71.2	14.9	13.9
Unemployed	(380)	50.8	19.5	29.6
Other[5]	(1,609)	75.5	10.5	14.1

Note: Only past-month cigarette users who reported the number of cigarettes they smoked per day during the past 30 days are included in this table. Thus, the actual unweighted N's are smaller than appear in Table 1.1 because of differing patterns of nonresponse for the question on cigarettes per day. Thus, the prevalence of nonuse ("NONE") is higher here than can be calculated from Table 8.3 because past-month users who failed to report cigarettes per day are effectively treated as nonusers here.

[1] Less than a pack a day is defined as averaging 15 cigarettes or less per day in the past month. A pack a day or more is defined as averaging 16 or more cigarettes per day in the past month.

[2] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[3] Data on adult education exclude 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 29 persons aged 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[4] Data on current employment excludes 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 14 persons aged 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[5] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.7 PERCENTAGE REPORTING USE OF SELECTED DRUGS IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP AND CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH: 1988

AGE GROUP/ DRUGS USED IN PAST MONTH	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH		
	No	Yes	Total
TOTAL	(N=6,651)	(N=2,163)	(N=8,814)
Alcohol	48.0	66.7	53.4
Marijuana	2.9	13.1	5.9
Drugs other than marijuana	2.0	6.4	3.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics[1]	1.1	3.3	1.7
Cocaine	0.7	3.5	1.5
Any illicit drug use[2]	4.2	15.0	7.3
12-17 YEARS OLD	(N=2,789)	(N=306)	(N=3,095)
Alcohol	20.5	60.0	25.2
Marijuana	3.1	31.3	6.4
Drugs other than marijuana	3.2	17.5	4.9
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	1.5	9.3	2.4
Cocaine	0.5	5.9	1.1
Any illicit drug use	5.5	36.7	9.2
18-25 YEARS OLD	(N=1,014)	(N=491)	(N=1,505)
Alcohol	57.8	79.1	65.3
Marijuana	8.2	28.8	15.5
Drugs other than marijuana	4.2	15.7	8.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	1.6	7.9	3.8
Cocaine	2.0	9.0	4.5
Any illicit drug use	10.0	32.2	17.8
26-34 YEARS OLD	(N=1,250)	(N=737)	(N=1,987)
Alcohol	59.8	71.6	64.2
Marijuana	5.7	19.6	10.8
Drugs other than marijuana	3.1	7.5	4.7
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	2.0	3.9	2.7
Cocaine	1.3	4.8	2.6
Any illicit drug use	7.8	21.8	13.0
35 YEARS OLD AND OLDER	(N=1,598)	(N=629)	(N=2,227)
Alcohol	48.1	60.6	51.5
Marijuana	0.7	3.2	1.4
Drugs other than marijuana	0.8	1.8	1.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics	0.6	0.9	0.7
Cocaine	*	0.8	0.3
Any illicit drug use	1.4	4.1	2.1

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*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[2] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.8 PERCENTAGE REPORTING SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE IN LIFETIME BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	14.9	23.5	14.7	12.6	14.9
SEX					
Male	25.8	42.6	27.5	22.9	27.1
Female	3.6	5.3	2.3	3.6	3.6
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	18.6	28.4	16.8	13.0	16.4
Black	4.7	8.1	8.1	15.3	11.0
Hispanic	6.1	9.7	7.2	4.0	6.2
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	10.1	20.6	11.7	7.6	10.6
Small metro	16.5	21.2	11.9	12.2	14.0
Nonmetro	19.8	32.2	24.1	21.2	23.0
REGION					
Northeast	8.1	13.1	8.8	10.1	10.1
North Central	16.2	26.6	14.3	11.0	14.4
South	18.6	22.5	17.8	17.9	18.7
West	11.5	31.6	14.6	7.2	13.0
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	21.2	15.0	17.4	17.7
High school graduate	N/A	23.6	17.1	11.2	15.2
Some college	N/A	24.4	10.6	10.0	12.9
College graduate	N/A	27.2	13.9	9.7	12.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	28.2	18.0	14.8	18.0
Part-time	N/A	24.1	8.1	4.3	10.2
Unemployed	N/A	15.0	11.3	12.5	13.0
Other[4]	N/A	12.1	5.1	12.0	11.3

N/A: Not applicable.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.9 PERCENTAGE REPORTING SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE IN PAST YEAR BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	7.0	8.9	4.7	3.8	5.0
SEX					
Male	12.9	17.4	8.9	6.9	9.5
Female	0.8	*	0.6	1.1	0.9
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	8.8	10.6	5.6	3.7	5.5
Black	1.5	2.8	2.3	5.5	3.8
Hispanic	2.7	4.9	1.5	*	2.3
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	4.5	6.3	2.9	1.9	3.0
Small metro	6.7	8.6	3.2	4.3	5.1
Nonmetro	10.7	14.0	10.0	6.2	8.5
REGION					
Northeast	3.5	5.5	0.5	*	1.8
North Central	9.4	7.0	4.2	*	4.3
South	8.0	10.5	6.9	6.7	7.4
West	4.6	11.1	5.0	2.8	4.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	9.5	5.7	7.0	7.2
High school graduate	N/A	9.2	6.0	2.9	5.0
Some college	N/A	7.5	3.6	*	3.1
College graduate	N/A	10.0	2.9	*	3.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	10.2	5.6	5.0	6.1
Part-time	N/A	6.9	*	*	2.5
Unemployed	N/A	7.9	8.3	8.8	8.4
Other[4]	N/A	7.3	1.3	2.7	3.0

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 8 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.10 PERCENTAGE REPORTING SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE IN PAST MONTH BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	3.6	6.2	2.8	3.1	3.6
SEX					
Male	6.6	12.3	5.4	5.7	6.8
Female	*	*	0.3	0.8	0.6
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	4.5	7.6	3.4	3.1	3.9
Black	*	*	*	4.0	2.6
Hispanic	1.3	2.0	*	*	1.1
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	2.4	4.2	0.8	1.2	1.7
Small metro	2.5	5.9	2.3	3.5	3.5
Nonmetro	6.5	10.5	7.2	5.8	6.8
REGION					
Northeast	*	2.9	*	*	1.0
North Central	5.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.6
South	4.5	8.4	5.3	5.8	6.0
West	*	8.5	1.4	*	2.7
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	7.1	3.0	6.0	5.7
High school graduate	N/A	6.1	3.9	2.6	3.6
Some college	N/A	4.3	2.1	*	1.8
College graduate	N/A	10.0	1.4	*	2.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	7.2	3.4	3.8	4.3
Part-time	N/A	*	*	*	1.5
Unemployed	N/A	5.2	*	*	5.2
Other[4]	N/A	6.1	*	2.6	2.8

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 8.11 PERCENTAGE REPORTING SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND SEX: 1988

RACE/ETHNICITY[1] AND SEX	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
			(UNWEIGHTED N)		
White Male	(751)	(320)	(496)	(513)	(2,080)
Black Male	(377)	(128)	(122)	(159)	(786)
Hispanic Male	(397)	(185)	(202)	(208)	(992)
White Female	(767)	(380)	(600)	(724)	(2,471)
Black Female	(370)	(192)	(244)	(296)	(1,102)
Hispanic Female	(366)	(269)	(273)	(293)	(1,201)
	A. USED SMOKELESS TOBACCO IN LIFETIME				
White Male	32.3	51.9	31.8	24.1	30.4
Black Male	6.8	13.3	12.8	24.1	17.1
Hispanic Male	10.9	16.0	11.3	7.2	10.6
White Female	4.1	5.8	2.0	3.3	3.5
Black Female	2.6	3.7	4.2	8.4	6.0
Hispanic Female	*	*	2.9	1.1	1.9
	B. USED SMOKELESS TOBACCO IN PAST YEAR				
White Male	16.3	20.8	10.8	6.9	10.6
Black Male	2.9	*	*	7.9	5.6
Hispanic Male	4.8	9.4	2.9	*	4.2
White Female	1.0	*	*	0.9	0.8
Black Female	*	*	1.8	3.6	2.3
Hispanic Female	*	*	*	*	*
	C. USED SMOKELESS TOBACCO IN PAST MONTH				
White Male	8.4	15.1	6.6	6.0	7.6
Black Male	*	*	*	4.8	3.7
Hispanic Male	2.1	*	*	*	2.0
White Female	*	*	*	*	*
Black Female	*	*	*	3.3	1.7
Hispanic Female	*	*	*	*	*

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

9. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE

The interview instrument for the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) contained a number of questions designed to measure problems or consequences that may result from drug use. In general, these questions asked the respondent to evaluate if he or she had certain problems and if the problems could be attributed to use of particular drugs. Three series of problems in the 1988 survey are considered in this chapter. They come from questions presented on answer sheets 13, 11, and 12, respectively, which are included in Appendix G.

PROBLEMS ATTRIBUTED TO USE OF ALCOHOL, OTHER DRUGS, OR CIGARETTES IN THE PAST YEAR (Tables 9.1 and 9.2)

On answer sheet 13, respondents were asked if they had experienced each of eleven problems in the past year as a result of their alcohol, drug, or cigarette use and then asked to attribute these problems to use of one or more drugs. The percentage of respondents in the total sample aged 12 and older experiencing each of the problems in the past year was under 5 percent, and ranged from 0.3 percent for respondents who had to get emergency medical help to 4.9 percent for those who had arguments and fights with family or friends because of their drug or alcohol use or who felt very nervous and anxious because of their drug or alcohol use. Other problems experienced most often during the past year by members of the total household population included finding it difficult to think clearly (4.8 percent), feeling irritable and upset (4.6 percent), and becoming depressed or losing interest in things (4.0 percent).

The prevalence of most of the specific problems was highest among those aged 18-25. The exceptions were that the highest percentage of those experiencing health problems associated with drug use was among the 26- to 34-year-olds, and the percentage having to get medical help was low among each of the age groups. The fact that most problems were reported most often by 18- to 25-year-olds is consistent with the higher rates of use of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes in the past year among this age group.

Some 23.7 percent of the 18- to 25-year-olds had experienced at least one of the eleven problems in the past year, a significantly greater percentage than the 19.2 percent of the 26- to 34-year-olds, 14.8 percent of the 12- to 17-year-olds, and 7.1 percent of the 35 and older age group. The 18- to 25-year-olds were also significantly more likely than other age groups to have experienced two or more or three or more problems related to their use of alcohol, drugs, or cigarettes.

Respondents were also asked to identify which substance or substances had caused each of the eleven problems. These responses are shown in Table 9.2. Users of the illicit drugs marijuana and cocaine were for most types of problems more likely than users of the legal drugs cigarettes and alcohol to attribute these problems to their use. Users of the illicit drugs were also more likely to have experienced multiple problems. Many of the problems were most often attributed by cocaine users to their drug use, although finding it difficult to think clearly was attributed most often to marijuana use, and having health problems was more often attributed to smoking cigarettes than to use of other substances. Of those aged 12 and older who smoked cigarettes in the past year, 10.0 percent reported one or more of these problems; 10.5 percent of alcohol users reported problems; 16.1 percent of marijuana users reported problems; and 17.2 percent of cocaine users reported problems.

Cigarette smokers were most likely to attribute feeling nervous and anxious (4.8 percent) or having health problems to their use (4.8 percent); other problems were experienced by 2.5 percent or fewer of cigarette smokers. Alcohol users were most likely to attribute having arguments and fights with family or friends (5.2 percent), finding it difficult to think clearly (4.6 percent), feeling irritable and upset (3.8 percent), and becoming depressed or losing interest in things (3.3 percent) to its use. Other problems were experienced by about 2 percent or fewer of alcohol users. Marijuana users were most likely to experience finding it difficult to think clearly (8.3 percent), becoming depressed or losing interest in things (6.1 percent), getting less work done than usual at school or on the job (5.0 percent), and feeling nervous and anxious (4.8 percent) because of its use. Cocaine users were most likely to report feeling nervous and anxious (13.9 percent), becoming depressed or losing interest in things (9.2 percent), having arguments and fights with family or friends (7.2 percent), and feeling irritable and upset (7.1 percent).

The tables presented in this chapter present data regarding problems associated with drug use. Respondents who had never used alcohol or drugs were instructed to skip these questions (20.2 percent of the respondents). However, an additional 29.9 percent of the respondents who had used cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs did not answer the questions about problems.

To assess the possible effect of patterns of nonresponse to these items, tables were run under two alternative assumptions. Under assumption 1, missing data for each of the questions on problems were considered to be negative responses; that is, it was assumed that if respondents did not answer the question, they did not experience the problem. Under assumption 2, missing data were considered to be negative responses only for nonusers and very light users; for other cases, the data were considered to be missing and not included in the computations. The data presented in the tables in this chapter were produced under assumption 1.

Comparisons of data produced under the two sets of assumptions suggest that the numbers presented in Tables 9.1 and 9.2 are conservative estimates of the percentage of the household population that has experienced problems related to drug use. For the total household population, for example, assumption 2 produces an estimate of 14.7 percent experiencing problems in the past year, a figure that is 2 percentage points higher than the 12.7 percent estimate produced under assumption 1. The estimates of any problems presented in Table 9.2 are about 1.5 percent lower than the estimates produced under assumption 2. The differences between the two sets of data for Tables 9.1 and 9.2 are relatively small for specific items, generally less than 1 percent. However, the differences between the two sets of data are in general larger for those aged 18-25 and 26-34 than for other age groups.

The numbers presented in Table 9.2 may also be underestimates of the percentage experiencing problems because respondents were first asked whether they had experienced each of the problems in the past year, then asked which drug or drugs had caused the problem. The use of two separate questions to assess problems associated with use of specific drugs may be an additional source of nonresponse, in that respondents could answer the first question but refuse to answer the second.

COMPONENTS OF DEPENDENCE (Tables 9.3 to 9.6)

Problems resulting from drug use were assessed on answer sheet 11 in terms of basic components of dependence, which include: (1) attempts to cut down on use of a drug, (2) tolerance or using larger amounts of the drug to experience the same effect, (3) daily use of the drug, (4) dependence on the drug, and (5) withdrawal symptoms such as sickness upon cessation of or decreased use. To assess the extent to which these components of dependence were experienced in the household population, the respondents were presented with a series of questions about marijuana, cocaine, cigarettes, and alcohol.

Marijuana and Dependence (Table 9.3)

Some 4.8 percent of the total household population aged 12 and older attributed one or more of the components of dependence to the use of marijuana in the past year. Among those aged 12 and older who had used marijuana at least once in the past year, 44.9 percent reported one of the components of dependence, and among those who used marijuana once a month or more often in the past year, 63.8 percent reported one or more of these components. Those aged 18-25 in the total sample were most likely to report each of these components; some 13.8 percent of 18- to 25-year-olds reported having experienced at least one of these problems associated with marijuana use, a significantly higher percentage than each of the other age groups ($p <.001$).

Among those who had used marijuana at least once in the past year, the most commonly reported component of dependence was trying to cut down on use (34.1 percent of those aged 12 and older), followed by daily use of the drug (21.2 percent). Over 40 percent of the three younger age groups who had used marijuana at least once in the past year reported one or more of the components of dependence compared to 36.2 percent of those aged 35 and older; the percentage experiencing any component was significantly higher among those aged 18-25 than among those aged 35 and older ($p <.05$).

Among those who had used marijuana once a month or more often in the past year, the most commonly reported component of dependence was trying to cut down on use (44.1 percent), followed by daily use of the drug (38.7 percent). Those aged 12-17 who had used marijuana once a month or more often in the past year were most likely to experience one or more of these components (74.4 percent), a significantly higher percentage than among those aged 26-34 or 35 and older ($p <.05$).

Cocaine and Dependence (Table 9.4)

Some 1.5 percent of the total household population aged 12 and older reported a component of dependence in the past year attributed to cocaine use. Among those who had used cocaine at least once in the past year, this percentage was 35.6 percent. Among those who had used cocaine once a month or more often in the past year, this percentage was 60.1 percent. In the total sample, the percentage of 18- to 25-year-olds reporting problems attributed to cocaine use was 4.2 percent, significantly higher than among other age groups ($p < .001$). Among those who had used cocaine at least once in the past year, the age groups did not differ significantly as to the percentage reporting any of the problems. Among those who had used cocaine once a month or more often in the past year, almost one-half had tried to cut down on use and almost one-third felt they needed larger amounts to get the same effect.

Cigarettes and Dependence (Table 9.5)

Of the total household population aged 12 and older, 28.8 percent attributed one or more symptoms of dependence to cigarette use in the past year, and the majority of current cigarette users did also. Some 84.3 percent of those aged 12 and older who smoked cigarettes at least once in the past year experienced one or more symptoms, and 93.6 percent of those who currently smoked about a pack or more a day did also. Among those who had smoked cigarettes at least once in the past year, 68.7 percent tried to cut down and 62.8 percent felt dependent. Almost 30 percent of those who smoked a pack or more per day had experienced withdrawal symptoms. In the total population, those aged 18-25 and 26-34 were more likely than younger or older age groups to have experienced any of the symptoms of dependence, and among those who had smoked cigarettes at least once in the past year, problems were more common among the two older age groups than among the two younger age groups.

Alcohol and Dependence (Table 9.6)

Some 23.0 percent of the total household population aged 12 and older attributed one or more components of dependence to their alcohol use in the past year. Among those who used alcohol in the past year, 33.8 percent had experienced one or more components of dependence, and among those who were heavy drinkers (those who had 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days), 70.8 percent had experienced a component of dependence. Among those who had used alcohol in the past year or engaged in heavy use, those aged 35 and older were less likely than other age groups to have experienced dependence symptoms. Among heavy drinkers, 52.6 percent had tried to cut down on their use of alcohol, 22.3 percent needed larger amounts for the same effect, and 19.3 percent had felt dependent.

Comparisons of the estimates of the components of dependence produced under the two assumptions regarding missing data revealed that the estimates presented in Tables 9.3 to 9.6 were good estimates for the total sample but conservative estimates for those who reported any use in the past year or those who had used more frequently in the past year. For the total sample, the two assumptions yielded estimates that were highly similar, both for the total population and for the age groups for each of the four drugs. For those who reported any use of each of the four drugs in the past year, the two assumptions yielded estimates of the components of dependence that generally varied by less than 1 percent and estimates of any of the problems that varied by 1 to 3 percent for the total household population aged 12 and older. For those who had used each of the four drugs more frequently in the past year, the differences between the two sets of estimates were slightly larger. The differences between the two sets of estimates were not consistently larger or smaller for younger or older age groups.

NEGATIVE DRINKING EXPERIENCES (Tables 9.7 and 9.8)

Negative drinking experiences were assessed with answer sheet 12. Some 32.8 percent of the total household population aged 12 and older reported one or more of eighteen negative experiences with their drinking in the past year, and 16.7 percent reported three or more such problems. The percentage reporting any problems or three or more problems was significantly higher among those aged 12-17 and 18-25 than among other age groups (p <.001), although the age groups 12-17 and 18-25 were not significantly different. Among those aged 12-17, the most commonly reported negative experiences were tossing down drinks fast to get an effect (25.0 percent) and being unable to remember what happened (23.9 percent). Among those aged 18-25, the most common negative experiences were feeling aggressive or cross while drinking (25.9 percent), tossing down drinks fast to get an effect (24.6 percent), and being unable to remember what happened (23.9 percent). Among those aged 26-34, the most common experiences were feeling aggressive or cross while drinking (18.8 percent) and getting high or tight while drinking alone (16.8 percent). Among those aged 35 and older, each of the problems was experienced by fewer than 10 percent of those who drank in the past year.

The percentage of members of the household population reporting negative drinking experiences is closely related to the frequency of being drunk in the past year. Overall, 13.8 percent of those who drank in the past year but did not become drunk reported any problem with their drinking. Some 59.2 percent of those who were drunk twice a month or less often and 87.8 percent of those who were drunk more than twice a month reported problems. Experiencing multiple problems related to drinking was similarly related to the frequency of being drunk.

Comparisons of the estimates of the percentage reporting negative drinking experiences produced under the two sets of assumptions regarding missing data revealed that the estimates presented in Tables 9.7 and 9.8 were good estimates for the total sample as well as for groups experiencing drunkenness in the past year. For the total sample, the first set of assumptions produced estimates that were for most comparisons less than 1 percent lower than those produced by the second set of assumptions. The second set of assumptions yielded estimates that were slightly higher for those who had been drunk more than twice a month in the past year compared to those who had not been drunk.

TABLE 9.1 PERCENTAGE OF ALL RESPONDENTS REPORTING PAST YEAR PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THEIR ALCOHOL, DRUG, OR CIGARETTE USE BY AGE GROUP: 1988

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH USE DURING PAST YEAR[1]	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
Became depressed or lost interest in things	5.4	7.4	6.1	2.0	4.0
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	6.1	9.8	8.4	2.1	4.9
Felt completely alone and isolated	3.3	4.5	3.4	1.2	2.3
Felt very nervous and anxious	6.0	7.9	7.8	2.8	4.9
Had health problems	2.5	3.4	4.3	2.7	3.1
Found it difficult to think clearly	7.1	11.3	7.0	1.8	4.8
Felt irritable and upset	4.2	8.6	6.8	2.9	4.6
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	3.3	5.9	4.0	0.8	2.4
Felt suspicious/mistrustful of people	3.2	4.9	2.8	0.8	2.0
Found it harder to handle my problems	2.6	3.8	2.9	1.0	2.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.4	0.5	0.6	*	0.3
Any of the above problems	14.8	23.7	19.2	7.1	12.7
Two or more of the above problems	9.4	15.1	11.0	4.1	7.6
Three or more of the above problems	6.3	10.1	7.1	2.1	4.7

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of these substances as not having problems while leaving the missing data for other users, the figures reported in this table are underestimates of the prevalence of perceived problems. The differences are small for most individual problems, less than 1%. The largest percentage difference between the two methods of calculating rates is 1.6% for "found it difficult to think clearly" for those aged 18-25. For the total population, the two methods produce estimates of "any of the above problems" that differ by 2.0%.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 9.2 PERCENTAGE OF PAST YEAR USERS OF CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA, AND COCAINE WHO ATTRIBUTE PAST YEAR PROBLEMS TO THOSE SUBSTANCES: 1988

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH USE DURING PAST YEAR[1] (UNWEIGHTED N)	DRUG USED IN PAST YEAR			
	Cigarettes (2,793)	Alcohol (5,326)	Marijuana (1,173)	Cocaine (452)
Became depressed or lost interest in things	1.6	3.3	6.1	9.2
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	2.1	5.2	3.1	7.2
Felt completely alone and isolated	0.7	1.9	2.4	5.1
Felt very nervous and anxious	4.8	2.0	4.8	13.9
Had health problems	4.8	1.2	1.4	3.1
Found it difficult to think clearly	0.8	4.6	8.3	3.4
Felt irritable and upset	2.5	3.8	2.3	7.1
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	0.8	2.1	5.0	2.7
Felt suspicious/mistrustful of people	0.2	1.6	3.7	6.5
Found it harder to handle my problems	0.7	1.7	2.2	4.1
Had to get emergency medical help	*	0.3	*	1.4
Any of the above problems	10.0	10.5	16.1	17.2
Two or more of the above problems	3.9	6.0	9.7	12.0
Three or more of the above problems	1.8	3.7	5.7	8.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of these substances as not having problems, the figures reported in this table are underestimates of the prevalence of perceived problems. The differences are small for most individual problems, less than 1%. Differences of 1.1% are found for the percentage of those who "felt very nervous or anxious" or had "health problems" because of their cigarette use or those who "found it difficult to think clearly" because of their marijuana use. For specific drugs, the two methods produce estimates of "any of the above problems" that differ by 1.6% to 2.2%.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 9.3 PERCENTAGE REPORTING PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ATTRIBUTED TO USE OF MARIJUANA BY AGE GROUP FOR THE TOTAL SAMPLE, THOSE WHO USED AT LEAST ONCE IN PAST YEAR, AND THOSE WHO USED ONCE A MONTH OR MORE OFTEN IN PAST YEAR: 1988

PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ATTRIBUTED TO MARIJUANA USE[1]	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
A. TOTAL SAMPLE					
Tried to cut down	4.4	10.6	6.0	0.8	3.6
Larger amounts	2.4	3.4	1.4	*	1.1
Every day	2.5	6.2	4.0	0.5	2.3
Needed, dependent	1.6	2.6	1.7	0.1	1.0
Withdrawal symptoms	0.8	1.4	0.5	*	0.4
Any of the above problems	5.8	13.8	7.6	1.2	4.8
B. USED MARIJUANA AT LEAST ONCE IN PAST YEAR					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(387)	(375)	(336)	(75)	(1,173)
Tried to cut down	35.2	38.0	34.0	24.4	34.1
Larger amounts	18.9	12.1	7.9	7.3	10.8
Every day	20.0	22.1	22.9	16.8	21.2
Needed, dependent	12.4	9.5	9.5	*	9.0
Withdrawal symptoms	6.1	5.1	3.1	*	3.9
Any of the above problems	46.4	49.6	43.2	36.2	44.9
C. USED MARIJUANA ONCE A MONTH OR MORE OFTEN IN PAST YEAR					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(193)	(203)	(177)	(39)	(612)
Tried to cut down	52.6	48.3	44.5	23.9	44.1
Larger amounts	33.6	20.1	12.7	16.0	18.6
Every day	38.1	39.6	39.7	33.9	38.7
Needed, dependent	22.2	16.0	15.4	*	15.6
Withdrawal symptoms	10.1	7.6	4.0	*	6.0
Any of the above problems	74.4	67.9	61.0	49.8	63.8

Note: Questions asked were: (1) Have you ever tried to cut down on your use of any of these drugs? (2) Circle the number next to each drug for which you need larger amounts to get the same effect or for which you can no longer get high on the amount you used before. (3) Circle the number next to each drug you have ever used every day or almost daily for two or more weeks in a row. (4) Circle the number next to each drug you felt you needed or were dependent on. (5) Circle the number next to each drug for which you've had withdrawal symptoms, that is, you felt sick because you stopped or cut down on your use of it.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of marijuana as not having problems, the figures are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 9.4 PERCENTAGE REPORTING PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ATTRIBUTED TO COCAINE USE BY AGE GROUP FOR THE TOTAL SAMPLE, THOSE WHO USED AT LEAST ONCE IN PAST YEAR, AND THOSE WHO USED ONCE A MONTH OR MORE OFTEN IN PAST YEAR: 1988

PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ATTRIBUTED TO COCAINE USE[1]	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
A. TOTAL SAMPLE					
Tried to cut down	0.9	3.7	2.7	0.2	1.3
Larger amounts	0.6	1.3	1.1	*	0.5
Every day	0.4	0.7	0.7	*	0.3
Needed, dependent	0.4	0.6	0.5	*	0.2
Withdrawal symptoms	0.4	0.7	0.4	*	0.3
Any of the above problems	1.2	4.2	3.1	0.2	1.5
B. USED COCAINE AT LEAST ONCE IN PAST YEAR					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(97)	(166)	(162)	(27)	(452)
Tried to cut down	31.1	30.4	33.7	*	30.7
Larger amounts	22.2	10.8	13.7	*	11.8
Every day	12.8	5.5	9.3	*	7.3
Needed, dependent	14.7	5.2	5.8	*	5.9
Withdrawal symptoms	12.1	5.6	5.5	*	6.3
Any of the above problems	40.2	35.1	38.4	25.3	35.6
C. USED COCAINE ONCE A MONTH OR MORE OFTEN IN PAST YEAR					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(39)	(62)	(54)	(7)	(162)
Tried to cut down	51.6	48.3	47.3	*	48.4
Larger amounts	47.7	29.4	31.0	*	31.2
Every day	34.0	14.0	29.1	*	22.0
Needed, dependent	32.3	14.7	17.2	*	17.5
Withdrawal symptoms	26.1	15.5	7.2	*	13.9
Any of the above problems	69.6	58.9	57.0	76.6	60.1

Note: Questions asked were: (1) Have you ever tried to cut down on your use of any of these drugs? (2) Circle the number next to each drug for which you need larger amounts to get the same effect or for which you can no longer get high on the amount you used before. (3) Circle the number next to each drug you have ever used every day or almost daily for two or more weeks in a row. (4) Circle the number next to each drug you felt you needed or were dependent on. (5) Circle the number next to each drug for which you've had withdrawal symptoms, that is, you felt sick because you stopped or cut down on your use of it.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of marijuana as not having problems, the figures are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 9.5 PERCENTAGE REPORTING PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ATTRIBUTED TO CIGARETTE USE BY AGE GROUP FOR THE TOTAL SAMPLE, USERS ONLY, AND THOSE WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE A PACK OR MORE A DAY: 1988

PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ATTRIBUTED TO CIGARETTE USE[1]	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
	A. TOTAL SAMPLE				
Tried to cut down	14.5	31.1	30.8	20.5	23.5
Larger amounts	3.0	6.8	7.6	4.3	5.2
Every day	10.2	30.9	33.9	23.8	25.4
Needed, dependent	8.0	25.1	29.3	20.2	21.5
Withdrawal symptoms	2.8	8.8	12.9	6.3	7.6
Any of the above problems	16.2	36.2	37.8	26.0	28.8
	B. USED CIGARETTES AT LEAST ONCE IN PAST YEAR				
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(607)	(614)	(865)	(707)	(2,793)
Tried to cut down	63.8	69.6	71.9	67.5	68.7
Larger amounts	13.1	15.3	17.8	14.0	15.1
Every day	44.7	69.1	79.1	78.3	74.4
Needed, dependent	35.0	56.1	68.4	66.5	62.8
Withdrawal symptoms	12.2	19.7	30.0	20.9	22.3
Any of the above problems	71.2	80.8	88.4	85.5	84.3
	C. CURRENTLY SMOKE ABOUT A PACK OR MORE PER DAY				
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(52)	(154)	(382)	(325)	(913)
Tried to cut down	68.8	73.5	74.0	66.5	69.5
Larger amounts	39.6	23.5	24.3	17.6	20.5
Every day	81.2	89.6	93.2	90.5	91.0
Needed, dependent	76.4	83.9	88.0	81.5	83.5
Withdrawal symptoms	27.4	31.7	40.6	23.5	29.3
Any of the above problems	89.7	94.4	95.3	92.7	93.6

Note: Questions asked were: (1) Have you ever tried to cut down on your use of any of these drugs? (2) Circle the number next to each drug for which you need larger amounts to get the same effect or for which you can no longer get high on the amount you used before. (3) Circle the number next to each drug you have ever used every day or almost daily for two or more weeks in a row. (4) Circle the number next to each drug you felt you needed or were dependent on. (5) Circle the number next to each drug for which you've had withdrawal symptoms, that is, you felt sick because you stopped or cut down on your use of it.

[1] Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of marijuana as not having problems, the figures are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 9.6 PERCENTAGE REPORTING PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ATTRIBUTED TO ALCOHOL USE BY AGE GROUP FOR THE TOTAL SAMPLE, USERS ONLY, AND THOSE WHO HAD FIVE OR MORE DRINKS ON THE SAME OCCASION ON 5 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS: 1988

PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ATTRIBUTED TO ALCOHOL USE[1]	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
A. TOTAL SAMPLE					
Tried to cut down	14.1	27.6	24.4	14.3	18.2
Larger amounts	5.5	9.6	4.9	1.8	3.9
Every day	2.4	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.1
Needed, dependent	2.4	4.0	4.8	2.7	3.3
Withdrawal symptoms	1.7	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.8
Any of the above problems	17.0	32.2	29.0	19.5	23.0
B. ANY ALCOHOL USE IN PAST YEAR					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(1,300)	(1,161)	(1,555)	(1,310)	(5,326)
Tried to cut down	31.6	33.7	30.3	22.2	26.8
Larger amounts	12.3	11.7	6.1	2.7	5.8
Every day	5.3	12.0	12.2	15.3	13.3
Needed, dependent	5.3	4.9	6.0	4.2	4.8
Withdrawal symptoms	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	2.6
Any of the above problems	38.2	39.4	36.0	30.3	33.8
C. FIVE OR MORE DRINKS ON EACH OF 5 OR MORE DAYS IN PAST 30 DAYS					
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(65)	(129)	(142)	(74)	(410)
Tried to cut down	59.5	58.9	56.5	42.6	52.6
Larger amounts	40.5	39.5	20.3	5.9	22.3
Every day	19.5	39.3	44.6	39.9	40.1
Needed, dependent	22.1	12.1	25.9	20.0	19.3
Withdrawal symptoms	11.6	7.3	7.3	*	6.3
Any of the above problems	74.7	75.5	76.9	60.8	70.8

Note: Questions asked were: (1) Have you ever tried to cut down on your use of any of these drugs? (2) Circle the number next to each drug for which you need larger amounts to get the same effect or for which you can no longer get high on the amount you used before. (3) Circle the number next to each drug you have ever used every day or almost daily for two or more weeks in a row. (4) Circle the number next to each drug you felt you needed or were dependent on. (5) Circle the number next to each drug for which you've had withdrawal symptoms, that is, you felt sick because you stopped or cut down on your use of it.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of marijuana as not having problems, the figures are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 9.7 PERCENTAGE OF PAST YEAR DRINKERS REPORTING PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR DRINKING BY AGE GROUP: 1988

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRINKING DURING PAST YEAR[1]	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
(UNWEIGHTED N)	(1,300)	(1,161)	(1,555)	(1,310)	(5,326)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	19.1	25.9	18.8	7.5	14.2
Heated argument while drinking	12.7	19.8	11.4	4.6	9.4
Stayed away from work or school	4.5	12.2	5.0	1.4	4.4
High or tight on job or at school	9.5	12.4	5.3	1.6	4.9
Lost or nearly lost job	*	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.2
Partner told me I should cut down	10.6	12.5	10.3	7.5	9.3
Relative told me I should cut down	7.4	9.8	5.5	4.3	5.8
Friend told me I should cut down	8.4	5.5	3.9	2.3	3.7
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	25.0	24.6	12.1	4.1	11.0
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	15.5	11.0	8.0	5.9	8.0
Stayed drunk for more than one day	4.6	6.4	3.7	1.6	3.2
Difficult for me to stop drinking	10.1	9.0	7.8	3.0	5.6
Unable to remember what happened	23.9	23.9	13.6	5.3	11.8
Quick drink when no one was looking	16.6	5.9	3.1	2.8	4.4
Drink first thing in morning	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.8
Hands shook after drinking day before	3.7	5.8	4.2	2.2	3.4
Got high or tight while drinking alone	12.2	16.9	16.8	9.0	12.4
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	10.7	9.1	7.5	3.7	6.0
Any of the above problems	54.2	53.0	38.5	20.6	32.8
Three or more of the above problems	28.6	31.5	17.5	9.7	16.7

Note: Only respondents reporting having at least one drink in the past 12 months are included in this table.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of alcohol as not having problems, the figures are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 9.8 PERCENTAGE OF PAST YEAR DRINKERS REPORTING PROBLEMS IN PAST YEAR ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR DRINKING BY FREQUENCY OF BEING DRUNK: 1988

	FREQUENCY OF BEING DRUNK IN PAST YEAR[1]		
PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRINKING DURING PAST YEAR[2] (UNWEIGHTED N)	More Than Twice a Month (470)	Twice a Month or Less Often (1,775)	None (2,834)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	53.5	24.6	4.9
Heated argument while drinking	44.5	16.4	2.0
Stayed away from work or school	23.6	7.0	0.9
High or tight on job or at school	30.7	7.6	0.9
Lost or nearly lost job	9.1	0.9	0.3
Partner told me I should cut down	42.4	14.5	3.1
Relative told me I should cut down	32.1	7.4	2.1
Friend told me I should cut down	23.9	4.4	1.0
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	47.7	19.8	2.7
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	31.8	11.1	4.1
Stayed drunk for more than one day	27.9	3.3	0.3
Difficult for me to stop drinking	35.6	7.6	1.2
Unable to remember what happened	53.5	21.3	2.4
Quick drink when no one was looking	20.0	5.0	2.4
Drink first thing in morning	13.7	1.3	0.6
Hands shook after drinking day before	20.5	5.1	0.5
Got high or tight while drinking alone	47.9	22.7	3.3
Keep on drinking after promising myself not to	30.4	8.5	2.0
Any of the above problems	87.8	59.2	13.8
Three or more of the above problems	74.0	28.2	4.7

Note: Only respondents who reported having at least one drink in the past 12 months and who reported their frequency of being drunk in the past year are included in this table.

[1] More Than Twice a Month includes respondents who reported getting "very high or drunk on alcohol" 25 or more days in the past 12 months. Twice a Month or Less Often includes respondents who reported getting "very high or drunk on alcohol" at least once but no more than 24 days in the past 12 months.

[2] Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of alcohol as not having problems, the figures are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

10. DRUG-USE PATTERNS

Prior chapters have focused primarily on use of individual or specific drugs and associated problems of use, but have not examined patterns of use. Since many individuals may engage in use of more than a single drug, information about drug-use patterns is important for understanding the extent of drug abuse and addressing ways to combat the drug problem. This chapter briefly examines drug-use patterns, including multiple drug use, opportunities for use and actual use, perceived harmfulness of use, first use, and needle use.

MULTIPLE DRUG USE (Tables 10.1 to 10.3)

Many members of the household population aged 12 and older had used alcohol and/or drugs in their lifetimes. Some 49.1 percent had used only alcohol, 0.7 percent had used only illicit drugs, and 35.9 percent had used both alcohol and illicit drugs (although not necessarily at the same time). In the total household population aged 12 and older, the most common pattern of drug use in the lifetime was alcohol only (49.1 percent), although among those aged 18-25 and 26-34 the most common pattern of use was alcohol and illicit drugs (58.0 percent and 63.6 percent, respectively). A count was made of the number of the following substances each respondent had used: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, inhalants, and nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics. Most persons had used only one substance (49.6 percent of the total household population), although 19.3 percent had used two substances and 16.6 percent had used three or more. Very few of any age group had used only illicit drugs, and those aged 18-25 and 26-34 were much more likely than those older or younger to have used alcohol and illicit drugs. Those aged 35 and older were more likely than other age groups to have used only one substance (64.4 percent), while use of two substances or three or more substances was more common among those aged 18-25 and 26-34.

The most common pattern of use in the past year and past month among members of the total household population was use of alcohol only (54.9 percent in the past year and 47.1 percent in the past month). Very few of any age group used only illicit drugs in the past year or past month. Use of two substances or three or more substances was most common among those aged 18-25. Those aged 26-34 and 35 and older were more likely than younger age groups to have used only alcohol in the past year or past month.

OPPORTUNITIES TO USE DRUGS AND ACTUAL USE (Table 10.4)

Many persons in the household population have had the chance to use marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin. About half of the population has had the chance to try marijuana and almost one-fourth has had the chance to try cocaine. Fewer have had the chance to try hallucinogens or heroin. Those aged 18-25 and 26-34 were more likely than older or younger age groups to have had the chance to try each of the four drugs. Not all of those who had the chance to use these drugs did so, although substantial proportions of those aged 18-25 and 26-34 who had a chance to use marijuana, hallucinogens, and cocaine used them.

PERCEIVED HARMFULNESS OF DRUGS (Table 10.5)

Respondents were asked to assess the extent to which people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they use illicit drugs and alcohol occasionally or regularly. Over 90 percent of the total household population perceived great risk from regular use of PCP, heroin, or cocaine or occasional use of "crack." Taking one or two drinks nearly every day was perceived to be least risky; 30.4 percent of the total household population perceived great risk from such use. Those aged 35 and older were more likely than other age groups to perceive great risk from each of the activities. Regular use of each drug was much more likely to be perceived a great risk than was occasional use; at least three-fourths of the household population perceived regular use of any illicit drug or taking four or five drinks of alcohol nearly every day to constitute great risk.

FIRST USE OF CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, AND OTHER DRUGS (Table 10.6)

Among members of the total household population who had ever used cigarettes, alcohol, and other drugs, the average age of first use of cigarettes was lowest (14.8), followed by inhalants (15.6), alcohol (17.3), and other drugs. The average age of first use of marijuana, the most commonly used illicit drug, was 19.1 for the total household population. First use of heroin, cocaine, tranquilizers, and analgesics occurred on average at age 20 or older.

Because the age groups differ in the number of years of opportunity to use cigarettes, alcohol, and illicit drugs, meaningful comparisons of the age at first use cannot be made across age groups but only within a specific age group. Problems of recall for the older age groups may further preclude the ability to make meaningful comparisons of the exact ages of first use.

NEEDLE USE (Table 10.7)

Some 1.3 percent of the total household population has ever engaged in drug use with needles. Needle use was more common among those aged 26-34 (2.9 percent) and those aged 18-25 (2.2 percent) than among older or younger age groups. In the total household population aged 12 and older, needle use was somewhat more common among males, blacks, residents of large metropolitan areas, and the unemployed than among others; the regions and educational groups did not differ substantially. Rates of needle use of 4 percent or higher were found for 18- to 25-year-olds with less than a high school education and 26- to 34-year-olds who were males, residents of large metropolitan areas or the Northeast, or who had less than a high school education.

TABLE 10.1 PERCENTAGE REPORTING TYPES OF DRUG USE IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP: 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
TYPES OF USE	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
ALCOHOL ONLY	28.6	32.3	29.6	64.2	49.1
ILLICIT DRUGS[1] ONLY	3.1	0.9	0.6	*	0.7
Marijuana only	0.7	0.4	0.4	*	0.2
Psychotherapeutics[2] only	0.6	0.2	*	*	0.2
Other drugs and drug combinations	1.8	*	*	*	0.3
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUGS	21.6	58.0	63.6	22.8	35.9
Alcohol & marijuana only	8.0	27.6	25.0	12.1	16.5
Alcohol & psychotherapeutics only	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.0
Alcohol & other drugs and drug combinations	12.0	29.3	37.1	8.3	17.4
USED ONLY 1 SUBSTANCE[3]	31.3	32.9	30.2	64.4	49.6
USED ONLY 2 DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES	12.8	29.6	26.7	15.2	19.3
USED 3 OR MORE DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES	9.2	28.7	36.9	7.6	16.6

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] A "substance" is defined as any one of the following types of drugs: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, inhalants, and nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 10.2 PERCENTAGE REPORTING TYPES OF DRUG USE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP: 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
TYPES OF USE	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
ALCOHOL ONLY	29.4	50.6	58.8	59.4	54.9
ILLICIT DRUGS[1] ONLY	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Marijuana only	0.4	0.4	0.5	*	0.3
Psychotherapeutics[2] only	0.5	0.4	*	0.6	0.5
Other drugs and drug combinations	0.8	*	0.3	*	0.1
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUGS	15.2	31.2	21.8	5.0	13.2
Alcohol & marijuana only	6.6	12.4	7.0	2.2	5.1
Alcohol & psychotherapeutics only	1.5	1.8	3.6	1.7	2.1
Alcohol & other drugs and drug combinations	7.1	17.0	11.1	1.1	6.1
USED ONLY 1 SUBSTANCE[3]	30.7	51.4	59.5	60.1	55.7
USED ONLY 2 DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES	9.6	15.3	11.5	4.0	7.7
USED 3 OR MORE DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES	5.9	15.9	10.4	1.0	5.6

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*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] A "substance" is defined as any one of the following types of drugs: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, inhalants, and nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 10.3 PERCENTAGE REPORTING TYPES OF DRUG USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP: 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
TYPES OF USE	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
ALCOHOL ONLY	18.5	48.7	52.7	50.0	47.1
ILLICIT DRUGS[1] ONLY	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.0
Marijuana only	1.0	0.8	0.8	*	0.5
Psychotherapeutics[2] only	0.5	0.2	0.5	*	0.4
Other drugs and drug combinations	1.1	*	*	*	0.2
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUGS	6.6	16.6	11.5	1.5	6.3
Alcohol & marijuana only	3.4	8.7	7.5	0.9	3.6
Alcohol & psychotherapeutics only	0.5	0.8	0.9	*	0.5
Alcohol & other drugs and drug combinations	2.7	7.2	3.1	0.5	2.2
USED ONLY 1 SUBSTANCE[3]	20.9	49.7	54.0	50.5	48.1
USED ONLY 2 DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES	4.8	10.7	9.0	1.3	4.5
USED 3 OR MORE DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES	2.1	6.1	2.7	0.3	1.8

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] Nonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, or psychotherapeutics at least once.

[2] Nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] A "substance" is defined as any one of the following types of drugs: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, inhalants, and nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

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TABLE 10.4 PERCENTAGE REPORTING OPPORTUNITY AND LIFETIME USE OF SELECTED DRUGS BY AGE GROUP: 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				TOTAL	
ILLICIT DRUGS	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Percent	Unweighted N
MARIJUANA/HASHISH						
Chance to use	40.1	79.9	79.3	34.8	50.9	8,773
Ever used	17.4	56.4	62.1	19.6	33.1	8,814
HALLUCINOGENS						
Chance to use	7.7	20.1	25.2	5.1	11.5	8,678
Ever used	3.5	13.8	17.7	2.7	7.4	8,814
COCAINE						
Chance to use	14.9	43.2	44.0	11.5	22.9	8,726
Ever used	3.4	19.7	26.5	4.0	10.7	8,814
HEROIN						
Chance to use	3.9	4.4	8.1	3.3	4.5	8,683
Ever used	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.0	8,814

Note: Questions about chance to use were not asked for inhalants, psychotherapeutics, cigarettes, or alcohol.

The unweighted Ns for each age group are smaller than those shown in Table 1.1 because of differing patterns of nonresponse to the chance-to-use questions across age groups. There are no missing data for the ever-used category because item nonresponse was eliminated through statistical imputation.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 10.5 PERCENTAGE REPORTING GREAT RISK OF USING CIGARETTES, DRUGS, OR ALCOHOL BY AGE GROUP: 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				TOTAL	
RISK BEHAVIOR	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Percent	Unweighted N
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	47.1	55.1	62.0	67.2	62.3	8,776
Smoke marijuana occasionally	44.1	31.1	31.1	62.2	49.6	8,738
Smoke marijuana regularly	80.7	70.1	67.5	87.9	80.5	8,699
Try PCP once or twice	49.0	61.7	67.9	83.5	73.6	8,681
Use PCP regularly	89.2	94.6	96.2	96.9	95.6	8,695
Try heroin once or twice	48.5	66.5	73.8	85.7	76.7	8,724
Use heroin regularly	91.0	96.2	97.7	98.0	96.9	8,722
Try cocaine once or twice	52.8	56.5	59.9	82.7	71.3	8,731
Use cocaine regularly	93.0	96.2	95.8	98.1	96.9	8,743
Use "crack" occasionally	78.9	85.8	88.6	94.7	90.6	8,737
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	25.5	24.3	27.9	33.8	30.4	8,487
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	63.3	68.5	72.7	76.9	73.4	8,478
Have five or more drinks once or twice a week	51.6	47.8	52.9	62.8	57.4	8,483

Note: Questions asked were: How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways, when they do each of the following activities? Response choices were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, and (4) great risk, for each of 14 activities.

The unweighted Ns for each age group are smaller than those shown in Table 1.1 because of differing patterns of nonresponse to the risk questions across age groups.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 10.6 AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST USE OF CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, AND OTHER DRUGS BY AGE GROUP: 1988

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				TOTAL	
DRUGS	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	All Ages	Unweighted N
CIGARETTES	11.6	13.5	14.0	15.6	14.8	5,376
ALCOHOL	13.1	15.4	16.2	18.6	17.3	6,315
MARIJUANA OR HASHISH	13.4	15.4	16.7	25.5	19.1	2,816
INHALANTS	12.5	14.7	16.9	17.8	15.6	531
COCAINE	14.9	18.0	21.3	27.2	21.4	924
HALLUCINOGENS	14.8	16.6	18.0	21.8	18.2	576
HEROIN	12.8	17.8	20.3	20.9	20.2	78
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS	13.5	17.0	19.2	27.1	20.9	899
Stimulants	14.3	16.9	18.8	21.6	18.8	527
Sedatives	13.0	16.4	17.7	24.8	18.9	244
Tranquilizers	14.1	16.9	19.2	32.0	22.2	339
Analgesics	13.1	17.2	20.3	31.4	21.6	439

Note: Entries are the average (mean) ages of first use of the drugs among those in the age group who have used the drug.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE 10.7 PERCENTAGE REPORTING DRUG USE WITH NEEDLES IN LIFETIME BY AGE GROUP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1988

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	0.4	2.2	2.9	0.6	1.3
SEX					
Male	0.6	3.0	4.3	1.0	1.9
Female	0.2	1.4	1.5	*	0.7
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	0.5	2.6	3.0	0.4	1.2
Black	*	*	2.7	2.8	2.0
Hispanic	0.3	*	2.9	*	1.3
POPULATION DENSITY					
Large metro	0.7	1.9	4.1	1.0	1.7
Small metro	*	*	3.1	*	1.3
Nonmetro	*	*	*	*	*
REGION					
Northeast	*	*	4.0	*	1.2
North Central	*	*	*	*	1.1
South	0.4	2.7	2.4	0.5	1.2
West	0.6	*	3.4	*	1.5
ADULT EDUCATION[2]					
Less than high school	N/A	4.4	4.3	0.8	1.8
High school graduate	N/A	2.3	3.1	*	1.6
Some college	N/A	*	3.0	*	1.2
College graduate	N/A	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT[3]					
Full-time	N/A	2.0	3.3	*	1.5
Part-time	N/A	*	*	*	1.7
Unemployed	N/A	*	*	*	2.4
Other[4]	N/A	2.7	2.6	*	0.8

N/A: Not applicable.

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

[2] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18-25 years old, 6 persons 26-34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,690).

[3] Data on current employment are not applicable for 12- to 17-year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18-25 years old, 3 persons 26-34 years old, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older (unweighted N = 5,705).

[4] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

APPENDIX A

KEY DEFINITIONS: 1971-1982 SURVEYS

APPENDIX A

KEY DEFINITIONS: 1971-1982 SURVEYS

Alcohol	1982:	"Beer, wine, and liquor, like whiskey or gin."
	1979:	"Alcoholic beverages -- beer, wine, and whiskey, gin, other 'hard' liquors."
	1977, 1976, 1974:	"Alcoholic beverages -- beer, wine, and whiskey, or anything else to drink with alcohol in it."
	1972:	"Beer; wine; hard liquor like cocktails or highballs, or on the rocks, or straight shots."
	NOTE:	The 1979 and 1982 questions on alcohol are not comparable with earlier years because of a different procedure. In 1979 and 1982, the responses to the alcohol questions were marked on a private answer sheet rather than being spoken to the interviewer as in the earlier surveys. The new design was implemented to (1) provide respondent training on the answer sheet procedure prior to its use for illicit substances, and (2) provide the same conditions of privacy for this drug as for the illicit drugs to encourage full disclosure.
Analgesics (Nonmedical Experience)	1982:	Respondents were told that this pill class includes painkilling pills that, unlike aspirin, are usually available only with a doctor's prescription. Respondents were also shown the pill card of analgesics pills.
	1979:	"Sometimes doctors prescribe these pills to relieve pain. But besides the medical uses, people sometimes take these pills on their own to see how they work or just to feel good."
Answer Sheets	1982:	Answer sheets were used to ensure privacy of responses for questions on alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, and heroin, as well as for questions on the nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics. These forms were filled out by the respondent while the interviewer read the questions aloud. On certain later answer sheets, interviewers used their judgment on whether or not to offer respondents the option of reading silently and filling the sheets out entirely on their own.
Black and Other Races	1982:	Those individuals who stated that they were Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, or who volunteered Black/Hispanic or some other combination.

1979, 1977: Those individuals who state that their family origin is American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, black, Pacific Islander, or some other race (other than white).

1976, 1974: Those individuals whose racial background, according to interviewer observation, was determined to be American Indian, black, Oriental, or some other category (other than white).

1972, 1971: Those individuals whose category, according to interviewer observation, was determined to be Negro, Puerto Rican or other Latin American group, or some other category (other than white).

NOTE: Due to changes in Federal reporting options for race and ethnicity as well as frequent changes in the administration and content of such items over time, Hispanics have appeared in two racial categories ("White" and "Black and other races"). In 1979 and 1982, Hispanics were included in the "White" category; in 1977, they appeared in one or the other category depending on how they identified themselves; in 1976 and 1974, they were included in one or the other category depending on how the interviewer identified them; and in 1972 and 1971, all Hispanics appeared in the "Black and other races" category.

Cigarettes

1982: Lifetime prevalence was based on the question, "About how old were you when you first tried a cigarette?". All respondents were asked about current use which was defined as smoked in the past 30 days.

1979: Lifetime prevalence was based on the question, "About how old were you when you first tried a cigarette?". Current use was defined as smoked in past 30 days; only those respondents who had smoked as many as five packs of cigarettes during their lifetimes were asked about current use.

1977, 1976, 1974: Lifetime prevalence was based on the question, "Have you ever smoked cigarettes?". Current use was defined as smoked within past month; all respondents were asked about current use.

1972: No data provided on lifetime prevalence. Current use was defined as smoke at "the present time"; all respondents were asked about current use.

1971: No data provided on lifetime prevalence. Current use was defined as smoke at "the present time"; only those respondents who ever smoked were asked about current use.

	NOTE:	The 1979 questions on recency of cigarette use are not comparable with other years because a different operational definition was employed in 1979; i.e., in 1979, only respondents who had smoked five or more packs in their lifetime were asked about recency of use.
Current Drinker	1982:	Reported use of alcohol in the month prior to the interview.
	1979, 1977, 1976, 1974:	Drank in past month.
	1972:	Drank in the past seven days.
	NOTE:	The 1979 questions on alcohol are not comparable with earlier years because a different procedure was employed in 1979. The responses to the 1979 alcohol questions were marked on a private answer sheet rather than being spoken to the interviewer as in the earlier surveys. The new design was implemented to (1) provide respondent training on the answer sheet procedure prior to its use for illicit substances, and (2) provide the same conditions of privacy for this drug as for the illicit drugs to encourage full disclosure.
Current Smoker	1982:	Reported use of cigarettes during the month prior to interview.
	1979:	Smoked in past thirty days, and have smoked as many as five packs of cigarettes during their lifetimes.
	1977, 1976, 1974:	Smoked within past month.
	1972, 1971:	Smoke at "the present time."
	NOTE:	The 1979 questions on cigarettes are not comparable with other years because a different operational definition was employed in 1979.
First Use in Past Year	1982:	Respondents who report using the drug in question for the first time during year prior to interview. The percentage of new users is calculated on a base that includes all respondents in the age group.
	NOTE:	This is not a conventional incidence measure.
	1979, 1977, 1976, 1974:	Respondents who reported using drug "X" for the first time during the past year. The percentage of new users is calculated on a base that includes all respondents in the age group.

	NOTE:	This is not a conventional incidence measure.
Hallucinogens	1982:	"LSD and other hallucinogens, such as PCP or phencyclidine, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT."
	1979:	"LSD and other hallucinogens such as PCP or phencyclidine, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT." Data for PCP are included within general data on hallucinogens and also provided separately.
	1977, 1976:	"LSD and other hallucinogens like mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, and DMT." Separate data are provided for PCP.
	1974:	"LSD or other hallucinogens."
	1972:	"LSD or something like it, such as mescaline, psilocybin, MSA, STP."
Lifetime Prevalence (Ever Used)	1982:	Percent who ever used the drug one or more times in lifetime.
Marijuana	1982:	"Marijuana and Hashish."
	1979:	"Marijuana and (or) Hashish."
	NOTE:	Although the data in 1979 and 1982 pertain to use of either of these substances, experience in the earlier surveys indicates that most respondents who report using hashish have also used marijuana.
	1977, 1976, 1974, 1972, 1971:	Data reported are for marijuana only.
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic Drugs	1982:	Use of a pill or other drug(s) from any of the four psychotherapeutic drug categories in order to get high or to enjoy the feeling or just for kicks or curiosity or for any other nonmedical purpose. The four categories are sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics. In the 1982 survey, private answer sheets were used to record answers to questions on nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics. This was the first survey in which answer sheets were used for this type of drug use. From 1972 through 1979, questions on nonmedical use were asked in the "open interview" (answer aloud) fashion.

1979, 1977, 1976, 1974: A "yes" or "not sure" response to any one (or more) of the following three items: "(1) Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? (2) Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you? (3) Did you ever take any of the pills for some other nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it?"

NOTE: In 1977 only, questions about nonmedical experience were assigned to a random half of the households in which interviews were conducted.

1972: A "yes" response to any one (or more) of the following five items: "(1) Have you ever taken these pills to help you get along with your family or other people? (2) Have you ever taken any of these pills to help you accomplish something? (3) Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? (4) Have you ever taken any of these pills before going out, so that you could enjoy yourself more with other people? (5) Did you ever take these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you?"

Sedatives (Nonmedical Experience)

1982: Barbiturates and other sedatives (often referred to as sleeping pills). Respondents were told that doctors sometimes prescribe these pills to help people go to sleep or to help them calm down during the day or for some other medical purpose. Respondents were also shown the pill card of sedative pills.

1979: "These pills are barbiturates and other sedatives. Sometimes doctors prescribe these pills to calm people down during the day or to help them sleep at night. But besides medical use, people sometimes take these pills on their own, to help them relax, or just to feel good."

1977, 1976, 1974: "Doctors sometimes prescribe these to help relax during the day and to get a better night's sleep. People also use these on their own, to help relax and just feel good. These are barbiturates or sedatives and are sometimes called 'downs' or 'downers.'"

NOTE: In 1977 only, questions about sedatives were assigned to a random half of the households in which interviews were conducted.

1972: "Doctors prescribe these to help relax and to get a better night's sleep. People also use these on their own--to help relax and just feel good. These are barbiturates and are sometimes called 'downs' or 'downers.'"

Stimulants (Nonmedical Experience)

1982: Amphetamines or other stimulants. Respondents were told that these pills are sometimes used to help people lose weight and they are usually available only with a doctor's prescription. Respondents were also shown the pill card of stimulant pills.

1979: "These pills are amphetamines and other stimulants. Doctors sometimes prescribe these for losing weight. But besides medical uses, people sometimes take them on their own to make them feel more wide-awake, peppy, and alert."

1977, 1976, 1974: "Doctors sometimes prescribe these for losing weight. But besides medical uses, people sometimes take them on their own to make them feel more wide-awake, peppy, and alert." They are sometimes called 'ups' or 'uppers,' 'speed,' or 'bennies.'"

NOTE: In 1977 only, questions about stimulants were assigned to a random half of the households in which interviews were conducted.

1972: "Doctors prescribe these mostly for losing weight, and sometimes to give people more energy. People also use these on their own, just to feel good. These are amphetamines. They are sometimes called 'ups' or 'uppers,' 'speed,' or 'bennies.'"

Tranquilizers (Nonmedical Experience)

1982: Respondents were told that the tranquilizer pill class includes pills that are usually available only with a doctor's prescription and are prescribed to help people calm down or to relax their muscles, etc. Respondents were also shown the pill card of tranquilizer pills.

1979: "These pills are tranquilizers. Doctors sometimes prescribe them to calm people down, quiet their nerves, or relax their muscles. But besides the medical uses, people sometimes take these pills on their own to help them relax, or just feel good."

1977, 1976, 1974: "Doctors sometimes prescribe these to calm people down, or quiet their nerves, or relax their muscles. People also take them on their own to help them feel better. These are tranquilizers."

NOTE: In 1977 only, questions about tranquilizers were assigned to a random half of the households in which interviews were conducted.

1972: These help people to calm down, and to quiet their nerves. Doctors sometimes prescribe them. People also take them on their own to help them feel better. These are tranquilizers."

Use in Past Month	1982:	Respondent reports use within the month (30 days) prior to the interview date.
	NOTE:	In 1982, respondents who did not check "within the past month (30 days)" on the recency question or did not answer the question were defined as non-users.
	1979, 1977, 1976:	Reports use within "past week," "past month," or one or more days within the past 30 days.
	1974:	Has used within past month.
	1972, 1971:	Marijuana only--self designated current users who reported usage "once a month or less," as well as those who reported more frequent use. Other drugs--has used within past month.
Use in Past Year	1982:	Respondent reports use one or more times during year prior to interview date. Includes persons reporting that their most recent use occurred in the past month or past year, as well as those persons who (though categorized as "not sure" of most recent use) indicated that their first use of the drug occurred during the past year.
	NOTE:	In 1982, respondents who did not check use within the past year on the recency question or did not answer the question were defined as non-users.
	1979:	Respondent reports use one or more times during year prior to interview date.
	1977:	Respondent reports use one or more times within past calender year.
White	1982:	Those individuals who chose the category White or Hispanic as the category that best describes them.
	1979:	Those individuals who state that their family origin is white or that they are of Spanish-American origin.
	1977:	Those individuals who state that their family origin is white.
	1976, 1974, 1972, 1971:	Those individuals whose racial background, according to interviewer observation, was determined to be white.

APPENDIX B

KEY DEFINITIONS: 1985 AND 1988 SURVEYS

APPENDIX B

KEY DEFINITIONS: 1985 AND 1988 SURVEYS

In this section, definitions of substances, the categories used in tables, and other terms used in the report are provided. Also included are decision rules with regard to rounding and other information concerning interpretation of the data. The definitions used in earlier studies are presented in the appendix entitled "Key Definitions: 1971-1982 Surveys."

Adult Education	See: Education
Age	Age of respondents is defined as age at time of interview. This corresponds to the definition used in previous Main Findings, but differs slightly from the definition used in the report of the Population Estimates 1985, where age is defined as age as of July 1, 1985.
Age Group	For most of the reported analyses, respondents are divided into four age groups for those: 12-17 (youth), 18-25 (young adults), 26-34 (middle adults), and ≥35 (older adults).
Alcohol	"The next questions are about alcohol, that is, beer, wine and liquor, like whiskey, gin or mixed alcoholic drinks like gin and tonic." Responses to the questions about alcohol were marked on an answer sheet.
Analgesics	"The next questions are about the use of analgesics. People sometimes take analgesics as painkillers or for some other reason. We're interested in non-medical use -- using analgesics or painkillers on your own, either without a doctor's prescription or in greater amounts or more often or for a reason other than a doctor said you should take them."
NOTE:	The section of the interview instrument concerning nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs was introduced with the following statement by the interviewer. "The next questions will be about prescription-type drugs. There will be separate questions for sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics. As you can see on this card, sedatives include downers, barbiturates, and Seconal. Tranquilizers include antianxiety drugs like Librium, Valium, Ativan, and Meprobamate. Stimulants include uppers, amphetamines, speed, and Preludin. Analgesics include pain killers like Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, and Tylenol with codeine.

	Now, read with me below the line on the card because this is very important. We are interested in the nonmedical use of these prescription-type drugs. Nonmedical use of these drugs is any use on your own, that is, either: without a doctor's prescription, or in greater amounts, or more often, or for any reasons other than a doctor said that you should take them--such as for kicks, to get high, to feel good, or curiosity about the pill's effect." See: Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic, Sedatives, Stimulants, Tranquilizers.
Answer Sheets	Answer sheets were used to ensure privacy of responses for questions on alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, heroin, and four classes of psychotherapeutics (analgesics, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers). In addition, answer sheets were used to assess consequences directly attributed by the respondent to use of different drugs. These answer sheets were filled out by the respondent while the interviewer read the questions aloud.
Base	The base number or actual number of respondents in each age group by demographic characteristic (i.e., unweighted n's) are found in table 1.1 of this report. The percentages shown in the tables are based on weighted numbers of respondents.
Black	Black, not of Hispanic origin.
Chance to Use	See: Opportunity to Use.
Cigarettes	Measures of use of cigarettes in the respondent's lifetime, the past year, and the past month were developed from responses to the question about recency of use: "When was the most recent time you had a cigarette?" The response alternatives were: (1) in the past 30 days; (2) more than 1 month ago but within the past 6 months; (3) 6 or more months ago but within the past year; (4) one to 3 years ago; (5) more than 3 years ago; and (6) not sure. An answer of 1 was classified as use in the past 30 days or month; an answer of 1, 2, or 3 was classified as use within the past year; and persons who selected any of the answers, including "not sure" were classified as using cigarettes in their lifetime. This question was asked of all respondents who had answered a prior question about the age at which they had first tried a cigarette. If a person indicated that he or she had "never tried a cigarette," this question was not asked.
Cocaine	Estimates for prevalence of use of cocaine come from the recency of use question on the cocaine answer sheet. See: Recency of Use.

Confidence Limits	The upper and lower limits cited in this report provide the boundaries for the observed estimate of use of particular drugs. These limits suggest that if this study had been conducted 100 times, the observed prevalence rate would have been between the lower and upper confidence limits in 95 of the 100 studies. In other words, a statement that the real value for use of a particular drug lies within those limits would be correct 95 percent of the time.
Crack	A form of cocaine. Recency of use comes from a question on the cocaine answer sheet which asks, "When was the most recent time you used the form of cocaine known as ‘crack?’"
Current Drinker	Reported use of alcohol during the month prior to the interview. See: Recency of Use.
Current Employment	Respondents were asked to look at a card and tell which statement best described their present work situation, "Working full-time, 35 hours or more a week"; "Working part-time, less than 35 hours a week"; "Have a job but not at work because of extended illness, maternity leave, furlough, or strike"; "Unemployed or laid off and looking for work"; "Unemployed and not looking for work"; "Full-time homemaker only"; "In school only"; "Retired"; Disabled, not able to work"; "Something else". The "Full-time" category in the tables includes both "working full-time" and "Have a job but not at work." "Part-time" in the tables refers exclusively to those reporting they worked part-time. "Unemployed" in the tables includes those giving either of the two "unemployed" answer choices. "Other" includes all other responses including being a student, a housewife, retired or disabled.
Current Smoker	Reported use of cigarettes during the month prior to the interview. See: Recency of Use.
Current Use	See: Recency of Use.
Days of Marijuana Use	Number of days respondent reported using marijuana in past 30 days. Those who never used marijuana, or did not use it in the past year or past month are coded "none."
Education	This is the measure of educational attainment among respondents who are 18 years old or over. It contains the respondents' reports of their highest level of education completed: less than high school; high school graduate; some college; college graduate. Persons who completed post-graduate work are classified as college graduates.

Ethnicity	Ethnicity refers to the respondent's self classification as to origin and identification. Tabular data are presented separately throughout this report for the three largest ethnic categories: white, not Hispanic; black, not Hispanic; Hispanic. Because the number of persons not classified in one of these three categories was so small and there were several different ethnic groups represented, the "others" were not shown separately in the tables but were included in the calculation of prevalence rates for the total sample. See: Race/Ethnicity, White, Black, Hispanic.
Ever Used	See: Lifetime Prevalence.
Full-Time	Either working 35 hours or more a week, or having a job but not at work because of illness, maternity, furlough, strike, etc. See: Current Employment.
Hallucinogens	"The next questions are about LSD and other hallucinogens like PCP, peyote, and mescaline." In the Main Findings, PCP use is always included as an hallucinogen. This leads to slight differences with Population Estimates 1985 where PCP use was included only if the respondent chose to identify PCP as an hallucinogen when answering the recency question for hallucinogens. Specific types of hallucinogens come from the questions on the hallucinogens answer sheets with "other" responses coded to specific types as appropriate (e.g., acid to LSD).
Heavy Use of Alcohol	Heavy use of alcohol is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (that is, within a few hours) on five or more days in the past 30 days.
Heroin	Responses for heroin prevalence come from responses to the heroin recency question on the heroin answer sheet. See: Recency of Use.
Hispanic	"Hispanic" includes anyone of Hispanic origin; that is, individuals from Puerto Rico, Mexico, Cuba, Central America, the Caribbean, South America, or other Hispanic countries. The individual may be racially white, black, or other. See: Race/Ethnicity.
Illicit Drugs	Marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin, or nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.
Illicit Use	Use of any illicit drug.

Inhalants	General prevalence measures come from the inhalants recency question on the inhalants answer sheet. Specific types of inhalants come from the questions on the inhalants answer sheet with "other" responses coded to specific types as appropriate.
	See: Recency of Use.
Large Metropolitan Area	In 1988 large metropolitan areas includes Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) with a 1980 population of 1,000,000 or more. Large metropolitan areas include central cities and surrounding areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1988 and 1985 data for large metropolitan areas are not directly comparable because of changes in definition. Other population density areas defined are Small Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan.
Lifetime Frequency	Respondents were asked: "About how many times in your life have you used X drug: 1-2 times, 3-5 times, 6-10 times, 11-49 times, 50-99 times, 100-199 times, 200 or more times, never."
Lifetime Prevalence	The percent who have "ever" used the drug regardless of the number of times it was used.
Low Precision	1985: Percentages that are less than one-half of one percent are shown as an asterisk (*) in the tables.
	1988: Prevalence estimates based on only a few respondents are not shown in the tables but have been replaced with an asterisk (*) and noted as "low precision." These estimates have been omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their accuracy. In statistical terms, low precision estimates are those for which the relative standard error (that is, the ratio of the standard error to the prevalence estimate) was .50 or greater.
Main Source	In previous household surveys, answers to several questions were scanned to determine a respondent's use of a particular drug. In the 1985 national survey, the same procedure was followed, but the results were coded into the responses for each question pertaining to recency of use. See Section C of the Methods Appendix for more detail.
Marijuana	Marijuana or hashish. Prevalence responses come from the recency question on the marijuana answer sheet.
	See: Recency of Use.
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	The section of the interview instrument and the answer sheets dealing with nonmedical use of the four classes of psychotherapeutics was introduced as follows:

	"The next questions will be about prescription-type drugs. There will be separate questions for sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics. As you can see on this card, sedatives include downers, barbiturates, and Seconal. Tranquilizers include antianxiety drugs like Librium, Valium, Ativan, and Meprobamate. Stimulants include uppers, amphetamines, speed, and Preludin. Analgesics include pain killers like Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, and Tylenol with codeine. Now, read with me below the line on the card because this is very important. We are interested in the nonmedical use of these prescription-type drugs. Nonmedical use of these drugs is any use on your own, that is, either: without a doctor's prescription, or in greater amounts, or more often, or for any reasons other than a doctor said that you should take them--such as for kicks, to get high, to feel good, or curiosity about the pill's effect." NOTE: The pill card contained pictures and names of specific drugs within each psychotherapeutic category. For example, pictures and the names of Valium, Librium, and 13 other tranquilizers were shown when the section on tranquilizers was introduced. See: Analgesics, Sedatives, Stimulants, and Tranquilizers.
Non-metropolitan	Those areas of the continental United States that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as of 1980, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes small communities, rural non-farm areas, and rural farm areas. The 1988 and 1985 data for nonmetropolitan areas are not directly comparable because of changes in definition. Other population density areas defined are Large Metropolitan or Small Metropolitan.
North Central	The states included are the East North Central states--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin--and the West North Central states--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
Northeast	The states included are the New England states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and the Middle Atlantic states--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.
Opportunity to Use	Respondents reported how old they were when they first had a chance to try a particular drug.
Other (Current Employment)	Includes housewives, the disabled, the retired students and other miscellaneous work statuses. See: Current Employment.

Part-Time	Working part-time, that is, less than 35 hours a week. See: Current Employment.
PCP	Prevalence measures come from the "recency of use" of PCP question. In the Main Findings, the measure of PCP differs slightly from that reported earlier in the Population Estimates 1985 because of a difference in the treatment of missing data.
Percentages	The percentages presented in the tables are based on weighted data, and they are presented to one digit beyond the decimal point. Except for tables in the appendix on sampling and response, all the tables contain percentages based on weighted data. See: Rounding.
Population Density	See: Large Metropolitan, Small Metropolitan, and Nonmetropolitan.
Prevalence	General term used to describe the estimates for lifetime, past year, and past month usage.
Psychotherapeutics	Prescription medications which also can be used illicitly to "get high" or for other mental effects. These include analgesics, sedatives, stimulants, and tranquilizers. "Any psychotherapeutic" in this report refers to nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic. See: Nonmedical Use of any Psychotherapeutic.
Race/Ethnicity	In the 1985 and 1988 Surveys, data are presented separately for whites, not of Hispanic origin; blacks, not of Hispanic origin; and Hispanics. In previous versions of this survey the racial categories were "white" and "black and other races." See: Black, Ethnicity, Hispanic, White.
Recency of Use	The recency question for each drug is the source for the lifetime, past year, and past month prevalence rates. Classification as having used a drug during the past month was essentially the same for all classes of drugs. The question was: "When was the most recent time/that you used/you took/[drug name]?" For the four classes of psychotherapeutics, the phrase "for nonmedical reasons" was added after the name of the drug. The response alternatives were

Recency of Use (continued)

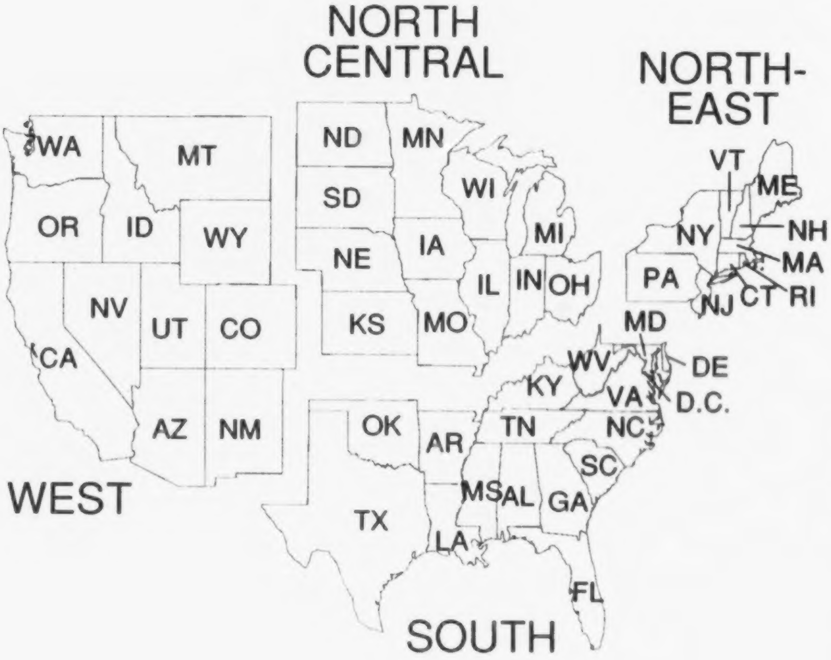
the same with the exception of marijuana and inhalants. The response alternatives were: (1) Within the past month (30 days); (2) Within the past six months but more than a month ago; (3) Six months to a year ago; (4) More than a year to three years ago; and (5) More than three years ago. For marijuana and inhalants the first response alternative was "Within the past week" and the second alternative was "Within the past month (30 days) but more than a week ago."

The recency questions were recoded to contain the best available information on each drug. See Section C of the Methods Appendix for more detail.

Region

Region was grouped in this study into four categories: Northeast, North Central, South, and West. These regions are based on classifications developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. See Figure B.1 below for this division.

Figure B.1 Census Regions of the United States


NORTH CENTRAL
NORTH-EAST
WEST
SOUTH
WA
MT
ND
MN
OR
ID
WY
SD
WI
MI
NE
IA
IL
IN
OH
NV
UT
CO
KS
MO
CA
AZ
NM
OK
AR
TN
KY
WV
VA
NC
SC
MS
AL
GA
TX
LA
FL
VT
ME
NH
NY
MA
PA
NJ
CT
RI
MD
DE
D.C.

See: Northeast, North Central, South, West, for listings of the states included in each region.

Rounding

The decision rules for rounding of percentages were as follows. If the second number to the right of the decimal point was greater than 5, the first number to the right of the decimal point was rounded up to the next higher number. If the second number to the right of the decimal point was less than 5, the first number to the right of the decimal point remained the same. If the second number to the right of the decimal point was equal to 5, the first number to the right of the decimal point was rounded to the nearest even number. Thus, a prevalence rate of 16.55 percent would be rounded to 16.6 percent, while a rate of 16.45 percent would be rounded to 16.4 percent.

While the percentages in the tables generally total 100 percent, the use of rounding sometimes produces a total of slightly less than or more than 100 percent.

See: Percentages

Sedatives

"We'll start by talking about nonmedical use of barbiturates and other sedatives. People sometimes take barbiturates and other sedatives to help them go to sleep or to help them calm down during the day or for some other reason. We're interested in the use of sedatives, also called downers, on your own. First, circle the number next to each sedative you ever took for nonmedical reasons, that is, on your own, either without a doctor's prescription or in greater amounts or more often or for any reason other than a doctor said you should take it."

See: Analgesics, Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic, Stimulants, Tranquilizers.

Significance

In the tables in which trends are shown, the level of significance for the changes between 1985 and 1988 are noted as follows: .05, .01, .001. These same levels are used in comparing two rates in the text for subgroups of the 1988 sample.

Small Metropolitan

In 1988, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) with a 1980 population of 50,000 to 999,999 constituted small metropolitan areas. The 1988 and 1985 data for small metropolitan areas are not directly comparable because of changes in definition. Other population density areas defined are Large Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan.

Smokeless Tobacco Use

1985: Assessed by the following question: "On the average, in the past 12 months, how often, if ever, have you used chewing tobacco or snuff or other smokeless tobacco?" The response alternatives were: (1) daily; (2) almost daily (3-6 days a week); (3) 1 or 2 days a week; (4) several times a month (25-51 days a year); (5) 1-2 times a month (12-24 days a year); (6) every other month or so (6-11 days a year); (7) 3-5 days this past year; (8) 1 or 2 days this past year; (9) never in the past year; (10) never used it.

	1988: Prevalence measures are based on the recency question (Q.C-9) in the cigarettes section of the questionnaire.
South	This census classification contains the South Atlantic states--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.
Stimulants	"The next questions are about the use of amphetamines or other stimulants. People sometimes take stimulants to help them lose weight or for some other reason. We're interested in nonmedical use -- taking stimulants, also called uppers, on your own, either without a doctor's prescription or in greater amounts or more often or for a reason other than a doctor said you should take them." See: Analgesics, Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic, Sedatives, Tranquilizers.
Tranquilizers	"The next questions are about the use of tranquilizers on your own. People sometimes take tranquilizers to help them calm down or to relax their muscles or for some other reason.... Circle the number next to each tranquilizer you ever took for nonmedical reasons--on your own, either without a doctor's prescription or in greater amounts or more often or for a reason other than a doctor said you should take them." See: Analgesics, Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic, Sedatives, Stimulants.
Unemployed	Includes both those looking for work and those not looking for work. See: Employment Status.
Use in Past Year	See: Recency of Use.
Weight	A weight variable was used to adjust percentage estimates to represent the approximate age group by sex by race/ethnicity distribution in the U.S. household population. See Methods Appendix Section A for more detail.
West	This census classification includes the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
White	White, not of Hispanic origin.

APPENDIX C

QUALITY OF THE DATA

APPENDIX C

QUALITY OF THE DATA

All aspects of survey design and execution affect data quality. In this section, those procedures undertaken to ensure the quality of the data from the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) and in this Main Findings report are discussed. Quality control efforts and results in the survey are discussed in terms of respondent cooperation, response rates for the various subsamples, interview and data keying verification, and data editing. Variable recodes, assessment of missing data on key drug-use variables, and procedures for dealing with missing data in the analyses are considered where they affect the analytical results and their presentation in this Main Findings report.

FIELD DATA COLLECTION PERIOD AND DATA PREPARATION

Pretests and Revisions of Data Collection Instruments

For the 1988 NHSDA, a conscious effort was made to replicate the data collection instruments and methodology used in 1985. Information and findings from the 1985 NHSDA data indicated specific revisions to be made.

A two-phase pretest was conducted as part of the process of developing and refining the data collection instruments and interviewing procedures. In the first phase of the pretest, a survey specialist, using a slightly modified and reduced version of the 1985 NHSDA instruments, interviewed several other contractor staff members, each of whom had been briefed before the interview and had been given a script of responses. All these interviews were videotaped for screening and evaluation by the interviewer, other project staff, and the NIDA Project Officer. Following this phase of the pretest, all the data collection instruments were converted to a more readable format and minor changes in interviewer instructions and question wording were made.

The second phase of the pretest consisted of interviews with several adults and two adolescents undergoing drug-use rehabilitation. Observations by the interviewer and comments from respondents during post-interview debriefing reinforced the need for changes made following the first pretest phase. In addition, respondents and reviewers of the instruments at NIDA and at several large metropolitan drug abuse treatment facilities suggested refinements in wording and drug terminology. A Spanish-language version of the instruments, based mostly on the 1985 version but incorporating revisions for the 1988 NHSDA and some re-translation based on regional or national-origin differences in terminology and idioms, was pretested on several Hispanics and was carefully reviewed by Spanish-speaking staff at NIDA and at the large metropolitan drug abuse treatment centers.

New cards showing photographs of pills, capsules, and tablets for respondents' use in completing the four answer sheets about sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics were designed and produced to replace the cards used since the 1979 NHSDA.

Interviewer Recruitment, Selection, and Training

Field interviewers for the 1988 NHSDA were selected from the contractor's National Interviewer File of over 1800 candidates. Initially, 217 field interviewers were hired and sent to training. Of these, 30 (14 percent) were black and 23 (11 percent) were Hispanic. A total of 27 (12 percent) of those recruited were bilingual in Spanish and English. Almost all the field staff selected were experienced interviewers and about half of them had previously worked for the contractor.

Ten field supervisors managed the field interviewers. Selected from among permanent and temporary contractor offsite staff, all ten supervisors had proven their ability to supervise interviewers on similar studies for the contractor or for other national research firms. Before interview data collection began, the field supervisors recruited the interviewer staff, trained the interviewers for counting and listing activities, prepared and monitored interviewers' assignments, and assisted with interview data collection training.

All interviewers working on the 1988 NHSDA participated in a comprehensive training program. About a week before the formal training sessions were held, each interviewer was provided, for study and review, a copy of the RTI General Interviewer's Manual, the RTI Counting and Listing Manual, and the 1988 NHSDA Field Interviewer's Manual, as well as copies of the English-language household screening and data collection forms. The 1988 NHSDA Field Interviewer's Manual provided detailed, study-specific descriptions of all procedures that the interviewers were to follow during the data collection period. This manual was designed to serve as both a training manual and a reference source during the field work. In addition, a 1988 NHSDA Field Supervisor's Manual was prepared as a supplement to the other manuals.

Two formal training sessions lasting two days each were held and every interviewer had to attend one of the sessions. The sessions were conducted by contractor senior survey operations staff assisted by the ten field supervisors, who had received training earlier for their roles in training the field interviewers. An extra day of training was held for bilingual interviewers to familiarize them with administering the Spanish-language version of the data collection instruments.

Fieldwork -- Preliminary Activities

Prior to the actual field work to count and list segments (i.e., secondary sampling units, SSUs), 1600 SSUs were selected and a segment kit was prepared for each SSU. Then segment kits were sent to field interviewers on a flow basis for counting and listing. Interviewers listed the address or description of up to 150 housing units in each segment, then returned the segment kit to the contractor. Each segment listing was edited to ensure that no housing units located outside the segment boundaries had been included, that listing sheets matched segment maps/sketches, and that listing order and related rules had been followed properly. Then sample housing units (SHUs) were selected at the contractor's headquarters by a selection routine designed by the study sampling statistician from the edited segment listings for inclusion in the study. A label, containing study identification information and housing unit address, was printed for each SHU and attached to a household screening form on which was printed the different person-selection procedures the interviewer was to follow, depending on the type of SHU and ages of residents. Then these household screening forms were sent to the ten field supervisors for assignment to their field interviewers.

Initial contact with sampled housing units was accomplished by the field interviewers by mailing an introductory letter, using another preprinted address label, from the contractor project director one week before they planned their first visit. The letter provided a brief, general description of the purpose and nature of the study and its methods, informed the recipient of the voluntary nature of participation, and assured confidentiality; one side of the one-page letter was printed in English and the other side repeated the message in Spanish.

Fieldwork -- Interviewing

Interviewers received training in introducing themselves and the study to SHU residents, answering questions, soliciting cooperation, rostering all household members aged 12 or older, and selecting one respondent randomly from the age-race/ethnicity strata appropriate for the household. When the sampled respondent was available and cooperative, the interview was conducted immediately following screening and person selection. A second or subsequent visit was required to complete screening at about 55 percent of the SHUs and slightly more than 40 percent of the interviews required a second or subsequent visit. Interviewers were required to make at least four callbacks to a sampled housing unit to complete screening and interviewing, In reality, however, unlimited callbacks were made as long as, in the opinion of the interviewer's supervisor, there was a reasonable chance that the screening or the interview could be completed. In particular, repeated visits until the end of the field data collection period were made to interview sampled persons not available during the visit when screening and person-selection was completed. Similarly, respondents' initial refusals were not simply accepted but were assigned to other interviewers and ultimately to the field supervisors for conversion.

Throughout the field data collection period, field supervisors maintained weekly or more frequent contact with their interviewers to ensure that problems were detected and resolved as they occurred. Forms from each interviewer's first five interviews were mailed to the field supervisor for immediate review and critique. During scheduled weekly contacts with each interviewer, supervisors reviewed the status of each active case and advised and assisted the interviewer with problem cases. The supervisors were also responsible for reviewing each potential noninterview and for taking or directing the appropriate follow-up action. In addition, field supervisors monitored performance indicators (e.g., costs per interview, screening and interview completion rates) for each interviewer, maintained independent records on the handling and status of each sampled housing unit, and reported the status of all fieldwork to the contractor weekly.

After each completed interview, the respondent was asked to complete a Verification Form by adding his/her name, address, and phone number so that the field interviewer's work could be verified. This form was sealed in a preaddressed envelope separate from the envelope used for mailing the interview data collection forms to the contractor. Upon receipt by the contractor, these forms were filed according to interviewer. Every fourth respondent was sent a follow-up letter that asked a few simple questions about the interviewer's visit. Respondents were asked to mail the letters back to the contractor in postage-paid, preaddressed envelopes enclosed with the letters. The follow-up letters with respondents' answers were reviewed by contractor staff for consistency with field interviewers' reports about the interview results. Discrepancies were identified and forwarded to the appropriate field supervisor for resolution; all discrepancies identified were satisfactorily resolved. Then the returned follow-up letters, and records of any discrepancies and their resolution, were filed with the respondents' original verification forms.

Manual Editing, Coding of Open-Ended Responses, and Data Entry

For the 1988 NHSDA, manual editing of interview data collection forms was much more limited than for previous NHSDA rounds. Essentially, editing of the interview forms prior to data entry was restricted to checking a few critical study identification items and demographic questions for completeness, assigning missing data codes (e.g., illegible, multiple response, item or form refusal, don't know) where needed, and entering code numbers from a master list maintained by the editing supervisor for open-ended responses (e.g., drug names not listed, occupation, national origin for Hispanics). When information was missing for one or more of the few interview items defined as critical (and it could not be supplied by reference to the household screening form), the appropriate field supervisor was contacted by telephone with instructions for having the interviewer visit the respondent again immediately to get the needed information.

Editor/coders were provided a personal copy of the 1988 NHSDA Editing Manual for use in recording notes taken during a one-day training session and as a reference document during editing and coding. After training, all of each editor/coder's work was verified by a senior editor and additional training was provided if necessary until the editing supervisor was satisfied with the level of performance. Subsequently, at least a 10 percent sample of each editor/coder's work was verified by a second editor/coder.

Data from edited interview forms were keyed directly from the forms to disk using software that provided form-specific images on the keyers' terminal screens. All forms were keyed a second time by a different operator through a verification routine that compared both records and stopped the rekeying process when a rekeyed entry did not match the original entry until the discrepancy had been resolved.

Immediately after data entry verification, interview data from all the different forms were consolidated into an interview record that was matched with and checked against the appropriate household screening form record. A few critical variables were checked to monitor interviewers' performance and any problems in interview administration thus identified were reported to the appropriate field supervisor so that remedial action could be taken with the interviewer.

Most editing of the 1988 NHSDA interview data was accomplished by the contractor's existing standard editing programs or by study-specific programs executed by computer. Among the standard editing routines executed were valid code checks for all variables, accounting for all missing information by assignment of "not-answered" or "legitimate skip" codes, and identification of ambiguities for resolution by reference to the original data collection forms. The rate of errors in coding and keying uncovered by these standard editing routines was less than 0.001 percent.

NHSDA-specific machine-editing consisted primarily of checking for and resolving logical inconsistencies and recoding of raw sampling and interview variables into forms more amenable for analytical purposes. For selected key variables, response data were changed to reflect more recent use or missing data were replaced with nonmissing values. The two different imputation procedures used are called logical and statistical imputation.

Logical imputation was carried out earlier in the process of editing for the original recency-of-use variables. This procedure involved checking, for each recency-of-use variable, every other variable in an interview record that could yield evidence of use of that specific subject drug or class of drugs. Then the most recent indication supplied by the respondent anywhere of use of that drug was used to replace missing data in the subject drug recency-of-use variable or to change a less recent response value to a value reflecting the indication elsewhere of more recent use. Unique code values were assigned to the recency-of-use variable when such logical imputation occurred. For those recency-of-use variables with missing data for which no indication of use of the drug could be found by examination of all relevant variables in the record, a "never used" code value was assigned if there were one or more indications of such nonuse in the set of relevant variables.

At this point in the editing process, a determination was made as to whether each record in the data base contained enough information to be considered complete. To be classified as a minimally complete case, and thus to be retained in the data base, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

Following logical imputation, any remaining missing data for recency-of- use variables (other than for alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine), for the frequency-of-use-in-past-12-months variables, and for age, race, and Hispanic origin variables, were imputed by using a statistically-based technique known as hot-deck imputation. The first step in the hot-deck imputation procedure involved progressively sorting the data file by recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine, and then by age, sex, Hispanic origin, and race. This sorting produced an ordered data file in which adjacent data records represent individuals with similar characteristics. A missing value for each demographic variable was then replaced by the nonmissing response for the same variable in the last encountered record in the sorted data base. After all missing age, race, and Hispanic-origin values had been statistically-imputed, the file was again progressively sorted by these variables. Then a missing value for each recency-of-use or frequency-of-use-in-past-12-months variable was replaced by the nonmissing response for the same variable in the last encountered record in the sorted data base. For each hot-deck imputation-revised variable, there is an imputation-indicator variable whose values distinguish whether the imputed variable's value originated from edited (and perhaps logically imputed) interview responses or were imputed by the hot-deck technique.

EVALUATION OF THE 1988 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

In the tables and discussion that follow, an assessment of the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is presented in terms of screening and interviewing response rates (including numbers of interviews targeted and achieved), interviewers' perceptions of respondents' cooperation and comprehension, and number of visits necessary to achieve the interviews.

Screening and Interview Response Rates

Table C.1 presents the screening response results for the total sample. The overall screening response rate was 93.3 percent. Screenings not completed are identified by reason. Refusals and restricted access apartment buildings resulted in the highest proportions of incomplete screenings. (Denial of parental permission to interview a minor child is considered a refusal.)

Overall interview response results are presented in Table C.2 for the original sample, the supplementary sample, and the total sample. A supplementary sample of 1,104 cases that had originally been screened out were refielded towards the end of the survey. These cases were drawn from non-Hispanic, nonblack households that had been screened but where no one was selected for interview. Overall, the interview response rate was 74.3 percent across the total sample of 11,860 eligible sampled housing unit members. In effect, this supplementation reduced the original 76.6 percent response rate by 2.3 percent. In addition, procedural errors in selections in the field of eligible housing unit members for interview reduced the response rate another 2.9 percent.

Interview response rates are presented in Table C.3 by age group and race/ethnicity, in Table C.4 by age group and region, in Table C.5 by race/ethnicity and region, and in Table C.6 by race/ethnicity and population density. As shown in Table C.3, response rates tended to be inversely related to age, with the highest response rate (81.9 percent) among 12- to 17-year-old sample members and the lowest response rate (69.6 percent) among those 35 or older. Conversely, refusal rates rise with age, although the range of variation is smaller. For eligible 18- to 34-year-old sample members, inability to find the selected person at home after repeated visits had about the same impact as did refusals.

Although blacks and Hispanics were oversampled, their response rates were higher than those of non-Hispanic, nonblack sample members. Also, response rates for every age and race/ethnicity group were highest in the South. Response rates were also substantially higher in the more rural areas than in the more urbanized locales. As shown in Table C.6, this variation by population density ranges from a low of 66.5 percent response among non-Hispanic, nonblack persons in large cities to a high response rate of 86.4 percent among rural or small-town blacks.

Number of Visits and Response Rates

Shown in Tables C.7 and C.8 are the results of initial and repeated visits to sampled housing units to complete household screening and to obtain an interview. While only 45 percent of all screenings were completed on the initial visit, nearly 96 percent of all screenings had been completed after six visits. Over half (58 percent) of the interviews were completed during the screening visit and another fifth (20 percent) of the interviews required only a second visit. By the fourth attempt, over 91 percent of all interviews had been completed. Up to eight callbacks yielded still substantial increases in the number of interviews completed, while nine or more callbacks resulted in only slight improvements in the overall response rate.

Table C.8 reflects the number of visits required to complete interviews, excluding the supplementary sample cases. The fact that supplementation of the sample occurred late in the data collection period resulted in less time for callbacks to the supplementary cases.

Privacy and Respondent Cooperation and Comprehension

For at least 10 percent of all respondents, interviewers reported that another person was present for virtually the whole interview period, as shown in Table C.9. Among Hispanics, nearly 17 percent of all interviews were completed with another person constantly present. Bilingual interviewers reported during debriefings that this lack of privacy stemmed both from a cultural tradition that places less value on individual privacy, a greater interest in the study, and high motivation among other family members (particularly parents of 12- to 17-year-old sample members) for the respondent to be cooperative.

Interviewers reported that over 84 percent of Hispanic and black respondents were very cooperative and that nearly 91 percent of non-Hispanic, nonblack respondents were very cooperative. Based on Table C.10, fully 96 percent of all respondents were at least fairly cooperative. Most respondents were perceived as experiencing only a little or no difficulty in understanding during the interview, ranging from 87 percent of Hispanics to 97 percent of non-Hispanic, nonblack respondents. Although a Spanish-language version of the data collection instruments was always available (even if the interviewer was not bilingual), about one in eight (12.6 percent) Hispanics were perceived as having a fair amount or a lot of difficulty understanding during the interview.

MISSING DATA

The issues concerning the effects of missing data on drug-use prevalence estimates are different for the 1988 NHSDA than has been true for previous NHSDA rounds, while issues concerning the effects of missing data in other variables are similar.

Prevalence Measures and Missing Data

Effectively, after editing and imputation, there are no missing data in the 1988 NHSDA for the age, sex, race/ethnicity variables and for the drug-use prevalence measures. Even before statistically imputing values to replace missing data in the recency-of-use measures on which prevalence estimates are based, no recency-of-use variable had missing data for more than 0.54 percent of the sample cases.

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Procedures for Handling Missing Data in Analyses

When there are no missing data, a decision rule is not required. When there are only a few cases with missing data, analysis results are not likely to be greatly affected by how missing data are treated. When the amount of missing data is substantial, results can be appreciably affected by decisions about how to handle the missing data. Both the situations of a little missing data and substantial missing data in variables other than age, sex, race/ethnicity and the drug-use prevalence measures need to be considered in assessing how results were produced for this Main Findings report.

For some variables, a small amount of missing data may seem to create inconsistencies in comparing estimates across different tables. There are a few tables in this Main Findings report where an estimate may differ slightly from one that may be reported in or inferred from one of the basic prevalence tables, either here or in the Population Estimates report. Such situations arise because respondents, whose drug-use and basic demographic characteristics are not missing, have missing data for the other variable(s) being analyzed (e.g., education, current employment, number of times used the drug in lifetime, days used the drug in past month). For this Main Findings report, such cases have been excluded from the analyses, with the effect that the drug-use prevalence may seem to be slightly different from that reported in the basic prevalence table. Such apparent differences occur because the ratio of users to nonusers excluded on account of missing data is different from the ratio of users to nonusers in the basic prevalence table.

There are two other situations where the decision about treatment of missing data can significantly affect the interpretation of results. The first instance occurs when comparing prevalence rates for 1982, 1985, and 1988 in the trend tables. Since there are no data missing for lifetime use in any of these three years, interpreting differences in lifetime prevalence rates across the period 1982-1988 is straightforward. However, prior to 1985, if past year or past month use or nonuse of a drug could not be determined, the respondent was effectively counted as a nonuser in any period for which use or nonuse was missing; then prevalence rates were calculated by dividing the number of users by the sum of the number of users, nonusers, and missing cases. Such treatment of respondents known to have used the drug at some time in their lifetime for whom use or nonuse in the past year or month is unknown seems unwarranted since doing so results in underestimating past year and past month drug use. For the 1985 Main Findings report, if it was not possible to determine past year or past month use or nonuse of a drug, the case was excluded from the appropriate analyses. For this 1988 Main Findings report, the elimination of missing data for past year and past month drug use by means of statistical imputation has essentially the same effect as did excluding cases with such missing data from analyses of the 1985 NHSDA data. In practice, underestimation of past year and past month drug use prior to 1985 appears to have been negligible because the amount of missing data has always been very small, with one exception. In 1982 counting cases known to have used alcohol at some time in their lifetimes for whom past year and past month alcohol use was unknown as nonusers resulted in atypically low prevalence rates for the past year and past month periods; nevertheless, differences between 1982 and 1985 rates of past year and past month alcohol use calculated both ways are negligible.

The second instance where treatment of missing data significantly affects interpretation of results occurs in Chapter 9 where problems that respondents attributed to alcohol or drugs are analyzed. Nearly 30 percent of respondents who had used some drug and who should have answered the questions on the Drug Problems Answer Sheet (#13) failed to do so. Most of these persons smoked cigarettes or drank alcohol less often than weekly and had used no illicit drug in their lifetimes. The decision was made to treat these respondents as not having problems rather than exclude them from the analyses. This treatment is documented in both the tables and the accompanying text and represents a conservative strategy that errs, if at all, in the direction of underestimating the prevalence of problems thought by respondents to have been caused by their use of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs. The magnitude of the rates of problems reported even using this conservative approach is an important finding.

TABLE C.1 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLED HOUSING UNITS SCREENED

SCREENING RESULTS	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL SAMPLE	40,006	100.0
Ineligible cases	4,225	10.6
Eligible cases	35,781	89.4
INELIGIBLE CASES	4,225	100.0
Vacant	3,081	72.9
Not a housing unit	570	13.5
Temporary/vacation home	524	12.4
Other ineligible	50	1.2
ELIGIBLE CASES	35,781	100.0
Screening complete	33,369	93.3
Selected for interview	10,998	30.7
Not selected for interview	22,371	62.5
Screening not complete	2,412	6.7
No screening respondent home	659	1.8
Language barrier - Hispanic	28	0.1
Language barrier - other	76	0.2
Refusal	871	2.4
Physical/mental incompetent	35	0.1
Other eligible[1]	743	2.1

[1] Other eligibles include screening forms not received from the field and secured apartment buildings that were inaccessible.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE C.2 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLED INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED

INTERVIEW RESULTS	ORIGINAL		SUPPLEMENT		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL SAMPLE	10,984	100.0	1,104	100.0	12,088	100.0
Ineligible HU members[1]	218	2.0	10	0.9	228	1.9
Eligible HU members	10,766	98.0	1,094	99.1	11,860	98.1
INTERVIEW COMPLETED	8,243	76.6	571	52.2	8,814	74.3
INTERVIEW NOT COMPLETED	2,523	23.4	523	47.8	3,046	25.7
No respondent at home	640	5.9	314	28.7	954	8.9
Physical/mental incompetent	109	1.0	11	1.0	120	1.0
Breakoff/partial interview	50	0.5	2	0.2	52	0.4
Language barrier - Hispanic	45	0.4	1	0.1	46	0.4
Language barrier - other	39	0.4	6	0.5	45	0.4
Refusal	1,202	11.2	163	14.9	1,365	11.5
Not returned from field	63	0.6	0	0.0	63	0.5
Operational errors[2]	322	3.0	24	2.2	346	2.9
Not refielded	28	0.3	0	0.0	28	0.2
Other eligible	25	0.2	2	0.2	27	0.2

[1] Ineligible HU members are defined as follows:

No one should have been selected	113
Second HU member selected, but shouldn't have been	91
Dead or less than 12 years old	24

[2] Operational errors identify HU members that were sampled incorrectly and are defined as follows:

Wrong age category selected	41
Wrong selection within age category	41
Incorrect household type	5
No one selected, but should have been	259

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

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TABLE C.3 INTERVIEW RESULTS BY AGE GROUP AND RACE/ETHNICITY

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)									
	12-17		18-25		26-34		≥35		Total	
RACE/ETHNICITY	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HISPANIC										
Eligible HU members	901	100.0	583	100.0	641	100.0	688	100.0	2,813	100.0
Interview completed	763	84.7	454	77.9	475	74.1	501	72.8	2,193	78.0
No respondent home	26	2.9	49	8.4	51	8.0	39	5.7	165	5.9
Refusal	63	7.0	47	8.1	68	10.6	75	10.9	253	9.0
Other	49	5.4	33	5.7	47	7.3	73	10.6	202	7.2
NON-HISPANIC BLACK										
Eligible HU members	923	100.0	441	100.0	507	100.0	648	100.0	2,519	100.0
Interview completed	747	80.9	320	72.6	366	72.2	455	70.2	1,888	75.0
No respondent home	49	5.3	47	10.7	50	9.9	47	7.3	193	7.7
Refusal	90	9.8	49	11.1	51	10.1	85	13.1	275	10.9
Other	37	4.0	25	5.7	40	7.9	61	9.4	163	6.5
NON-HISPANIC NONBLACK										
Eligible HU members	1,953	100.0	1,038	100.0	1,675	100.0	1,862	100.0	6,528	100.0
Interview completed	1,585	81.2	731	70.4	1,146	68.4	1,271	68.3	4,733	72.5
No respondent home	84	4.3	148	14.3	207	12.4	157	8.4	596	9.1
Refusal	218	11.2	110	10.6	227	13.6	282	15.1	837	12.8
Other	66	3.4	49	4.7	95	5.7	152	8.2	362	5.5
TOTAL										
Eligible HU members	3,777	100.0	2,062	100.0	2,823	100.0	3,198	100.0	11,860	100.0
Interview completed	3,095	81.9	1,505	73.0	1,987	70.4	2,227	69.6	8,814	74.3
No respondent home	159	4.2	244	11.8	308	10.9	243	7.6	954	8.0
Refusal	371	9.8	206	10.0	346	12.3	442	13.8	1,365	11.5
Other	152	4.0	107	5.2	182	6.4	286	8.9	727	6.1

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE C.4 INTERVIEW RESULTS BY AGE GROUP AND REGION

REGION	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17 Number	12-17 Percent	18-25 Number	18-25 Percent	26-34 Number	26-34 Percent	≥35 Number	≥35 Percent	Total Number	Total Percent
NORTHEAST										
Eligible HU members	717	100.0	385	100.0	571	100.0	687	100.0	2,360	100.0
Interview completed	568	79.2	272	70.6	375	65.7	472	68.7	1,687	71.5
No respondent home	32	4.5	41	10.6	71	12.4	65	9.5	209	8.9
Refusal	89	12.4	56	14.5	65	11.4	94	13.7	304	12.9
Other	28	3.9	16	4.2	60	10.5	56	8.2	160	6.8
NORTH CENTRAL										
Eligible HU members	800	100.0	392	100.0	585	100.0	625	100.0	2,402	100.0
Interview completed	648	81.0	276	70.4	416	71.1	426	68.2	1,766	73.5
No respondent home	40	5.0	56	14.3	73	12.5	54	8.6	223	9.3
Refusal	89	11.1	44	11.2	73	12.5	100	16.0	306	12.7
Other	23	2.9	16	4.1	23	3.9	45	7.2	107	4.5
SOUTH										
Eligible HU members	1,433	100.0	761	100.0	969	100.0	1,141	100.0	4,304	100.0
Interview completed	1,214	84.7	576	75.7	733	75.6	833	73.0	3,356	78.0
No respondent home	54	3.8	91	12.0	85	8.8	81	7.1	311	7.2
Refusal	107	7.5	59	7.8	98	10.1	124	10.9	388	9.0
Other	58	4.0	35	4.6	53	5.5	103	9.0	249	5.8
WEST										
Eligible HU members	827	100.0	524	100.0	698	100.0	745	100.0	2,794	100.0
Interview completed	665	80.4	381	72.7	463	66.3	496	66.6	2,005	71.8
No respondent home	33	4.0	56	10.7	79	11.3	43	5.8	211	7.6
Refusal	86	10.4	47	9.0	110	15.8	124	16.6	367	13.1
Other	43	5.2	40	7.6	46	6.6	82	11.0	211	7.6
TOTAL										
Eligible HU members	3,777	100.0	2,062	100.0	2,823	100.0	3,198	100.0	11,860	100.0
Interview completed	3,095	81.9	1,505	73.0	1,987	70.4	2,227	69.6	8,814	74.3
No respondent home	159	4.2	244	11.8	308	10.9	243	7.6	954	8.0
Refusal	371	9.8	206	10.0	346	12.3	442	13.8	1,365	11.5
Other	152	4.0	107	5.2	182	6.4	286	8.9	727	6.1

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE C.5 INTERVIEW RESULTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND REGION

REGION	RACE/ETHNICITY						Total	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic Nonblack			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NORTHEAST								
Eligible HU members	495	100.0	521	100.0	1,344	100.0	2,360	100.0
Interview completed	380	76.8	370	71.0	937	69.7	1,687	71.5
No respondent home	30	6.1	39	7.5	140	10.4	209	8.9
Refusal	41	8.3	70	13.4	193	14.4	304	12.9
Other	44	8.9	42	8.1	74	5.5	160	6.8
NORTH CENTRAL								
Eligible HU members	162	100.0	571	100.0	1,669	100.0	2,402	100.0
Interview completed	132	81.5	397	69.5	1,237	74.1	1,766	73.5
No respondent home	6	3.7	58	10.2	159	9.5	223	9.3
Refusal	17	10.5	81	14.2	208	12.5	306	12.7
Other	7	4.3	35	6.1	65	3.9	107	4.5
SOUTH								
Eligible HU members	812	100.0	1,204	100.0	2,288	100.0	4,304	100.0
Interview completed	649	79.9	973	80.8	1,734	75.8	3,356	78.0
No respondent home	29	3.6	79	6.6	203	8.9	311	7.2
Refusal	64	7.9	92	7.6	232	10.1	388	9.0
Other	70	8.6	60	5.0	119	5.2	249	5.8
WEST								
Eligible HU members	1,344	100.0	223	100.0	1,227	100.0	2,794	100.0
Interview completed	1,032	76.8	148	66.4	825	67.2	2,005	71.8
No respondent home	100	7.4	17	7.6	94	7.7	211	7.6
Refusal	131	9.7	32	14.3	204	16.6	367	13.1
Other	81	6.0	26	11.7	104	8.5	211	7.6
TOTAL								
Eligible HU members	2,813	100.0	2,519	100.0	6,528	100.0	11,860	100.0
Interview completed	2,193	78.0	1,888	75.0	4,733	72.5	8,814	74.3
No respondent home	165	5.9	193	7.7	596	9.1	954	8.0
Refusal	253	9.0	275	10.9	837	12.8	1,365	11.5
Other	202	7.2	163	6.5	362	5.5	727	6.1

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE C.6 INTERVIEW RESULTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND POPULATION DENSITY

	RACE/ETHNICITY							
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic Nonblack		Total	
POPULATION DENSITY	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1,000,000+								
Eligible HU members	1,778	100.0	1,679	100.0	2,564	100.0	6,021	100.0
Interview completed	1,359	76.4	1,215	72.4	1,706	66.5	4,280	71.1
No respondent home	113	6.4	144	8.6	254	9.9	511	8.5
Refusal	180	10.1	208	12.4	432	16.8	820	13.6
Other	126	7.1	112	6.7	172	6.7	410	6.8
50,000 - 999,999								
Eligible HU members	754	100.0	510	100.0	2,218	100.0	3,482	100.0
Interview completed	604	80.1	388	76.1	1,600	72.1	2,592	74.4
No respondent home	36	4.8	42	8.2	234	10.6	312	9.0
Refusal	60	8.0	49	9.6	285	12.8	394	11.3
Other	54	7.2	31	6.1	99	4.5	184	5.3
NOT AN MSA								
Eligible HU members	281	100.0	330	100.0	1,746	100.0	2,357	100.0
Interview completed	230	81.9	285	86.4	1,427	81.7	1,942	82.4
No respondent home	16	5.7	7	2.1	108	6.2	131	5.6
Refusal	13	4.6	18	5.5	120	6.9	151	6.4
Other	22	7.8	20	6.1	91	5.2	133	5.6
TOTAL								
Eligible HU members	2,813	100.0	2,519	100.0	6,528	100.0	11,860	100.0
Interview completed	2,193	78.0	1,888	75.0	4,733	72.5	8,814	74.3
No respondent home	165	5.9	193	7.7	596	9.1	954	8.0
Refusal	253	9.0	275	10.9	837	12.8	1,365	11.5
Other	202	7.2	163	6.5	362	5.5	727	6.1

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE C.7 NUMBER OF VISITS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE SCREENING

VISITS	SCREENINGS	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
1	16,108	45.0	45.0
2	8,467	23.7	68.7
3	4,502	12.6	81.3
4	2,557	7.1	88.4
5	1,974	5.5	93.9
6	723	2.0	95.9
7	298	0.8	96.7
8	196	0.6	97.3
9	102	0.3	97.6
10	75	0.2	97.8
11	52	0.2	98.0
12	35	0.1	98.1
12+	86	0.2	98.3
Missing	606	1.7	100.0
TOTAL	35,781	100.0	100.0

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE C.8 NUMBER OF VISITS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

VISITS[1]	INTERVIEWS[2]	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
1	4,778	58.0	58.0
2	1,646	20.0	78.0
3	692	8.4	86.4
4	389	4.7	91.1
5	250	3.0	94.1
6	175	2.1	96.2
7	92	1.1	97.3
8	56	0.7	98.0
9	44	0.5	98.5
10	40	0.5	99.0
11	26	0.3	99.3
12+	38	0.5	99.8
Missing	17	0.2	100.0
TOTAL	8,243	100.0	100.0

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[1] The numbers of visits reported here begin with the visit when screening was completed.

[2] Supplemental interviews are not included in this total.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE C.9 INTERVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF PRIVACY DURING INTERVIEW BY AGE GROUP AND RACE/ETHNICITY OF THE RESPONDENT

RACE/ETHNICITY AND INTERVIEWER ASSESSMENT	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
HISPANIC (Total Number)	(745)	(435)	(448)	(481)	(2,109)
Level of Privacy (Percent of Total)					
01 - Completely private	40.9	45.5	43.3	44.3	43.2
02	4.0	3.0	1.1	2.9	2.9
03 - Minor distractions	22.8	23.9	28.4	23.5	24.4
04	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
05 - Person(s) in room 1/3 of time	10.3	7.8	7.6	8.9	8.9
06	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
07 - Serious interruptions > 1/2 time	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.4
08	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1
09 - Constant presence of other people	18.1	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.7
10 - Not sure	1.6	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.5
NON-HISPANIC BLACK (Total Number)	(740)	(316)	(360)	(468)	(1,884)
Level of Privacy (Percent of Total)					
01 - Completely private	44.7	54.8	58.3	60.9	53.0
02	3.5	1.9	3.6	2.4	3.0
03 - Minor distractions	25.0	24.4	20.8	19.7	22.8
04	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6
05 - Person(s) in room 1/3 of time	10.4	6.0	5.3	4.5	7.2
06	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
07 - Serious interruptions > 1/2 time	0.8	1.6	2.8	1.5	1.5
08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
09 - Constant presence of other people	12.0	8.5	7.5	9.8	10.0
10 - Not sure	2.2	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.6
NON-HISPANIC NONBLACK (Total Number)	(1,593)	(748)	(1,162)	(1,318)	(4,821)
Level of Privacy (Percent of Total)					
01 - Completely private	53.1	58.9	58.3	67.4	59.2
02	4.2	2.3	3.5	2.0	3.1
03 - Minor distractions	18.4	18.9	20.3	12.4	17.3
04	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
05 - Person(s) in room 1/3 of time	9.5	7.9	5.7	5.2	7.1
06	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
07 - Serious interruptions > 1/2 time	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1
08	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
09 - Constant presence of other people	10.8	8.9	8.8	10.5	9.9
10 - Not sure	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE C.10 INTERVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT OF RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF COOPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING BY AGE GROUP AND RACE/ETHNICITY OF THE RESPONDENT

RACE/ETHNICITY AND INTERVIEWER ASSESSMENT	AGE GROUP (YEARS) 12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
HISPANIC (Total Number)	(745)	(435)	(448)	(481)	(2,109)
Level of Cooperation (Percent of Total)					
Very cooperative	89.5	85.0	83.3	77.3	84.5
Fairly cooperative	8.3	11.3	12.7	17.5	12.0
Not very cooperative	1.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.4
Openly hostile	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
No response	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.0
Level of Understanding (Percent of Total)					
No difficulty	71.0	74.9	65.0	53.6	66.6
Just a little difficulty	21.7	13.6	20.5	23.3	20.2
A fair amount of difficulty	5.1	7.8	10.0	15.4	9.1
A lot of difficulty	1.6	3.2	4.0	6.0	3.5
No response	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.8
NON-HISPANIC BLACK (Total Number)	(740)	(316)	(360)	(468)	(1,884)
Level of cooperation (Percent of Total)					
Very cooperative	88.4	81.0	80.0	82.5	84.1
Fairly cooperative	8.4	15.2	15.8	12.0	11.8
Not very cooperative	1.6	2.2	1.7	3.6	2.2
Openly hostile	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
No response	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2
Level of Understanding					
No difficulty	74.5	79.8	80.3	61.8	73.3
Just a little difficulty	17.7	15.5	12.2	15.8	15.8
A fair amount of difficulty	5.4	2.9	4.7	10.9	6.2
A lot of difficulty	1.5	1.0	2.5	11.1	4.0
No response	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7
NON-HISPANIC NONBLACK (Total number)	(1,593)	(748)	(1,162)	(1,318)	(4,821)
Level of Cooperation (Percent of Total)					
Very cooperative	92.2	91.8	92.3	87.4	90.8
Fairly cooperative	5.5	6.7	5.3	8.4	6.4
Not very cooperative	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.9
Openly hostile	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3
No response	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.6
Level of Understanding					
No difficulty	86.6	92.3	91.5	82.4	87.5
Just a little difficulty	10.5	5.1	6.1	8.3	8.0
A fair amount of difficulty	1.9	1.2	1.1	4.1	2.2
A lot of difficulty	0.4	0.9	0.8	3.9	1.5
No response	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.8

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

APPENDIX D

SAMPLING AND STATISTICAL INFERENCE

APPENDIX D

SAMPLING AND STATISTICAL INFERENCE

SAMPLING ERROR AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

In the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), sampling error due to the random process used to subsample the total population of inferential interest (i.e., the household population age 12 and older of the coterminous United States), was quantified using 95 percent confidence intervals. Because one is often dealing with small percentages in the 1988 NHSDA, asymmetrical confidence intervals for estimated percentages and corresponding population sizes were calculated using methods based on logit transformations. Logit techniques provide a direct and efficient method for computing confidence intervals (bounded by 0 and 100 percent) based on complex survey data, in that the design-based variance for each estimated proportion may be utilized directly.

Let the proportion P represent the true prevalence rate for a particular characteristic (e.g., the proportion of males who have smoked marijuana in the past month). Then, the logit transformation of P, commonly referred to as the "log odds," is defined as follows:

$$L = \ln[P/1-P)],$$

where "ln" denotes the natural logarithm, and the ratio "[P/(1-P)]" represents the prevalence odds for a particular characteristic. The true prevalence rate can then be estimated by p, the proportion derived from the sample.

Using $\hat{L} = \ln[p/(1-p)]$ as our estimate for the log odds, the approximate lower and upper limits of L are defined as follows:

$$A = \hat{L} - K \left(\frac{\sqrt{Var(p)}}{p(1-p)} \right)$$

$$B = \hat{L} - K \left(\frac{\sqrt{Var(p)}}{p(1-p)} \right)$$

where Var(p) is the design-based estimate of the variance of p, and K is the constant chosen to yield the proper level of confidence (e.g., K = 1.96 for 95 percent confidence limits). For the 1988 NHSDA, we estimated the variance of p using a Taylor series linearization approach (Cox and Cohen, 1985, Chapter 12).

Applying the inverse logit transformation to A and B above yields an approximate confidence interval for P as follows:

$$p_{lower} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-A)}$$

$$p_{upper} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-B)}$$

where "exp" denotes the inverse log transformation. The upper and lower limits of the percentage estimate are obtained by simply multiplying the upper and lower limits of p by 100.

An estimate of the number of individuals in the population with a particular characteristic, $\hat{N}(c)$, can be obtained as follows:

$$\hat{N}(c) = \hat{N}(+) * p,$$

where $\hat{N}(+)$ = the estimated population total for the subgroup under investigation; and

p = the estimated prevalence rate of the particular characteristic.

To obtain an approximate confidence interval of such a population total (e.g., the number of white males who have smoked marijuana in the past month), one can simply use the above procedure and then multiply the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval for the estimated proportion by the estimated population total for the subgroup under investigation (e.g., total number of white males).

In addition, the standard error for the estimate of the number of individuals in the population with a particular characteristic, $\hat{N}(c)$, can be approximated as follows:

$$SE(\hat{N}(c)) = \hat{N}(+) * SE(p),$$

where SE(p) = the design-based standard error estimate for the estimated proportion; and

$SE(\hat{N}(c))$ = the design-based standard error estimate for $\hat{N}(c)$.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES

This section describes methods used to compare prevalence estimates. Note that the following method assumes statistical independence between the prevalence estimates, which holds for comparisons across surveys (e.g., 1985 vs. 1988), but not for comparisons of prevalence rates within the same survey. Nevertheless, consequences associated with application of the following method for nonindependent proportions will be discussed.

In comparing prevalence estimates, each of which is based on a sample or sample subgroup, it must be remembered that both are subject to sampling fluctuations. The fluctuations are quantified in terms of sampling errors, which were computed using published design effects for the 1985 NHSDA, and estimated directly using a Taylor series linearization approach for the 1988 NHSDA.

It is possible to construct a confidence interval around the observed difference between two percentage estimates. Customarily, however, the observed difference between estimates is evaluated in terms of its statistical significance. "Statistical significance" refers to the probability that a difference as large as that observed would occur by chance if there were no difference in prevalence rates for the population groups from which the samples were drawn. In trend tables already published in the 1988 NHSDA series, and in explicit comparisons of subgroup differences made in the text of these reports, the significance of observed differences is reported at the .05, .01, and .001 levels. However, the reader may also wish to compare prevalence estimates from two groups for which the significance of the difference is not reported; a companion document is available from NIDA in which standard errors for all estimates in this 1988 Main Findings report can be found.

To compare the prevalence of drug use for 1985 vs. 1988, one can test the hypothesis of no difference in prevalence rates using the standard difference in proportions test (Fleiss, 1981), expressed as follows:

$$Z = \frac{|p1 - p2|}{\sqrt{Var(p1) + Var(p2)}},$$

where $p1$ = 1985 estimated drug prevalence rate;

$Var(p1)$ = 1985 approximate variance estimate for $p1$, obtained as:

$$DEFF_{ave} * [p1(1-p1)/n],$$

where n = 1985 sample size for subgroup under investigation; and

$DEFF_{ave}$ = 1985 average design effect for the subgroup under investigation;

$p2$ = 1988 estimated drug prevalence rate; and

$Var(p2)$ = 1988 variance estimate of $p2$ (using design-based survey methodology).

Note that design-based variance estimates are not published for the 1985 survey. Instead, approximate variance estimates are obtained as the product of the estimated design effect (provided for a given set of domains) and the simple random sample variance estimate. Design effects (DEFFs) are calculated to measure the increase in sampling error due to the complex sampling design over that obtained through a simple random sample. For a given survey estimate, the design effect is defined as the ratio of the variance of the estimate based on the actual sample design to that obtained under a simple random sample design of the same sample size.

Under the null hypothesis of no difference in prevalence rates, Z is asymptotically distributed as a normal random variable; calculated values of Z can, therefore, be referred to the unit normal distribution to determine the corresponding probability level (i.e., p-value). Note that two-sided or one-sided p-values can be computed. For reports in the 1988 NHSDA series, two-sided p-values are presented, as done in 1985.

For comparing prevalence rates within the same survey (for example, 1988 prevalence of cocaine use among whites vs. blacks), the above test for differences in proportions can also be used to perform tests of significance. In this situation, the tests will usually yield conservative (i.e., less significant) p-values because the covariance between the two non-independent prevalence estimates is expected to be slightly positive.

SAMPLE DESIGN EFFECTS AND GENERALIZED STANDARD ERRORS

This section describes the formation and recommended usage of design effects and generalized standard errors in estimating approximate sampling variability.

For the 1988 NHSDA, specialized software (RTI, 1989) was used to properly estimate variances for proportions arising from complex survey data, using the Taylor series linearization approach. Consequently, estimated standard errors have been computed for all parameter estimates appearing in the 1988 NHSDA series of reports, and the full set of standard errors is available from NIDA upon request. Whenever possible, these Taylor series variance estimates should be used to compute confidence intervals and perform comparative analyses, using the methods described in previous sections. However, it is our goal here to provide future users of the 1988 NHSDA data base with readily available approximate variance estimates for situations in which design-based variance estimates are not available.

Two solutions to this problem are presented here. The first of these involves the usage of domain-specific average design effects, such as those presented in Tables D.1 and D.2. For subgroups not specifically listed in Table D.1 or Table D.2, a third approach to variance estimation, based on a prediction equation obtained from regression modeling, is recommended. These alternatives to Taylor series variance estimation are described in detail below.

As discussed in previous sections, the design effect associated with a probability sample is the ratio of the design-based variance of an estimate to the variance estimate that would have been attained from a simple random sample of the same number of elements. Therefore, the design effect summarizes the effects (due to stratification, clustering, and weighting) on the variance of a complex sample design.

The calculation of average design effects for specific domains or for the total population requires parameter estimates and standard errors for a subset of survey statistics (e.g., prevalence rate estimates of drug use for specific drugs and drug patterns). To compute domain-specific average design effects for the current survey, all estimates of drug prevalence (expressed as proportions) contained in the 1988 Population Estimates report (see Chapter I) were considered. These estimates consisted of 17 drug categories:

- Any illicit drug use; marijuana; inhalants; hallucinogens; PCP; cocaine; crack; heroin; needle use; nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutics; nonmedical use of stimulants; nonmedical use of sedatives; nonmedical use of tranquilizers; nonmedical use of analgesics; cigarettes; alcohol; and smokeless tobacco;

3 recency-of-use categories:

- ever used; used in past year; used in past month; and

3 past year frequency-of-use categories (alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine only):

- used at least once; used 12 or more times; and used once a week or more.

Specialized software was used to obtain complex sample design-based estimates of sampling errors and individual design effects for each of the above estimated proportions within cross-classifications of age, race and sex. However, individual prevalence estimates for which the design effect was outside the range of 1-3, or for which the relative standard error (RSE, the ratio of the standard error of the estimated proportion vs. the estimated proportion itself) was greater than 50 percent, were removed prior to the modeling process. Such extreme values for design effects and RSEs may reflect instability in the Taylor series estimate of the design-based variance (resulting, in many cases, from small sample sizes). These variance estimates were regarded as spurious and, therefore, were not included in the modeling process.

Age, race, and sex-specific average design effects appear in Tables D.1 and D.2. As with 1985 published design effects, the user may now calculate approximate variance and standard error estimates for 1988 NHSDA prevalence rates as follows:

$$\mathrm{Var}(p)_{appx} = \mathrm{DEFF}_{ave} * [p(1-p)/n], \qquad (1)$$

where p = 1988 estimated drug prevalence rate;

n = 1988 number of respondents for the subgroup under investigation;

DEFF_{ave} = 1988 average design effect for the subgroup under investigation; and

$\mathrm{Var}(p)_{appx}$ = 1988 approximate variance estimate for p.

The approximate standard error estimate for p, $\mathrm{SE}(p)_{appx}$, is simply the square root of $\mathrm{Var}(p)_{appx}$. In situations in which Taylor series variance estimates are not available, the application of formula (1) to the domain-specific design effects appearing in Table D.1 and D.2 should be used to compute approximate standard error estimates.

However, when an average design effect for the subgroup under investigation is not listed in either Table D.1 or Table D.2, an alternative variance estimation procedure is recommended. This procedure employs regression modeling to yield a prediction equation for generalized variances and standard errors. The following relation for an individual design effect estimate serves as an inspiration for the theoretical model:

$$\mathrm{DEFF} = \mathrm{Var}(p) \;/\; [p(1-p)/n],$$

where p = estimated prevalence rate;

n = number of respondents for subgroup under investigation;

$\mathrm{Var}(p)$ = design-based variance estimate for p; and

$[p(1-p)/n]$ = simple random sample variance estimate for p.

Taking the log (base 10) of both sides of the above relation leads to a parsimonious model for the estimated variance or standard error of a drug prevalence proportion, and can be expressed in terms of the following log-linear model:

TABLE D.1 AVERAGE DESIGN EFFECTS BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNICITY BY AGE: 1988 NHSDA

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
	12-17	18-25	26-34	≥35	Total
TOTAL	1.87	1.91	1.84	1.67	2.06
SEX					
Male	1.44	1.68	1.65	1.52	1.98
Female	1.83	1.80	1.64	1.89	2.07
RACE/ETHNICITY[1]					
White	1.51	1.43	1.54	1.33	1.82
Black	1.32	1.50	1.64	1.28	1.83
Hispanic	1.47	1.61	1.88	1.68	1.96

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

TABLE D.2 AVERAGE DESIGN EFFECTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY BY SEX: 1988 NHSDA

RACE/ETHNICITY[1]	SEX		
	MALE	FEMALE	Total
White	1.64	1.75	1.82
Black	1.69	1.66	1.83
Hispanic	1.69	2.07	1.96
Total	1.98	2.07	2.06

[1] The category "Other" for Race/Ethnicity is not included.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

$$\log(SE(p)) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(p) + \beta_2 \log(1-p) + \beta_3 \log(n),$$

where p = estimated proportion of individuals reporting drug use;

$SE(p)$ = estimated standard error of the proportion, p;

n = number of respondents in the subgroup under investigation; and

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ = regression coefficients for the intercept, $\log(p)$, $\log(1-p)$, and $\log(n)$, respectively.

Other more complicated versions of the log-linear model, such as those containing domain and recency-of-use effects, were investigated. While some of these effects were statistically significant, only modest gains in the amount of additional variation explained by them were obtained. The above specification of the log-linear model represents a concise, easy-to-use, yet relatively accurate, summary of the variation in standard error estimates.

The model was fit to the same set of estimates used in calculating the average design effects. Specifying the log-linear model as above, the parameter estimates for β_0, β_1, β_2, and β_3 are as follows:

$$b_0 = 0.0528;\ b_1 = 0.5310;\ b_2 = 0.5545;\ \text{and}\ b_3 = -0.4666.$$

Using these regression coefficients, the user can substitute new values of p, (1-p), and n into the fitted model to obtain the predicted, or approximate, standard error of the prevalence rate via the following formula:

$$SE(p)_{appx} = \frac{1.1293 * p^{(0.5310)} * (1-p)^{(0.5545)}}{n^{(0.4666)}} \qquad (2)$$

where p = 1988 estimated proportion of drug users for the subgroup;

n = 1988 number of respondents for the subgroup under investigation;

$1.1293 = 10^{(0.0528)}$; and

$SE(p)_{appx}$ = 1988 predicted (or approximate) standard error estimate of p.

The predicted variance estimate of the proportion, $\text{Var}(p)_{appx}$, is simply the square of the approximated standard error. Note that the model does not produce estimates which are symmetric about 0.50, or 50 percent, due to the specification of both p and (1-p), and the resulting difference in their regression coefficients.

In addition to the above formula, Table D.3 contains generalized standard errors for various percentages (from 1 to 99 percent) and sample sizes (from 50 to 9,000), predicted from the log-linear model formula in (2). The generalized standard errors above the dashed line in Table D.3 correspond to estimated proportions which would not meet the precision constraint used to determine suppression of estimates in the 1988 NHSDA report series. Specifically, when the RSE, or the ratio of the variability of the estimate vs. the estimate itself, was equal to or larger than 0.50, estimated percentages were considered to have low precision and were suppressed.

In summary, the user may obtain 1988 NHSDA variance estimates from the following sources, and in the following recommended order:

1) Published variances from this or other reports in the 1988 NHSDA series (obtainable upon request from NIDA); **otherwise,**

2) Average design effects for subgroups appearing in Tables D.1 and D.2 of this report and application of formula (1); **otherwise,**

3) Model-based prediction, using formula (2) or Table D.3 of this report.

Once variance estimates have been obtained using the three-tiered approach presented above, the user may apply the methods discussed in previous sections to compute confidence intervals based on logit techniques, or for making statistical comparisons among any two prevalence rates.

TABLE D.3 GENERALIZED STANDARD ERRORS* FOR ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES: 1988 NHSDA

SAMPLE SIZE FOR BASE OF PERCENTAGE,	ESTIMATED PERCENT (PROPORTION, p, MULTIPLIED BY 100)																
n	1	2	3	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	97	98	99
50	1.57	2.25	2.78	3.60	5.05	6.84	7.88	8.43	8.58	8.35	7.72	6.62	4.80	3.36	2.56	2.06	1.41
100	1.14	1.63	2.01	2.61	3.66	4.95	5.70	6.10	6.21	6.04	5.59	4.79	3.47	2.43	1.85	1.49	1.02
300	0.68	0.98	1.21	1.56	2.19	2.97	3.42	3.65	3.72	3.62	3.35	2.87	2.08	1.46	1.11	0.89	0.61
500	0.54	0.77	0.95	1.23	1.73	2.34	2.69	2.88	2.93	2.85	2.64	2.26	1.64	1.15	0.87	0.70	0.48
700	0.46	0.66	0.81	1.05	1.48	2.00	2.30	2.46	2.50	2.44	2.25	1.93	1.40	0.98	0.75	0.60	0.41
900	0.41	0.59	0.72	0.94	1.31	1.78	2.05	2.19	2.23	2.17	2.01	1.72	1.25	0.87	0.67	0.53	0.37
1000	0.39	0.56	0.69	0.89	1.25	1.69	1.95	2.08	2.12	2.06	1.91	1.64	1.19	0.83	0.63	0.51	0.35
1250	0.35	0.50	0.62	0.80	1.13	1.52	1.75	1.88	1.19	1.86	1.72	1.47	1.07	0.75	0.57	0.46	0.31
1500	0.32	0.46	0.57	0.74	1.03	1.40	1.61	1.72	1.75	1.71	1.58	1.35	0.98	0.69	0.52	0.42	0.29
1750	0.30	0.43	0.53	0.69	0.96	1.30	1.50	1.60	1.63	1.59	1.47	1.26	0.91	0.64	0.49	0.39	0.27
2000	0.28	0.40	0.50	0.64	0.90	1.22	1.41	1.51	1.53	1.49	1.38	1.18	0.86	0.60	0.46	0.37	0.25
2500	0.25	0.36	0.45	0.58	0.81	1.10	1.27	1.36	1.38	1.35	1.24	1.07	0.77	0.54	0.41	0.33	0.23
3000	0.23	0.33	0.41	0.53	0.75	1.01	1.17	1.25	1.27	1.24	1.14	0.98	0.71	0.50	0.38	0.30	0.21
4000	0.20	0.29	0.36	0.47	0.65	0.89	1.02	1.09	1.11	1.08	1.00	0.86	0.62	0.44	0.33	0.27	0.18
5000	0.18	0.26	0.32	0.42	0.59	0.80	0.92	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.90	0.77	0.56	0.39	0.30	0.24	0.16
9000	0.14	0.20	0.25	0.32	0.45	0.61	0.70	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.68	0.59	0.43	0.30	0.23	0.18	0.12

*Predicted from the following fitted model: $SE = 1.1293 * p^{(0.5310)} * (1-p)^{(0.5545)} / n^{(0.4666)}$

Note: Generalized standard errors above the dashed line correspond to estimated proportions which do not meet the precision constraint RSE<.50, where RSE=SE/p.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

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APPENDIX E

SAMPLING AND WEIGHTING PROCEDURES

APPENDIX E

SAMPLING AND WEIGHTING PROCEDURES

The target population for the 1988 NHSDA, as for previous surveys, was the household population aged 12 and older of the coterminous United States. The sample design used to survey this population was a multi-stage area probability sample. The 1988 sample design used a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-household selection procedure to meet specified precision constraints for subgroups defined by age and minority group membership. Differential sampling rates were used based on race/ethnicity and age groups. To reduce survey costs, the design sampled Hispanics at higher rates in geographic areas where they were most concentrated. Additionally, persons aged 12-17 were sampled at higher rates than persons in other age groups. The basic design plan involved several selection stages. These were the selection of: Primary Sampling Units (e.g., counties), area segments (e.g., blocks or enumeration districts) within these Primary Sampling Units, sample households within area segments, and one or two eligible residents (if any) within sample households.

SAMPLE DESIGN

During the first stage of sample selection, 100 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected in such a way as to ensure that the Nation's total population was represented and that areas with high concentrations of Hispanics were included. These PSUs were defined in terms of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), counties, groups of counties and independent cities, or parts of counties.

The second stage involved selection of 1,600 area segments within the sample PSUs. These area segments were defined using aggregation of blocks and enumeration districts that had at least 40 occupied housing units according to the 1980 Census.

In the third stage, approximately 40,000 household listings were selected from within these segments in an attempt to complete approximately 33,000 screenings. The households were classified as to race/ethnicity and age composition.

Finally, individuals within households were selected to be interviewed. Generally, one interview was conducted per household. To reduce the number of required screenings, however, two interviews were conducted in some Hispanic and non-Hispanic black households that had 12- to-17-year-olds.

SELECTION OF PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS

A first-stage sampling frame partitioning the entire land area of the coterminous United States into nonoverlapping PSUs was constructed according to standard practice and based on 1980 Census definitions. A total of 100 PSUs were selected; 50 PSUs with relatively high concentrations of Hispanics were selected with certainty (referred to here as the "high concentration Hispanic" PSUs) and 50 PSUs were selected from the remainder of the Nation with probability proportional to size and with minimum replacement.

To begin, SMSAs with high percentages of Hispanic population in 1980 were identified. Fifty PSUs were then constructed from among such SMSAs (or adjoining SMSAs) that were of sufficient size, in expectation, to merit having at least 20 sample selections. Area segments comprised of the Census blocks that formed these 50 high concentration Hispanic PSUs were partitioned into three strata based on concentration of Hispanics:

- STRATUM 1: Highest Concentration Hispanic Area Segments. These segments had 50 percent or more Hispanic households in 1980.
- STRATUM 2: Moderate Concentration Hispanic Area Segments. These segments had between 10 percent and 50 percent Hispanic households in 1980.
- STRATUM 3: Low Concentration Hispanic Area Segments. These segments had less than 10 percent Hispanic households in 1980.

Finally, a fourth stratum was created for the residual portion of the coterminous United States that was defined as:

- STRATUM 4: Area Segments Outside the 50 High Concentration Hispanic PSUs.

It was from this final stratum that the remaining 50 PSUs were selected. This selection process was performed with probability proportional to a composite size measure, which is, in essence, a weighted average of the population counts of race/ethnicity groups, weighted by the race/ethnicity-specific sampling rates. Use of such a selection scheme allows for targeting of particular race/ethnicity subpopulation sample sizes. Chromy's probability-minimum-replacement sequential-sampling scheme (Chromy, 1979) was used to select these 50 PSUs with probability proportional to this composite size measure.

The 50 high concentration Hispanic PSUs contained 75 percent of the Hispanic population from the coterminous United States. These 50 PSUs also contain about 50 percent of the non-Hispanic blacks and 40 percent of the non-Hispanic nonblacks from the coterminous United States. The blocks constituting Stratum 1 average 71.77 percent Hispanic households and contain 28.71 percent of the Hispanic population from the coterminous United States. The blocks constituting Stratum 2 average 21.78 percent Hispanic households and contain 31.88 percent of the Hispanic population from the coterminous United States.

An optimal allocation procedure was used to allocate the total sample size of 8,000 interviews to the four strata listed above. (After sample segments were selected, funds were made available for augmenting the sample for 12- to 17-year-olds resulting in a larger total sample size but no additional sample segments.) The results of the allocation suggested that total survey costs would be minimized for fixed precision when Hispanics were oversampled in the strata in which they were concentrated. The number of screening interviews required to yield a sufficient number of Hispanic households would also yield a more than sufficient number of non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic nonblack households for interview. Hence, the sample of non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic nonblack households could be proportionally allocated to strata.

SELECTION OF THE SECOND-STAGE SAMPLE

Within each of the first three strata listed above, blocks were grouped within each of the 50 high concentration Hispanic PSUs by combining adjacent blocks to create nonoverlapping area segments that each contained at least 40 occupied housing units according to the 1980 Census data. A similar approach was used to create area segments within Stratum 4; adjacent blocks were combined as needed within each of the remaining 50 PSUs.

The allocated number of area segments were selected from each metropolitan stratum with probability proportional to that stratum's composite size measure. Chromy's sequential selection procedure was used to select these sample area segments. A variable number of segments was selected from each metropolitan PSU based on PSU size.

From each of the selected nonmetropolitan PSUs, Chromy's sequential selection procedure was again used to select 16 area segments with probability proportional to composite size. The segments were selected in such a way as to control the distribution of sample segments with respect to geographic and demographic characteristics of the target population.

SELECTION OF THE THIRD-STAGE SAMPLE

Screenings were completed with 33,369 households to identify a sufficient number of households to yield the desired number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic black age-domain sample sizes. Factoring in the 93.26 percent screening completion rate and 89.44 percent listing eligibility rate resulted in a total of 40,006 listings selected. (A listing was eligible for the study if it was an occupied, primary-residence housing unit.)

The results of our optimal allocation suggested that these 40,006 listings should be allocated to strata as follows:

- STRATUM 1: 14 listings per segment
- STRATUM 2: 26 listings per segment
- STRATUM 3: 26 listings per segment
- STRATUM 4: 26 listings per segment.

Note that the segment listing size varied by stratum. These sample sizes were set so that, on average, five interviews would be completed per segment.

The selection of individual listings was performed via systematic sampling with a fractional interval. The sampled listings were then sent to the field for screening. Having first determined that a listing was eligible for the study, the interviewer completed a household roster listing all residents aged 12 and up with their age, race, and ethnicity. This roster formed the basis for subsequent selection activities.

WITHIN-HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING

In selecting the third-stage sample, the interviewer screened each selected housing unit within a sample segment. Following screening, the household was classified as to its race/ethnicity based upon the race/ethnicity of the household head. The interviewer next determined the age group composition of the household. More than one age domain of interest was likely to be represented in the screened housing units, so the interviewer had a mechanism for selecting one or two (if any) age group domains and, subsequently, one person from that domain to interview. This mechanism yielded, in expectation, the desired number of interviews in each age-group by race/ethnicity domain.

The selection procedure was initially based upon an assumption that 8,000 completed interviews would be conducted with only one person selected per household. Two events changed this assumption. First, our modeling activity indicated that achieving the required precision for Hispanic and and non-Hispanic black domain estimates would require a larger than expected screening sample size to minimize the deleterious effect of unequal weighting associated with differing household age group compositions. Second, supplementary funds were made available to augment the sample of 12- to 17-year-olds. As a result, decisions were made to (1) always select a 12- to 17-year-old in Hispanic and non-Hispanic black households and then to allow for the possible selection of an adult and (2) increase the sample size of non-Hispanic nonblack 12- to 17-year-olds while retaining the restriction of only one interview per household.

Monitoring of early sample results indicated that the within-household selection process was yielding more than the desired numbers of Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks, but fewer than the desired number of non-Hispanic nonblacks and, hence, fewer than the expected number of completed interviews. A decision was made to supplement the sample in an attempt to increase the total number of completed interviews to the target sample size. Since a sufficiently large number of Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks were originally sampled, the supplement was restricted to screened households with a non-Hispanic nonblack head. All screened non-Hispanic nonblack households with no selections made from them were given a second opportunity of selection.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURES

At the conclusion of data collection for the study, sample weights were constructed that reflect the various stages of sampling described above. These sample weights were then adjusted to account for sample households and persons who could not be found at home or who refused to participate. Finally, a post-stratification adjustment was performed on the weights using November 1, 1988, Census population estimates. This adjusted weight is the analysis weight for use in estimation.

The calculation of sampling weights was based on the stratified, three-stage design of the study. Specifically, the household sampling weight is the product of the three stagewise sampling weights, each of which is equal to the inverse of the selection probability for that stage.

Failure to complete the within-household roster constituted the first type of nonresponse encountered in the study. To account for the loss of whole households, a weighting class adjustment procedure was used in which the classes were created by aggregating area segments. A weighting class adjustment factor was also calculated to account for person-level nonresponse within responding households. For this procedure, seventy-two weighting classes were defined based upon metropolitan status, ethnicity, age group, and sex. Nonresponding and ineligible persons were assigned an adjusted weight of zero. (Ineligible persons were rare; they were usually 11-year-olds who were inaccurately listed as 12 in rostering.)

The NHSDA weights were next post-stratified adjusted to Census projections for the civilian household population of the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988a, 1988b). The NHSDA does not include civilian housing units within military compounds. The Census estimates, however, do include these residents. In addition, the NHSDA does not include Alaska and Hawaii although Census Bureau estimates do. Historically, NHSDA has post-stratified to the Census counts for the entire United States and ignored these differences in target population definitions.

The post-stratification was performed by creating counts to post-stratify to the November 1 Census population estimates (the mid-point of our data collection period). Because counts were not available for the full cross-classification of age, sex, and race/ethnicity groups, we used raking, or iterative proportional fitting (Bishop, Fienberg and Holland, 1975, pp. 83-102) to adjust the weights to marginal counts, thus constructing the post-stratified weights. The result of this process was a post-stratification adjustment applied to each person-level weight.

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APPENDIX F

TABLE CROSS REFERENCE: 1985 AND 1988 MAIN FINDINGS REPORTS

APPENDIX F

TABLE CROSS REFERENCE: 1985 AND 1988 MAIN FINDINGS REPORTS

1988 Tables	1985 Tables	Comment
	Chapter 1	
1.1	1	Same
1.2	2	"
1.3	3	"
	Chapter 2	
2.1	4,5	In 1988, data combined into single table
2.2	6	The 1988 table contains new category: "Any illicit drug use."
2.3	7	"
2.4	8	"
2.5	9	"
2.6	10	"
2.7	11	"
2.8	12	"
2.9	13	"
2.10	14	"
2.11	15	"
2.12	16	"
2.13	17	"
2.14, 2.15, 2.16	-	In 1988, new tables on 1985/1988 trends in reported use in lifetime, past year, and past month.
	18	See Chapter 10 in 1988.
	19	See Chapter 10 in 1988.
	Chapter 3	
3.1	20	Same
3.2	21	"
3.3	22	"
3.4	23	"
3.5	24	"
3.6	25	"
3.7	26	"
3.8	27	The 1988 table includes Ns and category "Drugs other than marijuana."

1988 Tables	1985 Tables	Comment
	Chapter 4	
4.1	28	Same
4.2	29	"
4.3	30	"
4.4	31	"
4.5	32	"
4.6	33	"
4.7	34	The 1988 table is defined for total sample and past year users.
4.8, 4.9	-	In 1988, new tables on lifetime, and past year crack usage.
	Chapter 5	
5.1	35	Same
-	36	Deleted in 1988.
5.2	37	Same
5.3	38	"
5.4	39	"
5.5	40	"
-	41	Deleted in 1988.
5.6	42	Same
5.7	43	"
	Chapter 6	
6.1	52	Same
6.2	53	"
6.3	44	"
6.4	45	"
6.5	46	"
-	47	Deleted in 1988.
6.6	48	Same
6.7	49	"
6.8	50	"
6.9	51	"
	Chapter 7	
7.1	54	Same
7.2	55	"
7.3	56	"
7.4	57	"
7.5	58	"
7.6	59	"
-	60	Deleted in 1988.
7.7, 7.8	-	In 1988, new tables on heavy alcohol use.
7.9	61	The 1988 table now includes Ns and categories "Drugs other than marijuana" and "Any illicit drug use."

1988 Tables	1985 Tables	Comment
	Chapter 8	
8.1	62	Added categories for any, 2 or more, and 3 or more problems.
8.2	63	"
8.3	64	"
8.4	65	"
8.5	66	"
8.6	67	"
8.7	68	The 1988 table includes Ns and categories "Drugs other than marijuana" and "Any illicit drug use."
-	69,70	Deleted in 1988.
8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 8.11	-	In 1988, new tables on use of smokeless tobacco.
	Chapter 9	
9.1	71	Added categories for any, 2 or more, and 3 or more problems.
9.2	72	Added categories for any, 2 or more, and 3 or more problems.
9.3	73	Added "Any of the above problems" and determined frequency of use once per month or more in past year.
9.4	74	Added "Any of the above problems" and determined frequency of use once per month or more in past year.
9.5	75	Added "Any of the above problems."
9.6	76	Added "Any of the above problems."
9.7	77	Added categories for any and 3 or more problems.
9.8	78	Added categories for any and 3 or more problems.
	Chapter 10	
10.1	18	Added alcohol & drug combinations and numbers of substances used.
10.2	-	In 1988, added past year alcohol & drug occurrence.
10.3	18	Added alcohol & drug combinations and numbers of drug used.
10.4	19	Same
10.5	-	In 1988, new table on risk perception.
10.6	-	In 1988, new table on average age of first use.
10.7	-	In 1988, new table on needle use.

APPENDIX G

DRUG PAGES FROM QUESTIONNAIRE AND DRUG ANSWER SHEETS

CIGARETTES

The first question is about smoking tobacco.

C-1. About how old were you when you first tried a cigarette?

AGE WHEN FIRST TRIED A CIGARETTE .... ________
NEVER TRIED A CIGARETTE .... 91 (SKIP TO Q.C-9)

C-2. Have you smoked as many as five packs of cigarettes, that is, at least 100 cigarettes, in your life?

YES 01
NO 02
NOT SURE 94

C-3. When was the most recent time you smoked a cigarette? (IF NEEDED, READ ANSWER CHOICES.)

Within the past month (30 days) 01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago 02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago 03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago 04
3 or more years ago 05
NOT SURE 94
(SKIP TO Q.C-6) [for codes 02–94]

C-4. How many cigarettes have you smoked per day, on the average, during the past 30 days? Give me the average number per day. (IF NEEDED, READ ANSWER CHOICES.)

Less than one cigarette a day 01
One to five cigarettes a day 02
About 1/2 pack a day (6-15 cigarettes) 03
About a pack a day (16-25 cigarettes) 04
About 1 1/2 packs a day (26-35 cigarettes) 05
About 2 packs or more a day (over 35 cigarettes) 06
NOT SURE 94

C-5. For about how long have you smoked (AMOUNT FROM Q.C-4)?

ENTER LENGTH OF TIME R HAS SMOKED AMOUNT IN Q.C-4 ________
(CIRCLE CODE FOR TIME UNIT)----------→ YEARS 01
MONTHS 02
WEEKS 03
NOT SURE 94

C-6. About how old were you when you first started smoking daily?

AGE WHEN FIRST STARTED SMOKING DAILY ....________
NEVER SMOKED DAILY .... 91 (SKIP TO Q.C-9)

C-7. For how many years did you smoke daily?

NUMBER OF YEARS SMOKED DAILY	________
NOT SURE	94

C-8. On the average, during most of this period when you smoked daily, about how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (IF NEEDED, READ ANSWER CHOICES.)

One to five cigarettes a day	01
About 1/2 pack a day (6-15 cigarettes)	02
About a pack a day (16-25 cigarettes)	03
About 1 1/2 packs a day (26-35 cigarettes)	04
About 2 packs or more a day (over 35 cigarettes)	05
NOT SURE	94

C-9. When was the most recent time you used chewing tobacco or snuff or other smokeles tobacco? (IF NEEDED, READ ANSWER CHOICES.)

Within the past month (30 days)	01	
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02	
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03	
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04	(SKIP TO NEXT PAGE)
3 or more years ago	05	
Never used smokeless tobacco in lifetime	91	
NOT SURE	94	

C-10. On the average, in the past 12 months, how often have you used chewing tobacco or snuff or other smokeless tobacco? (IF NEEDED, READ ANSWER CHOICES.)

Daily	01
Almost daily (3-6 days a week)	02
1 or 2 days a week	03
Several times a month (25-51 days a year)	04
1 or 2 times a month (12-24 days a year)	05
Every other month or so (6-11 days a year)	06
3-5 days this past year	07
1 or 2 days this past year	08
Never used smokeless tobacco in the past year	93
Never used smokeless tobacco in lifetime	91

ALCOHOL--ANSWER SHEET #1

A-1. About how old were you the first time you had a glass of beer or wine or a drink of liquor, such as whiskey, gin, scotch, etc.? Do not include childhood sips that you might have had from an older person's drink.

Age when you had your first drink of beer, wine, or liquor .... ________

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

A-2. When was the most recent time that you had an alcohol drink, that is, of beer, wine, or liquor or a mixed alcoholic drink?

Within the past month (30 days) 01

More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago 02

6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago 03

1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago 04

3 or more years ago 05

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

A-3. On those occasions when you drink alcohol, is it usually beer, wine, or liquor?

Beer 01

Wine 02

Liquor 03

It varies 04

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

A-4. During the past 30 days, on about how many different days did you have one or more drinks? (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Number of days drank alcohol in past month .... ________

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

A-5. On the days that you drank during the past 30 days, about how many drinks did you usually have in a day? (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Usual number of drinks per day .... ________

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

A-6. During the past 30 days, what is the most you had to drink on any one day? (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Most number of drinks you had in one day .... ______

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

A-7. On how many days in the past 30 days did you have this number of drinks? (Answer for the amount you recorded in question A-6 above.)

Number of days you drank amount in A-6 .... ______

None in the past 30 days 93

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

A-8. During the past 30 days, about how many days did you have five or more drinks on the same occasion? By occasion we mean at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other. (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Number of days you drank five or more drinks: .... ______

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

A-9. About how old were you when you first began to drink alcoholic beverages once a month or more often?

Age when you began to use alcohol at least monthly ______

Never used alcohol once a month or more 93

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

A-10. On the average, how often in the last 12 months have you had any alcoholic beverage, that is, beer, wine, or liquor?

Daily 01

Almost daily or 3 to 6 days a week 02

About 1 or 2 days a week 03

Several times a month (about 25 to 51 days a year) 04

1 to 2 times a month (12 to 24 days a year) 05

Every other month or so (6 to 11 days a year) 06

3 to 5 days in the past 12 months 07

1 or 2 days in the past 12 months 08

Did not drink alcohol in the past 12 months 93

Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor 91

(PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE)

A-11. How many times in the past 12 months have you gotten very high or drunk on alcohol?

Daily	01
Almost daily or 3 to 6 days a week	02
About 1 or 2 days a week	03
Several times a month (about 25 to 51 days a year)	04
1 to 2 times a month (12 to 24 days a year)	05
Every other month or so (6 to 11 days a year)	06
3 to 5 days in the past 12 months	07
1 or 2 days in the past 12 months	08
Never got very high or drunk in the past 12 months	09
Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor	91

A-12. In the past 12 months, what drugs listed below did you use at the same time or within a couple of hours of when you drank beer, wine, or liquor? (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, Seconal ("downers"))	01
Tranquilizers (antianxiety drugs like Librium and Valium)	02
Stimulants (amphetamines, Preludin ("uppers" or "speed"))	03
Analgesics (pain killers like Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, Tylenol with codeine)	04
Marijuana	05
Inhalants (glue, amyl nitrite, "poppers," aerosol sprays)	06
Cocaine (including "crack")	07
Hallucinogens like LSD, PCP, peyote, mescaline	08
Heroin	09
Did not use any of these kinds of drugs in the past 12 months with alcohol	10
Never drank beer, wine, or liquor in the past 12 months	93
Never had a drink of beer, wine, or liquor	91

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

SEDATIVES--ANSWER SHEET #2

S-1. Circle the number next to each sedative you have ever taken for nonmedical reasons--on your own, either without a doctor's prescription or in greater amounts or more often than prescribed or for a reason other than a doctor said you should take them.

BUTISOL 01
BUTICAPS 02
AMYTAL 03
MEBARAL 04
PLACIDYL 05
DORIDEN 06
NOLUDAR 07
NEMBUTAL 08
SECONAL 09

TUINAL 10
DALMANE 11
RESTORIL 12
HALCION 13
AMOBARBITAL 14
PHENOBARBITAL 15
METHAQUALONE (including SOPOR, QUAALUDE) 16

CHLORAL HYDRATE .. 17
PENTOBARBITAL 18
SECOBARBITAL 19
OTHER (SPECIFY):
________________ . 20
USED SEDATIVE, DON'T KNOW NAME . 21

IF YOU HAVE NEVER TAKEN ANY SEDATIVE FOR NONMEDICAL REASONS, CIRCLE THE 91 IN THE BOX TO THE RIGHT.---→ THEN TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH S-2 BELOW.	**91**

S-2. About how old were you the first time you took a sedative for any nonmedical reason?

Age when you first used a sedative: .... ________

S-3. Altogether, about how many times in your life have you taken sedatives for any nonmedical reason?

1 or 2 times 01
3 to 5 times 02
6 to 10 times 03
11 to 49 times 04
50 to 99 times 05
100 to 199 times 06
200 or more times 07

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

S-4. When was the most recent time you took any sedative for nonmedical reasons?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago	05

S-5. In the past 12 months, which of the substances listed below, if any, did you use on the same occasion when you had also used a sedative; that is, at the same time or within a couple of hours? (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	01
Tranquilizers (antianxiety drugs like Librium and Valium)	02
Stimulants (amphetamines, Preludin ("uppers" or "speed"))	03
Analgesics (pain killers like Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, Tylenol with codeine)	04
Marijuana	05
Inhalants (glue, amyl nitrite, "poppers," aerosol sprays)	06
Cocaine (including "crack")	07
Hallucinogens like LSD, PCP, peyote, mescaline	08
Heroin	09
Did not use any of these substances in the past 12 months on the same occasion with a sedative	10
Did not use any sedative in the past 12 months	93

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

TRANQUILIZERS--ANSWER SHEET #3

T-1. Circle the number next to each tranquilizer you have ever taken for nonmedical reasons--on your own, either without a doctor's prescription, or in greater amounts or more often than prescribed, or for any reason other than a doctor said you should take them.

VALIUM 01
LIBRIUM 02
LIMBITROL 03
MENRIUM 04
SERAX 05
TRANXENE 06
ATIVAN 07
CENTRAX 08
XANAX 09

PAXIPAM 10
BUSPAR 11
MILTOWN 12
EQUANIL 13
DEPROL 14
VISTARIL 15
ATARAX 16
DURRAX 17

DIAZEPAM 18
SK-LYGEN 19
MEPROBAMATE 20
OTHER (SPECIFY):
________________.. 21
USED TRANQUILIZER, DON'T KNOW NAME 22

IF YOU HAVE NEVER TAKEN ANY TRANQUILIZER FOR NONMEDICAL REASONS, CIRCLE THE 91 IN THE BOX TO THE RIGHT.--→ THEN TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH T-2 BELOW.	**91**

T-2. About how old were you the first time you took a tranquilizer for any nonmedical reason?

Age when you first used a tranquilizer: .... ________

T-3. Altogether, about how many times in your life have you taken tranquilizers for any nonmedical reasons?

1 or 2 times 01
3 to 5 times 02
6 to 10 times 03
11 to 49 times 04
50 to 99 times 05
100 to 199 times 06
200 or more times 07

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

T-4. When was the most recent time you took any tranquilizer for nonmedical reasons?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago	05

T-5. In the past 12 months, which of the substances listed below, if any, did you use on the same occasion when you had also used a tranquilizer; that is, at the same time or within a couple of hours? (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	01
Sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, Seconal ("downers"))	02
Stimulants (amphetamines, Preludin ("uppers" or "speed"))	03
Analgesics (pain killers like Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, Tylenol with codeine)	04
Marijuana	05
Inhalants (glue, amyl nitrite, "poppers," aerosol sprays)	06
Cocaine (including "crack")	07
Hallucinogens like LSD, PCP, peyote, mescaline, etc.	08
Heroin	09
Did not use any of these substances in the past 12 months on the same occasion with a tranquilizer	10
Did not use any tranquilizer in the past 12 months	93

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

2.9

STIMULANTS--ANSWER SHEET #4

ST-1. Circle the number next to each stimulant you have ever taken for nonmedical reasons--on your own, either without a doctor's prescription or in greater amounts or more often than prescribed or for a reason other than a doctor said you should take them.

DEXEDRINE	01	PRELUDIN	11	METHEDRINE	21
DEXAMYL	02	IONAMIN	12	METHAMPHETAMINE	
ESKATROL	03	FASTIN	13	("speed" or "crank")	22
BENZEDRINE	04	PONDIMIN	14	OBEDRIN-L.A.	23
BIPHETAMINE	05	VORANIL	15	OTHER (SPECIFY):	
DESOXYN	06	SANOREX	16	________________ .	24
TENUATE	07	MAZANOR	17	USED STIMULANT,	
TEPANIL	08	RITALIN	18	DON'T KNOW NAME	25
DIDREX	09	CYLERT	19		
PLEGINE	10	DEXTROAMPHETAMINE.	20		

IF YOU HAVE NEVER TAKEN ANY STIMULANT FOR NONMEDICAL REASONS, CIRCLE THE 91 IN THE BOX TO THE RIGHT.---→ THEN TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH ST-2 BELOW.	91

ST-2. About how old were you the first time you took amphetamines or other stimulants for any nonmedical reason?

Age when you first used a stimulant .... ________

ST-3. Altogether, about how many times in your life have you taken amphetamines or other stimulants for any nonmedical reason?

1 or 2 times	01
3 to 5 times	02
6 to 10 times	03
11 to 49 times	04
50 to 99 times	05
100 to 199 times	06
200 or more times	07

(PLEASE TURN THE ANSWER SHEET OVER)

ST-4. When was the most recent time you took any amphetamine or other stimulant for nonmedical reasons?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago	05

ST-5. In the past 12 months, which of the substances listed below, if any, did you use on the same occasion when you also used a stimulant; that is, at the same time or within a couple of hours? (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	01
Sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, Seconal ("downers"))	02
Tranquilizers (antianxiety drugs like Librium and Valium)	03
Analgesics (pain killers like Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, Tylenol with codeine)	04
Marijuana	05
Inhalants (glue, amyl nitrite, "poppers," aerosol sprays)	06
Cocaine (including "crack")	07
Hallucinogens like LSD, PCP, peyote, mescaline, etc.	08
Heroin	09
Did not use any of these substances in the past 12 months on the same occasion with a stimulant	10
Did not use any stimulant in the past 12 months	93

ST-6. Have you ever used amphetamines with a needle?

Yes	01
No	02

ST-7. When was the most recent time you used amphetamines with a needle?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago but less than 10 years ago	05
10 or more years ago	06
Never used amphetamines with a needle	91

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

ANALGESICS--ANSWER SHEET #5

AN-1. Circle the number next to each analgesic you have ever taken for nonmedical reasons--on your own, either without a doctor's prescription, or in greater amounts or more often than prescribed, or for a reason other than a doctor said you should take them.

DARVON	01	TYLENOL WITH CODEINE	09	ANILERIDINE	16
DOLENE	02	PHENAPHEN WITH CODEINE	10	MORPHINE	17
SK-65	03	TALWIN	11	METHADONE	18
WYGESIC	04	TALWIN NX	12	STADOL	19
LEVO-DROMORAN	05	TALACEN	13	OTHER (SPECIFY): ________________	20
PERCODAN	06	PROPOXYPHENE	14	USED ANALGESIC, DON'T KNOW NAME	21
DEMEROL	07	CODEINE	15		
DILAUDID	08				

IF YOU HAVE NEVER TAKEN ANY ANALGESIC FOR NONMEDICAL REASONS, CIRCLE THE 91 IN THE BOX TO THE RIGHT.--------→ THEN TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH AN-2.	**91**

AN-2. About how old were you the first time you took an analgesic for any nonmedical reason?

Age when you first used an analgesic: .... ________

AN-3. Altogether, about how many times in your life have you taken analgesics for any nonmedical reasons?

1 or 2 times	01
3 to 5 times	02
6 to 10 times	03
11 to 49 times	04
50 to 99 times	05
100 to 199 times	06
200 or more times	07

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

MARIJUANA AND HASHISH--ANSWER SHEET #6

M-1. About how old were you when you first had a chance to try marijuana or hash if you had wanted to?

Age when you first had a chance to try marijuana or hashish	________
Never had a chance to try marijuana or hashish	91

M-2. About how old were you the first time you actually tried marijuana or hash?

Age when you actually tried marijuana or hash the first time	________
Never used marijuana or hashish	91

M-3. About how many times in your life have you used marijuana or hash?

1 or 2 times	01
3 to 5 times	02
6 to 10 times	03
11 to 49 times	04
50 to 99 times	05
100 to 199 times	06
200 or more times	07
Never used marijuana or hashish	91

M-4. When was the most recent time that you used marijuana or hash?

Within the past week (7 days)	01
More than 1 week ago but less than 1 month (30 days) ago	02
1 or more months ago but less than 6 months ago	03
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	04
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	05
3 or more years ago	06
Never used marijuana or hashish	91

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

AN-4. When was the most recent time you took any analgesic for nonmedical reasons?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago	05

AN-5. In the past 12 months, which of the substances listed below, if any, did you use on the same occasion when you also used an analgesic; that is, at the same time or within a couple of hours? (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	01
Sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, Seconal ("downers"))	02
Tranquilizers (antianxiety drugs like Librium and Valium)	03
Stimulants (amphetamines, Preludin ("uppers" or "speed"))	04
Marijuana	05
Inhalants (glue, amyl nitrite, "poppers," aerosol sprays)	06
Cocaine (including "crack")	07
Hallucinogens like LSD, PCP, peyote, mescaline, etc.	08
Heroin	09
Did not use any of these substances in the past 12 months on the same occasion with an analgesic	10
Did not use any analgesic in the past 12 months	93

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

M-5. On about how many different days did you use marijuana or hash during the past 30 days? (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Number of days used marijuana or hash in past 30 days .... ________

Never used marijuana or hashish 91

M-6. About how many marijuana cigarettes or joints did you smoke each day on the average during the past 30 days?

Average number each day .... ________

Never used marijuana 91

M-7. What is the total amount of marijuana that you used, in all, during the past 30 days?

Less than 10 joints in the past 30 days 01

10 to 20 joints in the past 30 days 02

About 1 ounce in the past 30 days 03

About 2 ounces in the past 30 days 04

3 to 4 ounces in the past 30 days 05

5 to 6 ounces in the past 30 days 06

More than 6 ounces in the past 30 days (WRITE IN THE AMOUNT OF MARIJUANA YOU USED DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS IN OUNCES) ______________________ .. 07

Did not use marijuana in the past 30 days 93

Never used marijuana 91

M-8. During the past 30 days, when you have used marijuana, how often did you also drink alcohol on the same occasion, that is, at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other?

Always drank alcohol on same occasion when you used marijuana 01

More than half the times 02

About half the times 03

Less than half the times 04

One or two times 05

Never drank alcohol with marijuana in past 30 days 06

Did not use marijuana in the past 30 days 93

Never used marijuana 91

(PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE)

M-9. On the average, how often in the past 12 months have you used marijuana?

Several times a day	01
Daily	02
Almost daily (3 to 6 days a week)	03
1 or 2 days a week	04
Several times a month (about 25 to 51 days a year)	05
1 to 2 times a month (12 to 24 days a year)	06
Every other month or so (6 to 11 days a year)	07
3 to 5 days in the past 12 months	08
1 or 2 days in the past 12 months	09
Did not use marijuana in the past 12 months	93
Never used marijuana	91

M-10. In the past 12 months, which of the substances listed below, if any, did you use at the same time with marijuana or within a couple of hours of using marijuana? (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	01
Sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, Seconal ("downers"))	02
Tranquilizers (antianxiety drugs like Librium and Valium)	03
Stimulants (amphetamines, Preludin ("uppers" or "speed"))	04
Analgesics (pain killers like Darvon, Demerol, Percodan, Tylenol with codeine)	05
Inhalants (glue, amyl nitrite, "poppers," aerosol sprays)	06
Cocaine (including "crack")	07
Hallucinogens like LSD, PCP, peyote, mescaline, etc.	08
Heroin	09
Did not use any of these substances in the past 12 months on the same occasion with marijuana	10
Did not use marijuana in the past 12 months	93
Never used marijuana	91

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

INHALANTS--ANSWER SHEET #7

IN-1. About how old were you the first time you sniffed or inhaled or "huffed" one of these inhalants, even once, for kicks or to get high?

Age when you first sniffed or inhaled one of these substances	____
Never used an inhalant to get high	91

IN-2. Circle the number to the right of each substance that you have ever sniffed or inhaled for kicks or to get high. (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Gasoline or lighter fluids	01
Spray paints	02
Other aerosol sprays	03
Shoeshine liquid, glue, or toluene	04
Lacquer thinner or other paint solvents	05
Amyl nitrite, "poppers," locker room odorizer, "rush"	06
Halothane, ether, or other anesthetics	07
Nitrous oxide, "whippets"	08
Correction fluids, degreasers, cleaning fluids	09
Other substances used as inhalants (SPECIFY BELOW):	
____________________	10
Never used an inhalant to get high	91

IN-3. About how many times in your life have you used an inhalant to get high or for kicks?

1 or 2 times	01
3 to 5 times	02
6 to 10 times	03
11 to 49 times	04
50 to 99 times	05
100 to 199 times	06
200 or more times	07
Never used an inhalant to get high	91

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

IN-4. Circle the number to the right of each substance that you have sniffed or inhaled for kicks or to get high during the past 30 days. (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Gasoline or lighter fluids	01
Spray paints	02
Other aerosol sprays	03
Shoeshine liquid, glue, or toluene	04
Lacquer thinner or other paint solvents	05
Amyl nitrite, "poppers," locker room odorizer, "rush" ..	06
Halothane, ether, or other anesthetics	07
Nitrous oxide, "whippets"	08
Correction fluids, degreasers, cleaning fluids	09
Other substances used as inhalants (SPECIFY BELOW):	
____	10
Did not use any inhalant during the past 30 days	93
Never used an inhalant to get high	91

IN-5. During the past 30 days, on about how many different days did you use an inhalant for kicks or to get high? (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Number of days you used an inhalant in past month	_______
Never used an inhalant to get high	91

IN-6. When was the most recent time that you used an inhalant; that is, sniffed or inhaled something to get high or for kicks?

Within the past week (7 days)	01
More than 1 week ago but less than 1 month (30 days) ago	02
1 or more months ago but less than 6 months ago	03
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	04
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	05
3 or more years ago	06
Never used an inhalant to get high	91

(PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE)

IN-7. Thinking of all the times you have used any of these inhalants, how much did you usually use?

Enough to feel it a little	01
Enough to feel it a lot	02
Enough to get high	03
Enough so that you staggered or dropped things	04
Enough to feel you were going to pass out or come close to it	05
Something else (PLEASE DESCRIBE): ______________________	06
Never used an inhalant to get high	91

IN-8. Have you ever passed out from using any of these inhalants for kicks or to get high?

Yes	01
No	02
Never used an inhalant to get high	91

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

COCAINE--ANSWER SHEET #8

THE FIRST FEW QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COCAINE IN ANY FORM, SUCH AS POWDER, "CRACK," FREE BASE, AND COCA PASTE.

CN-1. About how old were you when you first had a chance to try cocaine if you had wanted to?

Age when you first had a chance to try cocaine ...	________
Never had a chance to try cocaine	91

CN-2. About how old were you the first time you actually tried cocaine?

Age when you first tried cocaine, in any form	________
Never used cocaine in any form	91

CN-3. About how many times in your life have you used cocaine?

1 or 2 times	01
3 to 5 times	02
6 to 10 times	03
11 to 49 times	04
50 to 99 times	05
100 to 199 times	06
200 or more times	07
Never used cocaine in any form	91

CN-4. When was the most recent time that you used cocaine?

Within the past week (7 days)	01
More than 1 week ago but less than 1 month (30 days) ago	02
1 or more months ago but less than 6 months ago	03
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	04
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	05
3 or more years ago	06
Never used cocaine in any form	91

CN-5. During the past 30 days, on about how many different days did you use cocaine? (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Number of days when you used cocaine in past 30 days	________
Never used cocaine in any form	91

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

CN-6. During the past 30 days, when you have used cocaine, how often did you also drink alcohol on the same occasion (within a couple of hours of each other)?

Always drank alcohol on same occasion when you used cocaine	01
More than half the times	02
About half the times	03
Less than half the times	04
One or two times	05
Never drank alcohol on same occasion when you used cocaine in the past 30 days	06
Did not use cocaine in the past 30 days	93
Never used cocaine in any form	91

CN-7. On the average, how often in the last 12 months have you used cocaine?

Daily	01
Almost daily (3 to 6 days a week)	02
1 or 2 days a week	03
Several times a month (about 25 to 51 days a year)	04
1 to 2 times a month (12 to 24 days a year)	05
Every other month or so (6 to 11 days a year)	06
3 to 5 days in the past 12 months	07
1 or 2 days in the past 12 months	08
Did not use cocaine in the past 12 months	93
Never used cocaine	91

CN-8. In the past 12 months, which of the substances listed below, if any, did you use at the same time with cocaine or within a couple of hours of using cocaine? (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)	01
Sedatives (barbiturates, sleeping pills, Seconal)	02
Tranquilizers (antianxiety drugs like Librium, Valium)	03
Stimulants (amphetamines, Preludin ("uppers," "speed")	04
Analgesics (painkillers: Darvon, Demerol, Percodan)	05
Inhalants (glue, amyl nitrite, "poppers," aerosols)	06
Marijuana	07
Hallucinogens like LSD, PCP, peyote, mescaline	08
Heroin	09
Did not use any of these substances in the past 12 months on the same occasion with cocaine	10
Did not use cocaine in the past 12 months	93
Never used cocaine in any form	91

(PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE)

CN-9. Circle the numbers of all the ways you have used cocaine in the past 12 months. (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Sniffing through the nose ("snorting")	01
Swallowing or drinking	02
Injecting in a muscle or vein with a needle	03
Smoking or free basing	04
Some other way (PLEASE DESCRIBE): ____	05
Did not use cocaine in the past 12 months	93
Never used cocaine in any form	91

CN-10. When was the most recent time you used cocaine with a needle?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago but less than 10 years ago	05
10 or more years ago	06
Never used cocaine with a needle	93
Never used cocaine	91

THE NEXT THREE QUESTIONS REFER JUST TO "CRACK" (COCAINE IN ROCK OR CHUNK FORM) AND NOT THE OTHER FORMS OF COCAINE.

CN-11. When was the most recent time you used the form of cocaine known as "crack?"

Within the past week (7 days)	01
More than 1 week ago but less than 1 month (30 days) ago	02
1 or more months ago but less than 6 months ago	03
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	04
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	05
3 or more years ago	06
Never used "crack"	91

(PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE)

CN-12. How many vials or small containers of "crack" have you used in the past 30 days?

Number of vials or containers of "crack" you used in the past 30 days .... ________

Did not use "crack" in the past 30 days 993

Never used "crack" 991

CN-13. About how much money did the "crack" you used in the past 30 days cost you? Do not include any "crack" you sold or gave away, or any money you spent for other forms of cocaine besides "crack."

Total cost of "crack" you used in the past 30 days .... $__________

Did not spend any money on "crack" for my own use 0000

Did not use "crack" in the past 30 days 9993

Never used "crack" 9991

THE LAST TWO QUESTIONS REFER ONLY TO FORMS OF COCAINE OTHER THAN "CRACK."

CN-14. How many grams of cocaine, not counting "crack," have you used in the past 30 days?

Less than 1/4 gram (about 4 big lines) in the past 30 days 01

About 1/4 gram in the past 30 days 02

About 1/2 gram in the past 30 days 03

About 1 gram in the past 30 days 04

About 2 grams in the past 30 days 05

About 3 grams in the past 30 days 06

More than 3 grams in the past 30 days (WRITE IN THE AMOUNT OF COCAINE YOU USED DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS IN GRAMS) ________________ .. 07

Did not use cocaine in the past 30 days 93

Never used cocaine 91

CN-15. Not counting "crack," about how much money did the other cocaine you used in the past 30 days cost you? Do not include any which you sold or gave away or any money you spent on "crack."

Total cost of cocaine other than "crack" that you used in the past 30 days .... $__________

Never spent money on cocaine for my own use 0000

Did not use cocaine in the past 30 days 9993

Never used cocaine 9991

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

HALLUCINOGENS--ANSWER SHEET #9

L-1. Which of the following hallucinogens have you ever tried? (PLEASE CIRCLE THE NUMBERS OF ALL YOU HAVE EVER TRIED.)

LSD ("acid," "white lightning")	01
Peyote	02
Mescaline	03
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	04
PCP ("angel dust," phencyclidine)	05
"Ecstasy" (MDMA)	06
Other (SPECIFY): ______________________	07
Never tried any hallucinogen	91

L-2. About how old were you when you first had a chance to try LSD or PCP or another hallucinogen, if you had wanted to?

Age when you first had a chance to try LSD, PCP, or any hallucinogen	_______
Never had a chance to try LSD, PCP, or another hallucinogen	91

L-3. About how old were you the first time you actually tried LSD or PCP or another hallucinogen?

Age when you first tried LSD, PCP, or another hallucinogen	_______
Never tried LSD, PCP, or another hallucinogen	91

L-4. About how many times in your life have you used LSD or PCP or another hallucinogen?

1 or 2 times	01
3 to 5 times	02
6 to 10 times	03
11 to 49 times	04
50 to 99 times	05
100 to 199 times	06
200 or more times	07
Never used LSD, PCP or another hallucinogen	91

(PLEASE TURN THE ANSWER SHEET OVER)

L-5. When was the most recent time that you used LSD or PCP or another hallucinogen?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago	05
Never used LSD, PCP or another hallucinogen	91

L-6. During the past 30 days, on about how many different days did you use LSD or PCP or another hallucinogen? (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Number of days used LSD, PCP, or another hallucinogen in past 30 days	______
Never used LSD, PCP or another hallucinogen	91

THE NEXT TWO QUESTIONS REFER TO PCP ONLY.

L-7. When was the most recent time that you used PCP?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago	05
Never used PCP	91

L-8. Circle the number of each reaction you ever had, or were ever told you had, when you used PCP. (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Had flashbacks	01
Had trouble seeing or hearing	02
Felt violent	03
Did something violent or aggressive	04
Other (PLEASE DESCRIBE): ______________________ ______________________	05
Never had any reaction when you used PCP	06
Never used PCP	91

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

HEROIN--ANSWER SHEET #10

H-1. About how old were you when you first had a chance to try heroin if you had wanted to?

Age when you first had a chance to try heroin	______
Never had a chance to try heroin	91

H-2. About how old were you the first time you actually tried heroin?

Age when you first tried heroin	______
Never tried heroin	91

H-3. About how many times in your life have you used heroin?

1 or 2 times	01
3 to 5 times	02
6 to 10 times	03
11 to 49 times	04
50 to 99 times	05
100 to 199 times	06
200 or more times	07
Never used heroin	91

H-4. When was the most recent time that you used heroin?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago	05
Never used heroin	91

H-5. During the past 30 days, on about how many different days did you use heroin? (IF NONE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, WRITE ZERO.)

Number of days you used heroin in past 30 days ...	______
Never used heroin	91

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

H-6. Have you ever used heroin with a needle?

Yes, have used heroin with a needle	01
No (have used heroin, but not with a needle)	02
Never used heroin	91

H-7. When was the most recent time you used heroin with a needle?

Within the past month (30 days)	01
More than 1 month ago but less than 6 months ago	02
6 or more months ago but less than 1 year ago	03
1 or more years ago but less than 3 years ago	04
3 or more years ago but less than 10 years ago	05
10 or more years ago	06
Never used heroin with a needle	93
Never used heroin	91

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

DRUGS--ANSWER SHEET #11

DR-1. In the past year, have you ever tried to cut down on your use of any of these drugs? (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Cigarettes	01
Alcohol	02
Sedatives	03
Tranquilizers	04
Stimulants	05
Analgesics	06
Marijuana	07
Inhalants	08
Cocaine	09
Hallucinogens	10
Heroin	11
Other opiates, morphine, codeine	12
Did not try to cut down on any drug I used in the past year	13

IF YOU DID NOT USE CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, OR ANY OF THE OTHER DRUGS LISTED ABOVE IN THE PAST YEAR, CIRCLE THE 93 IN THE BOX TO THE RIGHT.-------→ THEN TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH DR-2 BELOW.	93

DR-2. Circle the number next to each drug for which, in the past year, you have needed larger amounts to get the same effect or that you could no longer get high on the amount you used to use. (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Cigarettes	01
Alcohol	02
Sedatives	03
Tranquilizers	04
Stimulants	05
Analgesics	06
Marijuana	07
Inhalants	08
Cocaine	09
Hallucinogens	10
Heroin	11
Other opiates, morphine, codeine	12
Did not need larger amounts of any drug I used in the past year	13

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

DR-3. **Circle the number to the right of each drug you have used every day or almost daily for two or more weeks in a row in the past year.** (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Cigarettes	01
Alcohol	02
Sedatives	03
Tranquilizers	04
Stimulants	05
Analgesics	06
Marijuana	07
Inhalants	08
Cocaine	09
Hallucinogens	10
Heroin	11
Other opiates, morphine, codeine	12
Never used any drug every day or almost daily in the past year	13

DR-4. **Circle the number to the right of each drug you felt that you needed or were dependent on in the past year.** (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Cigarettes	01
Alcohol	02
Sedatives	03
Tranquilizers	04
Stimulants	05
Analgesics	06
Marijuana	07
Inhalants	08
Cocaine	09
Hallucinogens	10
Heroin	11
Other opiates, morphine, codeine	12
Never felt I had to have any drug I used in the past year	13

(PLEASE GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE)

DR-5. Circle the number next to each drug for which you've had withdrawal symptoms; that is, you felt sick because you stopped or cut down on your use of it in the past year. (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Cigarettes	01
Alcohol	02
Sedatives	03
Tranquilizers	04
Stimulants	05
Analgesics	06
Marijuana	07
Inhalants	08
Cocaine	09
Hallucinogens	10
Heroin	11
Other opiates, morphine, codeine	12
Did not have withdrawal symptoms in the past year	13

THE NEXT QUESTIONS REFER TO USE OF ANY DRUG WITH A NEEDLE DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS, AND ALSO TO "SHARING A NEEDLE," WHICH MEANS USING A NEEDLE TO INJECT DRUGS INTO YOURSELF WHEN YOU KNOW OR SUSPECT THE NEEDLE HAS BEEN USED TO INJECT DRUGS INTO SOMEONE ELSE. IT ALSO MEANS ALLOWING SOMEONE ELSE TO INJECT DRUGS WITH A NEEDLE YOU HAVE USED.

DR-6. During the past 30 days, did you ever share a needle?

Yes	01
No	02

IF YOU ANSWERED "NO" TO QUESTION DR-6, SKIP TO QUESTION DR-10 ON THE NEXT PAGE. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH DR-7 BELOW.

DR-7. With how many different individuals did you share a needle during the past 30 days? Include people that may have shared your works and people who have shared their works with you.

Number of individuals you shared needles with ... ________

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

DR-8. How did you usually (most often) clean your works during the past 30 days? (PLEASE CIRCLE ONLY ONE ANSWER.)

Threw away needle and syringe after use and got a new one	01
Boiled works after use	02
Disinfected works with bleach	03
Disinfected works with alcohol	04
Washed works with water (either hot or cold, but fresh from the tap)	05
Rinsed works with water from your own glass or other container that other people did not use for washing their works	06
Rinsed works with water that other people may have used (for example, from a common glass)	07
Some other method (PLEASE DESCRIBE:) ________________ ________________________________.	08
Did not clean works, but did reuse them	09

DR-9. Thinking about the last time you shared a needle, please describe the person who went after you. Was that person ... (PLEASE CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

Male?	01
Your sex partner?	02
A person of the same race?	03

IF YOU SHARED NEEDLES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, SKIP QUESTION DR-10 AND TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED.

DR-10. What was the main reason you didn't share needles in the past 30 days? (PLEASE CIRCLE ONLY ONE ANSWER.)

Concern about hepatitis	01
Concern about AIDS	02
Concern about infections	03
Own needle works better or is in better condition	04
Nobody you use with shares	05
Somebody else would break or abuse your needle	06
You've just never shared needles	07
Some other reason (PLEASE SPECIFY)________________ ________________________________	08
Did not use needles in the past 30 days	93
Did not use drugs in the past 30 days	91

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED)

DRINKING EXPERIENCES--ANSWER SHEET #12

DE-1. For each statement, circle the 01 if you had this experience in the past 12 months, or circle the 02 if you did not have the experience in the past 12 months.

IF YOU DID NOT DRINK ANY BEER, WINE, OR LIQUOR IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, CIRCLE THE 93 IN THE BOX TO THE RIGHT.--------------------------------→ THEN TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED. OTHERWISE, CIRCLE AN ANSWER NUMBER FOR EVERY STATEMENT BELOW.	**93**

		YES	NO
a.	I felt agressive or cross while drinking	01	02
b.	I got into a heated argument while drinking	01	02
c.	I stayed away from work or school because of a hangover	01	02
d.	I was high or a little drunk when on the job or at school	01	02
e.	I lost a job, or nearly lost one, because of drinking	01	02
f.	My wife/husband or girl/boyfriend told me that I should cut down on my drinking	01	02
g.	A relative (other than my wife/husband) told me I should cut down on my drinking	01	02
h.	Friends told me that I should cut down on drinking	01	02
i.	I tossed down several drinks pretty fast to get a quicker effect	01	02
j.	I was afraid I might be an alcoholic or that I might become one	01	02
k.	I stayed drunk for more than one day at a time	01	02

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

		YES	NO
l.	Once I started drinking, it was difficult for me to stop before I became completely intoxicated	01	02
m.	I have awakened unable to remember some of the things I had done while drinking the day before	01	02
n.	I had a quick drink or so when no one was looking	01	02
o.	I often took a drink the first thing when I got up in the morning	01	02
p.	My hands shook a lot after drinking the day before	01	02
q.	Sometimes I got high or a little drunk when drinking by myself	01	02
r.	Sometimes I kept on drinking after promising myself not to	01	02

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

DRUG PROBLEMS--ANSWER SHEET #13

DP-1. Have you had any of these problems in the past 12 months from your use of any of the substances listed on this card? If you had the problem, circle the 01 for "yes" and write in the names of the substances you think probably caused the problem. If you did not have the problem in the past 12 months, circle the 02.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED ANY OF THE SUBSTANCES LISTED ON THE CARD, CIRCLE THE 91 IN THE BOX TO THE RIGHT.--→ THEN TELL THE INTERVIEWER THAT YOU ARE FINISHED. OTHERWISE, CIRCLE AN ANSWER NUMBER FOR EVERY STATEMENT.	91

In the past 12 months, did you ...		**WRITE NAMES OF DRUGS THAT CAUSED THE PROBLEM**
a. Become depressed or lose interest in things?	Yes ..... 01 ->	______________________
	No 02	
b. Have arguments and fights with family or friends?	Yes ..... 01 ->	______________________
	No 02	
c. Feel completely alone and isolated?	Yes ..... 01 ->	______________________
	No 02	
d. Feel very nervous and anxious?	Yes ..... 01 ->	______________________
	No 02	
e. Have health problems?	Yes ..... 01 ->	______________________
	No 02	

(PLEASE TURN THE ANSWER SHEET OVER)

G-40

In the past 12 months, did you ...		WRITE NAMES OF DRUGS THAT CAUSED THE PROBLEM
f. Find it difficult to think clearly?	Yes ..... 01 -> No 02	________________
g. Feel irritable and upset?	Yes ..... 01 -> No 02	________________
h. Get less work done than usual at school or on the job?	Yes ..... 01 -> No 02	________________
i. Feel suspicious and distrustful of people?	Yes ..... 01 -> No 02	________________
j. Find it harder to handle your problems?	Yes ..... 01 -> No 02	________________
k. Have to get emergency medical help?	Yes ..... 01 -> No 02	________________

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

RISK--ANSWER SHEET #14

R-1. How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do each of the following activities?

(If you're not sure, circle the number for the amount of risk that comes closest to what you think might be true for that activity. Circle one number for each activity.)

		NO RISK	SLIGHT RISK	MODERATE RISK	GREAT RISK
a.	Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	01	02	03	04
b.	Smoke marijuana occasionally?	01	02	03	04
c.	Smoke marijuana regularly?	01	02	03	04
d.	Try PCP once or twice?	01	02	03	04
e.	Use PCP regularly?	01	02	03	04
f.	Try heroin once or twice?	01	02	03	04
g.	Use heroin regularly?	01	02	03	04
h.	Try cocaine once or twice?	01	02	03	04
i.	Use cocaine occasionally?	01	02	03	04
j.	Use cocaine regularly?	01	02	03	04
k.	Use "crack" occasionally?	01	02	03	04

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

R-1. How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do each of the following activities?

		NO RISK	SLIGHT RISK	MODERATE RISK	GREAT RISK
l.	Take one or two drinks nearly every day?	01	02	03	04
m.	Take four or five drinks nearly every day?	01	02	03	04
n.	Have five or more drinks once or twice a week?	01	02	03	04

(PLEASE TELL THE INTERVIEWER WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED)

NOTICE

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National Institute on Drug Abuse

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE:

Population Estimates 1988

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

1988 POPULATION ESTIMATES

National Institute on Drug Abuse
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

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INTRODUCTION

The 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the ninth study in a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and over. The first two studies (1971 and 1972) were sponsored by the National Commission on Marijuana and Dangerous Drugs. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has sponsored the seven most recent surveys, with additional support for the 1985 and 1988 surveys from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and support in 1988 from the Department of Education.

This Population Estimates report, which presents population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian and noninstitutionalized population of the United States, is intended as a companion piece to the other reports generated for the 1988 National Household Survey. The Main Findings report provides details of the National Household Survey methodology as well as information on prevalence, trends, and correlates of drug use. The Highlights report summarizes principal findings. Also, special analytic reports based on the National Household Survey will be produced later on a variety of topics.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Essentially the same methodology was used for the 1988 survey as was used for each of the eight previous National Household Surveys. A national probability sample of households in the coterminous United States was selected from 100 primary sampling units. The household population includes more than 98% of the U.S. population. It excludes persons living in group quarters or institutions; such as military installations, college dormitories, hotels, hospitals, and jails; and transient populations such as the homeless. Alaska and Hawaii have not been included in the sample since the first National Household Survey because of logistic and cost considerations.

In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included use of self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

For the 1988 National Household Survey, data were collected from September 13, 1988 to February 28, 1989, resulting in a total of 8,814 interviews with a 93.3% completion rate for screening sample households and 74.3% for interviewing sample individuals. Eighty-seven percent of the interviews were conducted by December 31, 1988, and the median completion date for the survey was November 5, 1988.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the 1988 sample was stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12-17, 18-25, 26-34, and 35+) and three race/ethnicity groups. Based on the respondents' self-classifications, the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, or non-Hispanic Black are included in the population totals, but separate population estimates are not presented for this "Other" race/ethnicity group because of their small sample size.

PROCEDURES FOR DERIVING POPULATION ESTIMATES

For the reader's convenience, both the population estimates and corresponding percentages are included in each table. Population estimates are given in thousands, that is, an estimate of 430 shown in the population estimates section of a table represents 430,000 persons. The "observed estimates" are given first, followed by the confidence interval in parentheses. Estimates are presented separately for the following drug-use prevalence categories: (1) any lifetime use, (2) use in the past year, and (3) use in the past month. These estimates were obtained by weighting the National Household Survey data to reflect population totals for various populations groups.

Development of Weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. A post-stratification adjustment was made to force respondent weight totals to reflect population totals for age, sex, and race/ethnicity population groups.

Tables 1a, 1b and 1c present the sample and population sizes on which the population estimates of drug use are based. The population sizes are population projections prepared for the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau; they reflect the household population of the United States on November 1, 1988.[1,2] As in previous National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse, the counts reflect the total household population of the entire United States, not just that of the 48 coterminous states.

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[1] "Estimates of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population of the United States by Age, Color and Sex, as of November 1, 1988." In house document prepared for the Current Population Survey. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau.

[2] "Estimates of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population of the United States of Hispanic Origin by Age and Sex, as of November 1, 1988." In house document prepared for the Current Population Survey. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau.

Adjusting for Nonresponse Through Imputation

The population estimates presented in this report are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the data base, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

Missing data for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) and for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables were statistically imputed (that is, replaced) by using a technique known as hot deck imputation. The first step in this procedure involved sorting the data file with a progressive series of subsorts using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, age, sex, Hispanic origin and race. This sorting produced an ordered data file in which adjacent data records represent individuals with similar characteristics. Missing values for particular items were then replaced by the last encountered non-missing response in the sorted data base. A hot deck imputation procedure was appropriate for use because the level of item nonresponse was low.

The use of imputation can potentially reduce the bias caused by missing data and substantially improve estimates. In this survey, however, the potential impact of bias due to item nonresponse and the impact of imputation on the estimates themselves is quite small because item nonresponse was less than 5% for drug use questions. The main advantage of such imputation for this survey was that it simplified calculation of the estimates.

Sampling Error and Confidence Intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided in this report are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording mistakes, coding errors, missing data, and differences in respondents' interpretation of questions. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified; however, rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates based on samples drawn from the population; such variations can be eliminated only by conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling error. Sampling errors are quantified in this report by way of confidence intervals.

Methods based on a logit transformation were used to calculate asymmetrical 95% confidence intervals for all estimated proportions and corresponding population sizes. To describe this method, let:

p = the estimated proportion

$Var(p)$ = the variance of p, calculated from a complex survey design

$q = 1-p$

L = the log odds of $p = \log [p/(1-p)]$

Then, the variance of L is $Var(L) = Var(p)/(pq)^2$, approximated via a Taylor series expansion.

An approximate 95% confidence interval for L is as follows:

$$L \pm 1.96 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mathrm{Var}(p)}}{pq} \right) = (A,B)$$

Applying the inverse logistic transformation to A and B yields a 95% confidence interval for P as follows:

$$\left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-A)}, \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-B)} \right) = (P_{lower}, P_{upper})$$

The precise interpretation of the 95 percent confidence interval is as follows: if repeated samples of identical design were drawn from the population, and the sample estimate and corresponding upper and lower confidence limits were calculated for each sample, then the true population value would be included in the confidence intervals of 95 of every 100 samples. Logit techniques provide a direct and efficient method for computing confidence intervals (bounded by 0 and 100%) for complex survey data; they are commonly employed in many statistical applications to analyze proportions.[3, 4, 5]

In the tables presented here, each population estimate as well as its corresponding percentage is accompanied by an upper and lower confidence limit. For example, in the lower portion of Table 3-A, the "observed estimate" of the total number of people who have ever tried marijuana is 65,748,000. The "lower limit" is 62,528,000 and the "upper limit" is 69,057,000. The interpretation of these estimates is that the total number of people who have ever tried marijuana at least once in their lifetime lies between 62,528,000 and 69,057,000 with the best estimate being

---

[3] Cox, D.R. (1970) Analysis of Binary Data. London: Chapman and Hall.

[4] SAS Institute, Inc., SUGI Supplemental Library User's Guide (PROC LOGIST), Version 5 edition. Cary, NC: Sas Institute Inc., 1986.

[5] Snedecor, G. and Cochran, W. (1980), Statistical Methods, Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

65,748,000. The corresponding percentage estimates for the lower and upper confidence limits are 31.5 and 34.8, respectively, with the best estimate being 33.2 percent.

As in other publications in this series, percentages with low precision are not reported, and no population estimates are made for such percentages. The criterion used for suppressing cell percentages and population estimates was based on the statistical ratio known as the relative standard error (RSE). Specifically, the RSE is a ratio of the variability of the estimate (as measured by the standard error) vs. the estimate itself. When this ratio was equal to or larger than 0.5 (or 50%), estimated percentages are considered to have low precision and are suppressed. In this report, because of the relatively large sample sizes for the population subgroups, low precision generally occurs only for prevalence rates of less than 1 percent.

FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE POPULATION ESTIMATES TABLES

Population estimates are presented separately for the total population and for Whites, Hispanics, and Blacks. These data are also presented separately for each of the four U.S. Census Bureau regions: Northeast, North Central, South, and West. For each drug there are eight tables which are arranged to facilitate group comparisons. The data for the total population are presented by sex for each of the four age groups. Data in the remaining seven tables for each racial or regional category are presented first by age, then by sex, and finally for the total population in that racial or regional category.

Categories of use are "ever used," "used in the past year," and "used in the past month." These categories are cumulative; those who have "used in the past month" are also included in the "used in the past year" and "ever used" categories. Likewise, those who have "used in the past year" are included in the "ever used" estimates.

The population estimate tables have been organized into two sections, each with a slightly different purpose:

Section III - Prevalence Estimates for Specific Drugs and Drug Classes

Section IV - Frequency of Drug Use Among Past Year Users.

Section III -- Prevalence Estimates for Specific Drugs

This section is useful when the reader needs estimates of the percentage or number of persons illicitly using drugs, or a particular drug. First, data are presented for the illicit or nonmedical use of ANY drug.

Data for the prevalence of the individual illicit drugs are presented immediately following the tables for any illicit use of any drug. The individual illicit drugs are presented in the same order as previous reports, with the additional inclusion of crack. The order of presentation is: marijuana, cocaine (including crack), crack separately, inhalants, and hallucinogens (including PCP). These tables are followed by those for the nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs: first, use of any psychotherapeutic drug, then stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics. After this, data are presented for the licit drugs: alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Finally data are presented separately (in a different format) for prevalence of PCP use, heroin use, and the use of needles with heroin, cocaine, or amphetamines. These tables show less detail than the other prevalence tables because precision for the detailed population subgroups of estimates of these behaviors is low.

Section IV -- Frequency of Drug Use Among Past Year Users

First introduced in 1985, this section is useful for those who want some indication of the regularity of drug use. In earlier surveys, the estimate of those who had tried a drug in the past month was cited by many readers as an estimate of the number of "regular users." This was not satisfactory since past month users include both those experimenting with the drug as well as regular users. Therefore, in 1985 and 1988, information was collected on the frequency of use in the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol. These particular drugs were selected because their use is the most prevalent. Frequency of drug use is classified into "at least once," "12 or more times," and "once a week or more." The categories are cumulative: those using "once a week or more" are also counted among the "12 or more times" users and the "at least once" users. Similarly, those using "12 or more times" are also counted among those who have used "at least once" in the past year.

CONSIDERATIONS IN INTERPRETING THE DATA

While the utility of the population estimates of drug use based on NIDA's National Household Survey has increased, readers are cautioned to take the following points into account when using or interpreting these estimates.

1. The value of self-reports obviously depends upon the honesty and memory of sampled respondents. While some studies have established the validity of self-report data in similar contexts,[6] and while the National Household Survey procedures are designed to encourage truthfulness and recall, some under- or over-reporting may occur.

2. Drug use prevalence estimates from the National Household Survey for specific subgroups are sometimes based on modest to small sample sizes, which may lead to substantial sampling error.

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[6] Rouse, B.A, Kozel, N.J., and Richards, L.G. Self-Report Methods of Estimating Drug Use. NIDA Research Monograph #57. DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 85-1402. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.

3. The population projections prepared for the Current Population Survey and used in weighting the National Household Survey sample are subject to error as the time since the last census increases. Further, they include the population of the entire United States while the National Household Survey included only the population of the coterminous states.

4. The population surveyed is the noninstitutionalized population living in households, and therefore does not include some segments of the U.S. population which may contain a substantial proportion of drug users, such as college students living in dormitories, transients and those incarcerated.

Consequently, the estimates produced in this report should be viewed as approximations based on the best data available at this time.

TABLES

TABLE 1-A

SAMPLE SIZE AND U.S. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	SEX					
	Males		Females		Total	
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
AGE						
12-17	1,557	10,354,263	1,538	9,895,929	3,095	20,250,192
18-25	642	14,487,468	863	15,200,085	1,505	29,687,553
26-34	844	18,981,067	1,143	19,588,846	1,987	38,569,913
35+	895	51,055,551	1,332	58,783,430	2,227	109,838,981
TOTAL	3,938	94,878,349	4,876	103,468,290	8,814	198,346,639

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse,
1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

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Table 1-B

SAMPLE SIZE AND U.S. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX ACROSS ETHNICITY

	ETHNIC GROUP							
	Whites		Blacks		Hispanics		Other	
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
SEX								
Males	2,080	75,275,873	786	10,107,711	992	7,418,745	80	2,076,020
Females	2,471	81,466,337	1,102	12,163,045	1,201	7,506,612	102	2,332,296
AGE								
12-17	1,518	14,532,568	747	3,102,048	763	2,117,561	67	498,015
18-25	700	22,130,733	320	3,972,895	454	2,983,749	31	600,176
26-34	1,096	29,336,255	366	4,675,016	475	3,575,038	50	983,604
35+	1,237	90,742,654	455	10,520,797	501	6,249,009	34	2,326,521
TOTAL	4,551	156,742,210	1,888	22,270,756	2,193	14,925,357	182	4,408,316

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse,
1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Table 1-C

SAMPLE SIZE AND U.S. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX ACROSS REGION

	REGION							
	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
SEX								
Males	730	18,413,097	767	22,774,305	1,524	34,780,385	917	18,910,562
Females	957	21,337,104	999	24,152,995	1,832	38,675,253	1,088	19,302,938
AGE								
12-17	568	3,752,715	648	5,317,710	1,214	7,943,155	665	3,236,612
18-25	272	5,629,989	276	6,681,582	576	11,369,787	381	6,006,195
26-34	375	6,960,725	416	9,172,151	733	14,512,177	463	7,924,860
35+	472	23,406,772	426	25,755,857	833	39,630,519	496	21,045,833
TOTAL	1,687	39,750,201	1,766	46,927,300	3,356	73,455,638	2,005	38,213,500

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse,
1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
			RATE ESTIMATES			
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	24.7 %	(22.6-27.0) %	16.8 %	(14.8-19.1) %	9.2 %	(7.9-10.7) %
MALE	23.7	(21.3-26.3)	15.8	(13.8-18.0)	9.5	(7.9-11.4)
FEMALE	25.7	(22.7-29.1)	17.9	(15.1-21.0)	8.9	(7.3-10.9)
18-25	58.9	(56.1-61.7)	32.0	(29.2-34.9)	17.8	(15.7-20.1)
MALE	58.8	(53.9-63.4)	36.8	(33.1-40.6)	21.8	(18.7-25.2)
FEMALE	59.1	(55.0-63.0)	27.3	(24.2-30.7)	14.1	(11.7-16.8)
26-34	64.2	(61.3-67.0)	22.6	(19.7-25.9)	13.0	(10.9-15.4)
MALE	69.9	(65.9-73.5)	27.9	(23.0-33.3)	16.4	(12.9-20.7)
FEMALE	58.8	(54.8-62.7)	17.6	(15.4-19.9)	9.6	(8.0-11.6)
35+	23.0	(20.6-25.6)	5.8	(4.5- 7.4)	2.1	(1.6- 2.9)
MALE	26.8	(23.3-30.6)	6.4	(4.4- 9.2)	2.5	(1.6- 3.8)
FEMALE	19.7	(16.6-23.1)	5.2	(3.6- 7.5)	1.8	(0.9- 3.5)
TOTAL	36.6	(34.7-38.4)	14.1	(12.8-15.5)	7.3	(6.4- 8.3)
MALE	40.0	(37.6-42.4)	16.4	(14.6-18.3)	9.0	(7.7-10.4)
FEMALE	33.4	(31.2-35.7)	12.0	(10.6-13.7)	5.8	(4.8- 6.9)
			POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)			
12-17	5,005	(4,575- 5,463)	3,404	(2,993- 3,859)	1,866	(1,602- 2,167)
MALE	2,458	(2,210- 2,725)	1,635	(1,426- 1,868)	983	(815- 1,181)
FEMALE	2,547	(2,242- 2,878)	1,769	(1,493- 2,083)	883	(718- 1,081)
18-25	17,491	(16,652-18,315)	9,485	(8,657-10,354)	5,290	(4,665- 5,980)
MALE	8,513	(7,813- 9,189)	5,332	(4,799- 5,887)	3,151	(2,705- 3,648)
FEMALE	8,978	(8,363- 9,576)	4,153	(3,677- 4,665)	2,138	(1,782- 2,553)
26-34	24,768	(23,655-25,846)	8,730	(7,589- 9,992)	5,008	(4,199- 5,942)
MALE	13,257	(12,508-13,957)	5,292	(4,374- 6,319)	3,119	(2,450- 3,926)
FEMALE	11,510	(10,725-12,273)	3,439	(3,025- 3,893)	1,888	(1,570- 2,283)
35+	25,232	(22,580-28,090)	6,351	(4,931- 8,142)	2,316	(1,704- 3,145)
MALE	13,681	(11,913-15,612)	3,275	(2,263- 4,704)	1,272	(836- 1,925)
FEMALE	11,551	(9,767-13,570)	3,076	(2,130- 4,404)	1,044	(533- 2,038)
TOTAL	72,496	(68,920-76,148)	27,971	(25,355-30,800)	14,479	(12,790-16,373)
MALE	37,909	(35,632-40,241)	15,534	(13,828-17,400)	8,525	(7,330- 9,903)
FEMALE	34,587	(32,278-36,980)	12,436	(10,922-14,130)	5,954	(4,944- 7,144)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Note: Any illicit drugs include marijuana, nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics, inhalants, cocaine, hallucinogens and heroin.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 2-B

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE
WHITES

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	26.0 %	(23.2-29.1) %	17.8 %	(15.2-20.7) %	10.0 %	(8.2-12.1) %
18-25	62.5	(59.0-65.9)	33.1	(29.6-36.8)	18.0	(15.3-21.1)
26-34	67.4	(64.1-70.6)	22.8	(19.3-26.7)	13.3	(10.7-16.5)
35+	22.8	(19.9-25.9)	5.7	(4.3- 7.6)	1.8	(1.1- 2.7)
SEX						
MALE	39.4	(36.5-42.4)	15.8	(13.7-18.2)	8.6	(7.1-10.3)
FEMALE	34.8	(32.2-37.6)	12.1	(10.4-14.1)	5.5	(4.4- 6.8)
TOTAL	37.0	(34.9-39.2)	13.9	(12.3-15.7)	7.0	(5.9- 8.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	3,784	(3,368- 4,233)	2,581	(2,204- 3,007)	1,449	(1,193- 1,753)
18-25	13,838	(13,062-14,587)	7,331	(6,559- 8,144)	3,985	(3,391- 4,659)
26-34	19,779	(18,806-20,702)	6,686	(5,651- 7,847)	3,903	(3,129- 4,837)
35+	20,640	(18,066-23,471)	5,185	(3,861- 6,917)	1,599	(1,033- 2,461)
SEX						
MALE	29,663	(27,441-31,951)	11,891	(10,307-13,674)	6,443	(5,320- 7,778)
FEMALE	28,379	(26,213-30,616)	9,892	(8,512-11,455)	4,493	(3,617- 5,576)
TOTAL	58,041	(54,705-61,459)	21,783	(19,305-24,532)	10,936	(9,314-12,827)

TABLE 2-C

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE
HISPANICS

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	24.3 %	(21.4-27.6) %	16.3 %	(13.8-19.2) %	7.3 %	(5.7- 9.2) %
18-25	47.6	(42.7-52.6)	28.7	(24.2-33.8)	16.8	(13.4-21.0)
26-34	50.9	(46.7-55.0)	19.8	(15.8-24.7)	11.8	(9.1-15.2)
35+	17.1	(13.3-21.7)	4.4	(2.8- 7.0)	2.2	(1.0- 5.0)
SEX						
MALE	37.8	(34.5-41.1)	17.7	(15.2-20.5)	9.9	(8.0-12.1)
FEMALE	26.9	(23.8-30.3)	11.7	(9.1-14.8)	6.5	(4.8- 8.7)
TOTAL	32.3	(30.2-34.6)	14.7	(12.7-16.9)	8.2	(7.0- 9.5)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	515	(452- 584)	346	(292- 407)	154	(121- 195)
18-25	1,421	(1,274- 1,570)	857	(721- 1,007)	502	(399- 626)
26-34	1,818	(1,669- 1,967)	709	(563- 881)	422	(325- 544)
35+	1,069	(833- 1,354)	277	(175- 435)	140	(61- 315)
SEX						
MALE	2,801	(2,560- 3,051)	1,313	(1,129- 1,519)	732	(594- 897)
FEMALE	2,022	(1,786- 2,277)	876	(665- 1,111)	487	(361- 652)
TOTAL	4,823	(4,502- 5,157)	2,189	(1,891- 2,523)	1,218	(1,048- 1,412)

•Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 2-D

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE
BLACKS

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	18.7 %	(16.2-21.6) %	12.1 %	(9.9-14.8) %	6.2 %	(4.8- 8.0) %
18-25	47.0	(40.3-53.7)	25.9	(20.5-32.1)	16.9	(12.4-22.6)
26-34	58.0	(50.5-65.2)	21.8	(16.5-28.1)	11.2	(8.4-14.7)
35+	27.0	(22.8-31.6)	5.2	(3.5- 7.6)	3.3	(2.1- 5.1)
SEX						
MALE	43.6	(39.1-48.1)	16.8	(14.0-19.9)	10.2	(7.8-13.2)
FEMALE	29.6	(25.7-33.7)	10.5	(8.6-12.7)	5.8	(4.4- 7.6)
TOTAL	35.9	(33.0-39.0)	13.3	(11.7-15.2)	7.8	(6.5- 9.3)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	581	(502- 669)	377	(307- 459)	194	(150- 249)
18-25	1,866	(1,601- 2,135)	1,027	(814- 1,274)	671	(493- 898)
26-34	2,712	(2,359- 3,048)	1,017	(770- 1,316)	523	(393- 688)
35+	2,840	(2,402- 3,324)	545	(371- 795)	346	(223- 533)
SEX						
MALE	4,403	(3,956- 4,861)	1,695	(1,418- 2,013)	1,030	(792- 1,330)
FEMALE	3,596	(3,131- 4,097)	1,271	(1,044- 1,541)	704	(534- 924)
TOTAL	7,999	(7,345- 8,679)	2,966	(2,595- 3,382)	1,734	(1,453- 2,066)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

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TABLE 2-E

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE
NORTHEAST

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	23.9 %	(18.5-30.4) %	17.7 %	(14.3-21.7) %	8.8 %	(7.0-10.9) %
18-25	57.1	(49.3-64.5)	28.4	(22.3-35.3)	20.3	(14.0-28.6)
26-34	67.7	(59.2-75.2)	19.5	(14.5-25.8)	10.9	(7.1-16.4)
35+	24.5	(17.4-33.4)	6.2	(2.9-12.9)	1.2	(0.8- 2.0)
SEX						
MALE	37.6	(30.5-45.2)	14.3	(10.0-20.1)	9.1	(6.1-13.4)
FEMALE	35.8	(29.5-42.6)	11.4	(7.7-16.5)	4.0	(2.9- 5.5)
TOTAL	36.6	(30.5-43.2)	12.8	(9.0-17.8)	6.4	(4.6- 8.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	898	(694- 1,141)	665	(538- 816)	330	(264- 410)
18-25	3,212	(2,775- 3,630)	1,599	(1,258- 1,990)	1,145	(789- 1,608)
26-34	4,713	(4,124- 5,232)	1,357	(1,007- 1,793)	760	(497- 1,139)
35+	5,737	(4,067- 7,816)	1,446	(668- 3,013)	289	(178- 464)
SEX						
MALE	6,921	(5,614- 8,331)	2,636	(1,840- 3,701)	1,672	(1,119- 2,460)
FEMALE	7,640	(6,296- 9,100)	2,431	(1,647- 3,526)	852	(617- 1,169)
TOTAL	14,561	(12,126-17,180)	5,067	(3,584- 7,084)	2,523	(1,831- 3,456)

TABLE 2-F

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE
NORTH CENTRAL

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	24.0 %	(19.6-29.0) %	15.3 %	(10.7-21.5) %	9.4 %	(6.2-13.9) %
18-25	67.9	(63.2-72.2)	41.0	(36.2-45.9)	20.7	(17.9-23.8)
26-34	67.8	(63.1-72.1)	27.5	(23.4-32.1)	16.9	(13.4-21.2)
35+	20.5	(15.9-26.0)	4.4	(2.5- 7.6)	1.1	(0.5- 2.5)
SEX						
MALE	43.8	(40.4-47.3)	18.6	(16.1-21.5)	9.9	(8.2-12.0)
FEMALE	30.3	(25.4-35.7)	12.3	(9.9-15.1)	6.1	(4.5- 8.1)
TOTAL	36.9	(34.1-39.7)	15.4	(13.9-17.0)	7.9	(6.9- 9.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,275	(1,040- 1,544)	813	(567- 1,141)	499	(332- 737)
18-25	4,535	(4,222- 4,826)	2,737	(2,420- 3,067)	1,381	(1,194- 1,589)
26-34	6,215	(5,789- 6,611)	2,526	(2,144- 2,948)	1,554	(1,231- 1,941)
35+	5,269	(4,090- 6,685)	1,133	(643- 1,969)	293	(133- 644)
SEX						
MALE	9,978	(9,191-10,778)	4,244	(3,661- 4,893)	2,264	(1,862- 2,740)
FEMALE	7,317	(6,125- 8,627)	2,966	(2,396- 3,650)	1,463	(1,084- 1,965)
TOTAL	17,295	(16,008-18,618)	7,210	(6,519- 7,955)	3,727	(3,242- 4,275)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 2-G

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE
SOUTH

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	23.6 %	(20.8-26.6) %	15.9 %	(13.0-19.2) %	9.2 %	(7.2-11.8) %
18-25	51.3	(47.0-55.5)	24.1	(20.0-28.8)	13.8	(10.9-17.4)
26-34	57.5	(52.1-62.7)	18.3	(13.6-24.0)	10.3	(7.3-14.4)
35+	20.4	(17.0-24.3)	3.1	(1.8- 5.1)	1.4	(0.8- 2.4)
SEX						
MALE	36.8	(33.1-40.6)	13.3	(11.3-15.6)	8.1	(6.7- 9.8)
FEMALE	29.3	(26.5-32.3)	8.4	(7.1-10.0)	4.0	(3.2- 5.0)
TOTAL	32.9	(30.5-35.3)	10.7	(9.3-12.3)	5.9	(5.0- 7.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,873	(1,655- 2,110)	1,263	(1,036- 1,529)	731	(569- 935)
18-25	5,830	(5,346- 6,311)	2,742	(2,271- 3,277)	1,572	(1,238- 1,976)
26-34	8,345	(7,567- 9,097)	2,649	(1,974- 3,490)	1,499	(1,061- 2,090)
35+	8,088	(6,753- 9,612)	1,218	(723- 2,030)	558	(324- 959)
SEX						
MALE	12,791	(11,520-14,119)	4,617	(3,916- 5,418)	2,829	(2,334- 3,415)
FEMALE	11,345	(10,248-12,505)	3,255	(2,738- 3,863)	1,531	(1,218- 1,921)
TOTAL	24,136	(22,429-25,911)	7,872	(6,820- 9,070)	4,360	(3,648- 5,209)

TABLE 2-H

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE
WEST

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	29.6 %	(24.8-34.9) %	20.5 %	(16.7-24.8) %	9.4 %	(7.0-12.5) %
18-25	65.2	(59.2-70.8)	40.1	(32.3-48.3)	19.8	(15.7-24.7)
26-34	69.3	(64.2-74.0)	27.7	(20.1-37.0)	15.1	(10.3-21.5)
35+	29.2	(25.5-33.1)	12.1	(8.7-16.7)	5.6	(3.1- 9.9)
SEX						
MALE	43.5	(39.0-48.0)	21.4	(16.5-27.1)	9.3	(6.0-14.1)
FEMALE	42.9	(39.2-46.7)	19.6	(14.8-25.5)	10.9	(6.9-16.8)
TOTAL	43.2	(39.7-46.7)	20.5	(16.4-25.2)	10.1	(7.2-14.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	958	(804- 1,129)	662	(541- 803)	305	(228- 406)
18-25	3,915	(3,553- 4,249)	2,407	(1,943- 2,902)	1,192	(946- 1,483)
26-34	5,494	(5,084- 5,868)	2,199	(1,591- 2,931)	1,195	(816- 1,708)
35+	6,137	(5,372- 6,962)	2,554	(1,835- 3,506)	1,176	(652- 2,080)
SEX						
MALE	8,219	(7,375- 9,083)	4,038	(3,123- 5,132)	1,761	(1,144- 2,660)
FEMALE	8,285	(7,564- 9,022)	3,785	(2,860- 4,920)	2,108	(1,341- 3,234)
TOTAL	16,505	(15,186-17,849)	7,822	(6,283- 9,625)	3,868	(2,739- 5,389)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

MARIJUANA: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	17.4 %	(15.4-19.5) %	12.6 %	(10.9-14.5) %	6.4 %	(5.4- 7.5) %
MALE	16.8	(14.5-19.5)	11.4	(9.7-13.3)	6.1	(5.1- 7.4)
FEMALE	17.9	(15.3-20.8)	13.8	(11.5-16.5)	6.7	(5.4- 8.3)
18-25	56.4	(53.4-59.4)	27.9	(25.2-30.8)	15.5	(13.3-17.9)
MALE	56.4	(51.6-61.1)	34.0	(30.3-38.0)	20.0	(16.9-23.4)
FEMALE	56.4	(52.2-60.5)	22.0	(19.3-25.0)	11.2	(8.9-13.9)
26-34	62.1	(59.2-64.9)	17.6	(14.8-20.7)	10.8	(8.8-13.3)
MALE	68.1	(64.0-71.9)	23.7	(19.5-28.5)	14.8	(11.5-18.9)
FEMALE	56.2	(52.1-60.3)	11.6	(9.5-14.1)	7.0	(5.5- 8.8)
35+	19.6	(17.5-21.9)	3.2	(2.3- 4.4)	1.4	(1.0- 2.0)
MALE	23.8	(20.6-27.3)	4.1	(2.8- 6.0)	2.2	(1.4- 3.5)
FEMALE	16.0	(13.4-19.1)	2.4	(1.5- 3.7)	0.7	(0.3- 1.9)
TOTAL	33.2	(31.5-34.8)	10.6	(9.4-12.0)	5.9	(5.1- 6.8)
MALE	36.9	(34.6-39.2)	13.4	(11.7-15.3)	7.9	(6.7- 9.2)
FEMALE	29.7	(27.7-31.8)	8.1	(7.0- 9.3)	4.0	(3.3- 5.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
12-17	3,516	(3,114- 3,956)	2,545	(2,206- 2,929)	1,296	(1,101- 1,523)
MALE	1,742	(1,497- 2,017)	1,179	(1,007- 1,377)	634	(524- 765)
FEMALE	1,774	(1,519- 2,062)	1,366	(1,136- 1,633)	662	(534- 818)
18-25	16,741	(15,845-17,623)	8,279	(7,469- 9,143)	4,594	(3,957- 5,309)
MALE	8,171	(7,468- 8,856)	4,932	(4,388- 5,505)	2,896	(2,453- 3,396)
FEMALE	8,569	(7,933- 9,193)	3,347	(2,938- 3,796)	1,698	(1,357- 2,111)
26-34	23,935	(22,826-25,016)	6,776	(5,710- 7,995)	4,180	(3,388- 5,133)
MALE	12,925	(12,157-13,643)	4,499	(3,699- 5,409)	2,813	(2,177- 3,595)
FEMALE	11,010	(10,198-11,807)	2,277	(1,867- 2,761)	1,367	(1,075- 1,732)
35+	21,556	(19,232-24,098)	3,499	(2,542- 4,814)	1,547	(1,063- 2,252)
MALE	12,139	(10,513-13,934)	2,113	(1,450- 3,062)	1,109	(691- 1,767)
FEMALE	9,417	(7,854-11,223)	1,385	(877- 2,184)	438	(172- 1,094)
TOTAL	65,748	(62,528-69,057)	21,099	(18,637-23,854)	11,616	(10,060-13,412)
MALE	34,977	(32,808-37,194)	12,724	(11,107-14,533)	7,451	(6,341- 8,728)
FEMALE	30,771	(28,705-32,921)	8,375	(7,267- 9,625)	4,165	(3,380- 5,135)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

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TABLE 3-B

MARIJUANA
WHITES

MARIJUANA: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	18.2 %	(15.6-21.1) %	13.0 %	(10.9-15.5) %	6.8 %	(5.5- 8.3) %
18-25	60.4	(56.6-64.1)	29.2	(25.9-32.8)	15.7	(13.0-18.9)
26-34	65.6	(62.2-68.8)	17.8	(14.4-21.6)	11.2	(8.7-14.4)
35+	19.3	(16.8-22.1)	2.9	(1.9- 4.3)	1.1	(0.7- 1.9)
SEX						
MALE	36.4	(33.5-39.3)	12.9	(10.9-15.2)	7.5	(6.1- 9.1)
FEMALE	31.2	(28.8-33.7)	8.0	(6.7- 9.4)	3.9	(3.0- 4.9)
TOTAL	33.7	(31.7-35.7)	10.3	(8.9-12.0)	5.6	(4.7- 6.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	2,638	(2,282- 3,060)	1,894	(1,582- 2,256)	982	(796- 1,208)
18-25	13,365	(12,524-14,179)	6,465	(5,724- 7,258)	3,481	(2,886- 4,172)
26-34	19,239	(18,234-20,198)	5,206	(4,237- 6,344)	3,289	(2,547- 4,212)
35+	17,501	(15,212-20,051)	2,610	(1,745- 3,894)	1,030	(606- 1,759)
SEX						
MALE	27,367	(25,255-29,559)	9,699	(8,198-11,420)	5,638	(4,627- 6,849)
FEMALE	25,377	(23,425-27,414)	6,476	(5,484- 7,630)	3,144	(2,462- 4,007)
TOTAL	52,744	(49,687-55,890)	16,174	(13,878-18,804)	8,782	(7,310-10,519)

TABLE 3-C

MARIJUANA
HISPANICS

MARIJUANA: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	16.9 %	(14.4-19.6) %	12.8 %	(10.3-15.9) %	5.2 %	(3.8- 7.0) %
18-25	42.0	(36.9-47.2)	22.1	(18.3-26.6)	13.8	(10.3-18.3)
26-34	46.5	(42.9-50.2)	14.5	(11.5-18.0)	9.1	(6.2-13.3)
35+	14.3	(11.0-18.2)	2.5	(1.2- 5.4)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	34.2	(31.1-37.4)	13.7	(11.6-16.0)	8.4	(6.6-10.7)
FEMALE	21.7	(18.9-24.7)	7.9	(5.8-10.7)	3.6	(2.3- 5.7)
TOTAL	27.9	(25.8-30.1)	10.8	(9.2-12.6)	6.0	(4.8- 7.5)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	357	(305- 416)	271	(217- 336)	109	(80- 149)
18-25	1,252	(1,101- 1,408)	661	(545- 793)	413	(307- 547)
26-34	1,663	(1,533- 1,795)	518	(412- 644)	326	(220- 475)
35+	891	(689- 1,139)	159	(74- 335)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2,535	(2,308- 2,773)	1,014	(861- 1,188)	625	(489- 796)
FEMALE	1,628	(1,421- 1,857)	595	(435- 806)	273	(173- 428)
TOTAL	4,163	(3,849- 4,492)	1,608	(1,374- 1,878)	899	(719- 1,119)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

MARIJUANA: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	13.5 %	(11.2-16.2) %	9.1 %	(7.0-11.8) %	4.4 %	(3.2- 6.1) %
18-25	45.3	(38.7-52.0)	23.5	(18.2-29.6)	15.0	(10.7-20.7)
26-34	56.0	(48.9-62.8)	16.9	(12.1-23.0)	9.3	(6.9-12.6)
35+	24.4	(20.6-28.8)	3.7	(2.1- 6.2)	2.2	(1.2- 4.1)
SEX						
MALE	41.4	(37.3-45.6)	14.0	(11.5-16.9)	8.9	(6.7-11.7)
FEMALE	26.5	(22.8-30.6)	8.0	(6.5- 9.9)	4.2	(3.1- 5.5)
TOTAL	33.3	(30.4-36.2)	10.7	(9.1-12.6)	6.3	(5.2- 7.6)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	420	(348- 504)	283	(217- 366)	136	(98- 188)
18-25	1,798	(1,538- 2,064)	932	(725- 1,176)	598	(425- 824)
26-34	2,617	(2,285- 2,937)	788	(567- 1,073)	436	(321- 587)
35+	2,572	(2,163- 3,029)	386	(225- 654)	235	(126- 432)
SEX						
MALE	4,181	(3,771- 4,605)	1,413	(1,165- 1,705)	898	(678- 1,181)
FEMALE	3,225	(2,768- 3,726)	977	(786- 1,208)	506	(381- 670)
TOTAL	7,406	(6,774- 8,065)	2,389	(2,036- 2,797)	1,404	(1,158- 1,701)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 3-E

MARIJUANA
NORTHEAST

MARIJUANA: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	17.3 %	(13.0-22.7) %	13.2 %	(9.7-17.6) %	6.5 %	(4.6- 9.2) %
18-25	54.5	(46.7-62.0)	24.2	(18.3-31.3)	18.4	(11.9-27.3)
26-34	65.9	(57.1-73.8)	16.3	(11.0-23.6)	9.6	(6.4-14.1)
35+	21.3	(15.2-29.0)	3.7	(1.6- 8.4)	1.1	(0.6- 1.9)
SEX						
MALE	36.0	(28.8-43.8)	12.1	(8.0-17.7)	7.8	(5.2-11.5)
FEMALE	31.2	(26.6-36.2)	7.7	(5.6-10.5)	3.5	(2.4- 5.3)
TOTAL	33.4	(28.1-39.1)	9.7	(6.8-13.7)	5.5	(3.9- 7.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	649	(487- 851)	494	(365- 661)	244	(171- 344)
18-25	3,066	(2,631- 3,489)	1,363	(1,030- 1,763)	1,035	(669- 1,538)
26-34	4,589	(3,972- 5,138)	1,137	(762- 1,646)	665	(445- 979)
35+	4,973	(3,548- 6,777)	866	(373- 1,955)	251	(144- 433)
SEX						
MALE	6,624	(5,309- 8,062)	2,220	(1,482- 3,257)	1,441	(965- 2,125)
FEMALE	6,654	(5,677- 7,713)	1,641	(1,192- 2,240)	754	(506- 1,122)
TOTAL	13,277	(11,177-15,556)	3,861	(2,706- 5,433)	2,195	(1,567- 3,053)

TABLE 3-F

MARIJUANA
NORTH CENTRAL

MARIJUANA: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	14.7 %	(11.1-19.1) %	11.2 %	(7.9-15.6) %	6.7 %	(4.4-10.1) %
18-25	66.0	(60.9-70.7)	37.1	(33.0-41.4)	17.9	(15.8-20.3)
26-34	66.8	(62.5-70.8)	22.3	(18.6-26.4)	14.2	(10.6-18.8)
35+	18.4	(14.9-22.5)	3.2	(1.7- 6.0)	1.1	(0.5- 2.4)
SEX						
MALE	40.4	(37.3-43.6)	15.8	(13.3-18.6)	8.7	(6.8-10.9)
FEMALE	28.3	(23.5-33.6)	9.8	(7.8-12.1)	4.8	(3.4- 6.7)
TOTAL	34.2	(31.9-36.6)	12.7	(11.2-14.3)	6.7	(5.7- 7.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	781	(591- 1,018)	594	(420- 828)	355	(233- 535)
18-25	4,406	(4,066- 4,724)	2,479	(2,206- 2,765)	1,199	(1,057- 1,355)
26-34	6,127	(5,733- 6,497)	2,043	(1,709- 2,420)	1,300	(969- 1,720)
35+	4,736	(3,830- 5,801)	827	(438- 1,538)	273	(118- 624)
SEX						
MALE	9,210	(8,501- 9,937)	3,588	(3,028- 4,226)	1,976	(1,559- 2,493)
FEMALE	6,840	(5,687- 8,124)	2,354	(1,895- 2,912)	1,151	(811- 1,619)
TOTAL	16,050	(14,964-17,170)	5,942	(5,260- 6,696)	3,127	(2,688- 3,628)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 3-G

MARIJUANA: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	17.2 %	(14.2-20.6) %	11.6 %	(9.2-14.6) %	5.9 %	(4.5- 7.7) %
18-25	49.2	(44.9-53.5)	21.8	(18.2-25.9)	12.2	(9.4-15.6)
26-34	54.8	(49.6-59.9)	13.6	(9.7-18.7)	8.8	(5.7-13.2)
35+	17.1	(13.7-21.0)	1.7	(1.0- 3.0)	0.9	(0.5- 1.9)
SEX						
MALE	33.5	(30.2-36.8)	10.8	(8.8-13.3)	7.0	(5.6- 8.7)
FEMALE	26.0	(23.2-28.9)	6.0	(5.1- 7.0)	2.7	(2.1- 3.6)
TOTAL	29.5	(27.3-31.8)	8.3	(6.9- 9.9)	4.8	(3.8- 5.9)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,363	(1,125- 1,639)	924	(732- 1,157)	469	(358- 613)
18-25	5,593	(5,100- 6,087)	2,477	(2,067- 2,944)	1,382	(1,064- 1,777)
26-34	7,955	(7,203- 8,693)	1,978	(1,414- 2,720)	1,272	(830- 1,919)
35+	6,764	(5,440- 8,334)	688	(401- 1,180)	369	(184- 737)
SEX						
MALE	11,635	(10,512-12,813)	3,767	(3,046- 4,633)	2,432	(1,950- 3,020)
FEMALE	10,040	(8,988-11,169)	2,301	(1,957- 2,702)	1,060	(813- 1,379)
TOTAL	21,675	(20,072-23,353)	6,067	(5,071- 7,238)	3,492	(2,824- 4,301)

TABLE 3-H

MARIJUANA: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	22.3 %	(17.9-27.5) %	16.5 %	(12.7-21.1) %	7.0 %	(5.1- 9.7) %
18-25	61.2	(53.7-68.2)	32.6	(24.8-41.6)	16.3	(11.8-22.1)
26-34	66.4	(61.5-71.0)	20.4	(13.4-29.9)	11.9	(7.1-19.2)
35+	24.2	(20.9-27.7)	5.3	(3.1- 9.0)	3.1	(1.4- 6.6)
SEX						
MALE	39.7	(35.0-44.6)	16.7	(12.1-22.4)	8.5	(5.5-12.8)
FEMALE	37.5	(34.0-41.1)	10.8	(7.1-16.1)	6.2	(3.5-10.9)
TOTAL	38.6	(35.2-42.1)	13.7	(9.7-18.9)	7.3	(4.7-11.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	723	(581- 889)	533	(410- 683)	227	(164- 313)
18-25	3,675	(3,224- 4,096)	1,960	(1,490- 2,496)	979	(707- 1,328)
26-34	5,264	(4,873- 5,629)	1,619	(1,061- 2,370)	942	(564- 1,523)
35+	5,084	(4,402- 5,836)	1,118	(650- 1,890)	653	(301- 1,385)
SEX						
MALE	7,509	(6,619- 8,437)	3,150	(2,295- 4,244)	1,602	(1,046- 2,413)
FEMALE	7,237	(6,562- 7,937)	2,079	(1,363- 3,106)	1,199	(669- 2,101)
TOTAL	14,746	(13,460-16,077)	5,229	(3,708- 7,239)	2,801	(1,805- 4,283)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

COCAINE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

RATE ESTIMATES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	3.4 %	(2.6- 4.3) %	2.9 %	(2.2- 3.8) %	1.1 %	(0.7- 1.7) %
MALE	3.3	(2.6- 4.3)	3.0	(2.2- 4.0)	0.9	(0.6- 1.3)
FEMALE	3.4	(2.4- 4.8)	2.9	(1.9- 4.2)	1.4	(0.7- 2.5)
18-25	19.7	(17.0-22.8)	12.1	(9.8-14.8)	4.5	(3.2- 6.2)
MALE	22.2	(18.2-26.7)	15.1	(11.7-19.2)	6.0	(3.8- 9.3)
FEMALE	17.4	(14.4-20.9)	9.2	(6.8-12.4)	3.0	(1.6- 5.3)
26-34	26.5	(23.6-29.5)	8.0	(6.5- 9.8)	2.6	(1.8- 3.7)
MALE	32.3	(28.1-36.8)	11.2	(8.6-14.4)	3.6	(2.4- 5.5)
FEMALE	21.0	(17.9-24.4)	4.9	(3.6- 6.8)	1.6	(0.9- 2.8)
35+	4.0	(3.2- 5.1)	0.9	(0.5- 1.4)	0.4	(0.2- 0.5)
MALE	5.4	(4.3- 6.7)	1.3	(0.7- 2.3)	0.5	(0.3- 0.9)
FEMALE	2.8	(1.8- 4.4)	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)	*	*
TOTAL	10.7	(9.6-11.8)	4.1	(3.6- 4.8)	1.5	(1.2- 1.8)
MALE	13.1	(11.8-14.5)	5.6	(4.6- 6.7)	2.0	(1.6- 2.6)
FEMALE	8.5	(7.3- 9.8)	2.8	(2.3- 3.5)	1.0	(0.7- 1.4)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
12-17	683	(534- 870)	591	(455- 787)	225	(144- 349)
MALE	345	(266- 446)	308	(230- 411)	89	(58- 137)
FEMALE	338	(240- 476)	283	(192- 414)	136	(74- 251)
18-25	5,858	(5,038- 6,773)	3,584	(2,912- 4,384)	1,323	(942- 1,852)
MALE	3,212	(2,638- 3,870)	2,181	(1,691- 2,780)	872	(555- 1,352)
FEMALE	2,646	(2,188- 3,178)	1,403	(1,036- 1,883)	451	(248- 806)
26-34	10,237	(9,171-11,377)	3,089	(2,517- 3,778)	994	(685- 1,441)
MALE	6,128	(5,332- 6,980)	2,123	(1,631- 2,738)	686	(447- 1,042)
FEMALE	4,109	(3,509- 4,783)	967	(701- 1,324)	308	(173- 544)
35+	4,393	(3,469- 5,552)	945	(572- 1,558)	381	(246- 601)
MALE	2,731	(2,182- 3,410)	665	(379- 1,157)	272	(167- 437)
FEMALE	1,662	(1,058- 2,601)	280	(115- 691)	*	*
TOTAL	21,171	(19,119-23,399)	8,208	(7,054- 9,550)	2,923	(2,419- 3,513)
MALE	12,415	(11,158-13,800)	5,276	(4,388- 6,330)	1,919	(1,503- 2,441)
FEMALE	8,756	(7,558-10,119)	2,932	(2,377- 3,602)	1,005	(697- 1,443)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Note: Cocaine includes crack.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 4-B

COCAINE
WHITES

COCAINE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

RATE ESTIMATES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.6 %	(2.6- 4.9) %	3.2 %	(2.4- 4.4) %	1.3 %	(0.7- 2.1) %
18-25	21.2	(17.6-25.4)	12.6	(9.7-16.1)	4.2	(2.6- 6.5)
26-34	28.6	(25.2-32.1)	7.9	(6.3-10.0)	2.3	(1.4- 3.7)
35+	3.7	(2.7- 5.1)	0.7	(0.4- 1.4)	0.3	(0.2- 0.5)
SEX						
MALE	12.9	(11.2-14.9)	5.4	(4.3- 6.7)	1.8	(1.3- 2.4)
FEMALE	8.9	(7.5-10.5)	2.7	(2.1- 3.5)	0.9	(0.5- 1.4)
TOTAL	10.8	(9.5-12.3)	4.0	(3.3- 4.8)	1.3	(1.0- 1.7)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
AGE						
12-17	521	(382- 706)	470	(343- 644)	183	(108- 310)
18-25	4,701	(3,888- 5,631)	2,783	(2,154- 3,566)	918	(579- 1,444)
26-34	8,381	(7,407- 9,429)	2,327	(1,840- 2,927)	679	(424- 1,077)
35+	3,338	(2,422- 4,587)	642	(323- 1,282)	243	(137- 438)
SEX						
MALE	9,712	(8,406-11,184)	4,024	(3,205- 5,046)	1,330	(966- 1,835)
FEMALE	7,228	(6,115- 8,517)	2,199	(1,705- 2,833)	694	(417- 1,149)
TOTAL	16,940	(14,883-19,252)	6,223	(5,155- 7,501)	2,024	(1,537- 2,657)

TABLE 4-C

COCAINE
HISPANICS

COCAINE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

RATE ESTIMATES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.6 %	(3.3- 6.4) %	3.6 %	(2.3- 5.6) %	1.3 %	(0.7- 2.6) %
18-25	18.7	(14.7-23.6)	12.6	(9.3-16.9)	6.7	(3.6-12.1)
26-34	21.5	(15.8-28.5)	8.0	(5.0-12.6)	3.9	(2.0- 7.3)
35+	3.4	(1.9- 6.0)	1.7	(0.7- 4.0)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	13.9	(11.4-16.8)	7.3	(5.5- 9.5)	3.6	(2.2- 5.9)
FEMALE	8.1	(6.1-10.7)	4.1	(2.7- 6.1)	1.5	(0.7- 3.3)
TOTAL	11.0	(9.1-13.2)	5.7	(4.4- 7.3)	2.6	(1.6- 4.2)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
AGE						
12-17	97	(70- 135)	77	(49- 119)	28	(14- 55)
18-25	558	(437- 703)	376	(277- 505)	200	(107- 361)
26-34	768	(566- 1,018)	287	(179- 451)	138	(72- 262)
35+	211	(118- 375)	104	(42- 252)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,029	(842- 1,248)	538	(407- 706)	269	(165- 436)
FEMALE	606	(454- 802)	306	(202- 461)	114	(52- 246)
TOTAL	1,634	(1,351- 1,968)	844	(651- 1,088)	383	(235- 623)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

COCAINE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.1 %	(1.3- 3.3) %	1.4 %	(0.8- 2.5) %	* %	* %
18-25	10.4	(7.1-14.9)	8.1	(5.1-12.6)	4.3	(2.3- 7.9)
26-34	19.8	(14.5-26.4)	8.7	(6.1-12.2)	3.0	(1.5- 6.0)
35+	6.4	(4.5- 8.9)	1.9	(1.2- 3.1)	1.1	(0.5- 2.7)
SEX						
MALE	13.4	(10.5-16.9)	6.3	(4.3- 8.9)	3.0	(1.6- 5.6)
FEMALE	5.9	(4.6- 7.6)	2.8	(1.9- 4.0)	1.2	(0.7- 2.0)
TOTAL	9.3	(7.6-11.3)	4.4	(3.3- 5.8)	2.0	(1.3- 3.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	65	(41- 103)	43	(24- 77)	*	*
18-25	412	(282- 591)	321	(201- 502)	172	(93- 314)
26-34	924	(677- 1,234)	407	(287- 571)	141	(69- 282)
35+	672	(478- 938)	199	(123- 324)	120	(50- 287)
SEX						
MALE	1,355	(1,066- 1,706)	632	(439- 902)	307	(166- 563)
FEMALE	719	(558- 923)	339	(235- 488)	140	(81- 241)
TOTAL	2,074	(1,702- 2,517)	971	(730- 1,286)	447	(283- 706)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 4-E

COCAINE
NORTHEAST

COCAINE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.9 %	(2.2- 6.8) %	3.3 %	(1.9- 5.8) %	0.9 %	(0.4- 2.0) %
18-25	23.8	(19.5-28.7)	12.4	(7.5-19.9)	7.0	(3.8-12.6)
26-34	29.7	(23.4-36.9)	8.5	(5.5-13.0)	2.6	(1.3- 4.9)
35+	4.8	(2.8- 8.0)	1.1	(0.7- 1.7)	1.0	(0.6- 1.6)
SEX						
MALE	13.9	(10.9-17.6)	6.3	(3.9-10.0)	3.4	(2.1- 5.4)
FEMALE	9.9	(7.0-13.7)	2.4	(1.2- 4.6)	1.0	(0.4- 2.6)
TOTAL	11.8	(9.5-14.5)	4.2	(2.8- 6.2)	2.1	(1.4- 3.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	144	(81- 254)	125	(71- 217)	33	(15- 74)
18-25	1,338	(1,095- 1,616)	698	(420- 1,123)	393	(212- 707)
26-34	2,067	(1,629- 2,567)	592	(381- 904)	178	(91- 344)
35+	1,125	(665- 1,872)	254	(163- 399)	237	(145- 383)
SEX						
MALE	2,562	(2,001- 3,247)	1,164	(722- 1,848)	619	(382- 994)
FEMALE	2,112	(1,503- 2,932)	505	(256- 989)	223	(88- 555)
TOTAL	4,674	(3,759- 5,777)	1,669	(1,114- 2,484)	842	(565- 1,252)

TABLE 4-F

COCAINE
NORTH CENTRAL

COCAINE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.9 %	(2.3- 6.6) %	3.5 %	(1.9- 6.3) %	1.7 %	(0.8- 3.6) %
18-25	23.0	(18.5-28.1)	15.6	(11.3-21.2)	4.8	(2.6- 8.6)
26-34	28.6	(25.1-32.3)	10.5	(7.3-14.9)	3.3	(1.4- 8.0)
35+	2.9	(1.4- 6.1)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	14.0	(12.0-16.3)	7.0	(5.4- 9.0)	2.2	(1.4- 3.6)
FEMALE	8.0	(5.9-10.8)	3.0	(1.8- 5.0)	0.9	(0.4- 1.8)
TOTAL	10.9	(9.3-12.7)	4.9	(3.9- 6.2)	1.5	(0.9- 2.5)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	207	(121- 349)	184	(100- 333)	89	(41- 189)
18-25	1,535	(1,239- 1,877)	1,043	(753- 1,416)	319	(174- 574)
26-34	2,622	(2,303- 2,964)	967	(673- 1,368)	306	(125- 730)
35+	747	(350- 1,565)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3,191	(2,734- 3,709)	1,584	(1,220- 2,048)	510	(315- 823)
FEMALE	1,919	(1,434- 2,552)	729	(435- 1,212)	212	(104- 432)
TOTAL	5,110	(4,355- 5,978)	2,313	(1,820- 2,932)	722	(445- 1,170)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 4-G

COCAINE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.5 %	(0.9- 2.6) %	1.3 %	(0.7- 2.6) %	* %	* %
18-25	13.1	(8.8-19.2)	7.0	(4.6-10.6)	2.9	(1.4- 5.7)
26-34	16.9	(12.3-22.8)	5.5	(3.8- 8.0)	1.8	(1.0- 3.2)
35+	2.8	(2.1- 3.8)	0.5	(0.2- 0.9)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	9.9	(8.1-12.1)	3.7	(3.0- 4.5)	1.5	(1.0- 2.2)
FEMALE	4.5	(3.4- 6.0)	1.6	(1.1- 2.3)	0.5	(0.3- 0.8)
TOTAL	7.1	(5.9- 8.5)	2.6	(2.0- 3.2)	1.0	(0.7- 1.3)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	121	(69- 210)	106	(54- 204)	*	*
18-25	1,492	(996- 2,185)	798	(522- 1,204)	329	(165- 646)
26-34	2,447	(1,778- 3,302)	801	(550- 1,158)	264	(150- 461)
35+	1,124	(841- 1,502)	185	(95- 363)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3,448	(2,805- 4,215)	1,282	(1,054- 1,561)	521	(352- 771)
FEMALE	1,736	(1,300- 2,311)	607	(417- 882)	175	(103- 293)
TOTAL	5,183	(4,300- 6,237)	1,890	(1,501- 2,371)	695	(491- 990)

TABLE 4-H

COCAINE: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	6.5 %	(5.0- 8.5) %	5.5 %	(4.2- 7.0) %	2.5 %	(1.2- 5.0) %
18-25	24.9	(18.9-31.9)	17.4	(12.1-24.4)	4.7	(2.2- 9.7)
26-34	39.1	(33.3-45.3)	9.2	(6.4-13.1)	3.1	(1.6- 6.0)
35+	6.6	(4.2-10.3)	1.8	(0.7- 4.7)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	17.0	(13.7-21.0)	6.6	(4.2-10.1)	1.4	(0.8- 2.6)
FEMALE	15.5	(11.8-20.0)	5.7	(4.5- 7.0)	2.1	(1.1- 3.7)
TOTAL	16.2	(13.2-19.8)	6.1	(4.6- 8.1)	1.7	(1.3- 2.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	211	(161- 275)	176	(137- 226)	81	(40- 162)
18-25	1,493	(1,135- 1,919)	1,045	(728- 1,463)	282	(133- 580)
26-34	3,102	(2,637- 3,593)	729	(506- 1,037)	246	(126- 473)
35+	1,398	(889- 2,165)	386	(146- 998)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3,214	(2,583- 3,964)	1,245	(801- 1,908)	269	(146- 491)
FEMALE	2,989	(2,286- 3,867)	1,091	(872- 1,360)	395	(220- 706)
TOTAL	6,203	(5,032- 7,583)	2,336	(1,745- 3,107)	664	(479- 921)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 5-A

CRACK
TOTAL POPULATION

CRACK: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

RATE ESTIMATES

AGE	EVER USED Observed Estimate	EVER USED 95% C.I.	USED PAST YEAR Observed Estimate	USED PAST YEAR 95% C.I.	USED PAST MONTH Observed Estimate	USED PAST MONTH 95% C.I.
12-17	0.9 %	(0.6- 1.4) %	0.7 %	(0.4- 1.1) %	0.3 %	(0.1- 0.6) %
MALE	0.9	(0.5- 1.4)	0.5	(0.3- 1.0)	0.3	(0.1- 0.7)
FEMALE	1.0	(0.5- 1.9)	0.8	(0.4- 1.6)	*	*
18-25	3.4	(2.3- 5.0)	1.9	(1.2- 3.1)	0.8	(0.4- 1.8)
MALE	3.0	(1.8- 4.9)	2.0	(1.1- 3.7)	1.0	(0.4- 2.2)
FEMALE	3.7	(2.3- 6.1)	1.8	(0.9- 3.8)	*	*
26-34	2.9	(1.9- 4.4)	0.7	(0.4- 1.1)	0.3	(0.1- 0.7)
MALE	4.5	(2.7- 7.4)	0.8	(0.4- 1.6)	0.3	(0.1- 0.8)
FEMALE	1.3	(0.7- 2.3)	0.6	(0.3- 1.1)	*	*
35+	0.2	(0.1- 0.4)	*	*	*	*
MALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	1.3	(1.0- 1.6)	0.5	(0.4- 0.7)	0.2	(0.1- 0.4)
MALE	1.6	(1.1- 2.3)	0.6	(0.4- 0.9)	0.3	(0.2- 0.6)
FEMALE	1.0	(0.7- 1.4)	0.5	(0.3- 0.7)	0.2	(0.1- 0.4)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE	EVER USED Observed Estimate	EVER USED 95% C.I.	USED PAST YEAR Observed Estimate	USED PAST YEAR 95% C.I.	USED PAST MONTH Observed Estimate	USED PAST MONTH 95% C.I.
12-17	188	(121- 293)	132	(76- 226)	56	(24- 131)
MALE	88	(52- 149)	56	(29- 107)	28	(11- 72)
FEMALE	100	(53- 189)	76	(35- 163)	*	*
18-25	1,001	(668- 1,490)	568	(346- 925)	249	(118- 525)
MALE	433	(261- 714)	290	(156- 535)	142	(62- 321)
FEMALE	568	(346- 925)	278	(134- 573)	*	*
26-34	1,111	(722- 1,700)	265	(169- 419)	117	(53- 253)
MALE	856	(514- 1,407)	153	(80- 295)	58	(23- 152)
FEMALE	255	(141- 457)	112	(56- 222)	*	*
35+	183	(74- 469)	*	*	*	*
MALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	2,483	(1,898- 3,235)	1,026	(734- 1,447)	484	(269- 843)
MALE	1,492	(1,036- 2,137)	553	(354- 853)	282	(148- 547)
FEMALE	991	(702- 1,405)	474	(298- 760)	203	(94- 453)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 5-B

CRACK
WHITES

CRACK: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	0.9 %	(0.5- 1.6) %	0.7 %	(0.4- 1.3) %	* %	* %
18-25	3.3	(2.0- 5.5)	1.7	(0.9- 3.4)	*	*
26-34	2.5	(1.5- 4.3)	0.4	(0.1- 1.0)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1.2	(0.8- 1.9)	0.3	(0.2- 0.6)	*	*
FEMALE	0.9	(0.6- 1.3)	0.5	(0.3- 0.8)	*	*
TOTAL	1.0	(0.7- 1.4)	0.4	(0.2- 0.6)	0.2	(0.1- 0.3)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	135	(76- 238)	102	(53- 193)	*	*
18-25	728	(435- 1,209)	383	(196- 743)	*	*
26-34	740	(434- 1,249)	109	(42- 281)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	903	(581- 1,402)	240	(123- 472)	*	*
FEMALE	716	(469- 1,094)	369	(208- 645)	*	*
TOTAL	1,619	(1,168- 2,230)	609	(370- 1,010)	228	(107- 515)

TABLE 5-C

CRACK
HISPANICS

CRACK: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.3 %	(0.6- 2.6) %	0.9 %	(0.4- 2.0) %	* %	* %
18-25	5.4	(3.0- 9.7)	3.5	(1.7- 7.1)	*	*
26-34	2.6	(1.2- 5.2)	1.3	(0.6- 3.0)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3.0	(1.8- 4.9)	1.9	(1.1- 3.4)	0.9	(0.4- 2.2)
FEMALE	1.3	(0.5- 3.3)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	2.2	(1.3- 3.4)	1.1	(0.6- 2.0)	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	27	(13- 55)	19	(8- 42)	*	*
18-25	162	(89- 290)	104	(51- 211)	*	*
26-34	91	(44- 188)	47	(20- 108)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	222	(134- 363)	144	(81- 255)	70	(30- 160)
FEMALE	99	(39- 250)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	321	(201- 509)	170	(95- 305)	76	(33- 177)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 5-D

CRACK: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	0.9 %	(0.4- 1.9) %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	2.8	(1.1- 6.9)	*	*	*	*
26-34	6.0	(3.5-10.0)	2.3	(1.3- 4.2)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3.6	(1.8- 7.2)	1.7	(0.7- 4.2)	*	*
FEMALE	1.5	(0.9- 2.3)	0.7	(0.3- 1.2)	0.3	(0.1- 0.7)
TOTAL	2.4	(1.5- 4.0)	1.1	(0.5- 2.3)	0.8	(0.3- 1.9)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	26	(12- 59)	*	*	*	*
18-25	110	(43- 275)	*	*	*	*
26-34	280	(164- 469)	109	(60- 195)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	367	(182- 724)	168	(66- 422)	*	*
FEMALE	177	(111- 279)	79	(42- 149)	37	(16- 85)
TOTAL	543	(327- 898)	248	(120- 508)	181	(77- 419)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 5-E

CRACK
NORTHEAST

CRACK: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	* %	* %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	7.4	(3.8-13.7)	3.6	(1.4- 8.6)	*	*
26-34	*	*	0.9	(0.5- 1.7)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1.8	(0.7- 4.2)	1.0	(0.4- 2.3)	*	*
FEMALE	1.4	(0.7- 2.5)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	1.6	(0.9- 2.8)	0.7	(0.4- 1.5)	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-25	414	(215- 774)	200	(80- 484)	*	*
26-34	*	*	62	(33- 120)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	325	(135- 774)	182	(79- 417)	*	*
FEMALE	293	(160- 531)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	618	(343- 1,115)	294	(148- 584)	191	(78- 467)

TABLE 5-F

CRACK
NORTH CENTRAL

CRACK: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.4 %	(0.6- 3.1) %	1.4 %	(0.6- 3.1) %	* %	* %
18-25	*	*	*	*	*	*
26-34	*	*	*	*	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	0.5	(0.2- 1.0)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	0.5	(0.3- 1.1)	0.4	(0.1- 1.0)	*	*
TOTAL	0.5	(0.3- 0.9)	0.3	(0.1- 0.7)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	75	(34- 167)	75	(34- 167)	*	*
18-25	*	*	*	*	*	*
26-34	*	*	*	*	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	112	(56- 220)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	130	(63- 269)	91	(36- 232)	*	*
TOTAL	242	(133- 445)	142	(64- 308)	*	*

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 5-G

CRACK
SOUTH

CRACK: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	0.4 %	(0.2- 0.9) %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	2.4	(1.2- 4.6)	1.4	(0.6- 3.0)	*	*
26-34	3.5	(1.6- 7.6)	0.6	(0.3- 1.4)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2.0	(1.1- 3.5)	0.5	(0.2- 1.3)	*	*
FEMALE	0.6	(0.3- 1.2)	0.3	(0.1- 0.6)	*	*
TOTAL	1.2	(0.7- 2.1)	0.4	(0.2- 0.8)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	29	(13- 68)	*	*	*	*
18-25	270	(137- 523)	154	(69- 339)	*	*
26-34	510	(228- 1,109)	89	(40- 197)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	679	(370- 1,234)	180	(73- 446)	*	*
FEMALE	229	(110- 473)	114	(53- 236)	*	*
TOTAL	908	(540- 1,531)	294	(141- 612)	*	*

TABLE 5-H

CRACK
WEST

CRACK: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.8 %	(0.8- 4.2) %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	4.3	(1.9- 9.5)	3.0	(1.2- 7.0)	*	*
26-34	4.5	(3.0- 6.6)	1.1	(0.4- 2.9)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2.0	(1.2- 3.4)	0.7	(0.4- 1.5)	*	*
FEMALE	1.8	(0.9- 3.5)	0.8	(0.4- 1.8)	*	*
TOTAL	1.9	(1.5- 2.4)	0.8	(0.4- 1.5)	0.2	(0.1- 0.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	59	(25- 137)	*	*	*	*
18-25	261	(115- 571)	179	(74- 423)	*	*
26-34	355	(241- 520)	90	(36- 227)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	376	(218- 645)	140	(70- 278)	*	*
FEMALE	339	(172- 667)	156	(70- 346)	*	*
TOTAL	715	(561- 909)	296	(155- 572)	66	(26- 163)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

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INHALANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

RATE ESTIMATES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	8.8 %	(7.8- 9.9) %	3.9 %	(3.1- 4.7) %	2.0 %	(1.5- 2.8) %
MALE	9.2	(7.9-10.7)	4.8	(3.8- 6.0)	2.9	(2.0- 4.1)
FEMALE	8.3	(6.5-10.6)	2.9	(1.9- 4.3)	1.1	(0.5- 2.3)
18-25	12.5	(10.3-15.1)	4.1	(2.7- 6.1)	1.7	(1.0- 2.8)
MALE	16.7	(13.1-21.2)	6.7	(4.1-10.6)	2.8	(1.5- 5.3)
FEMALE	8.4	(6.3-11.1)	1.6	(0.7- 3.4)	0.7	(0.3- 1.7)
26-34	9.8	(8.1-11.8)	1.2	(0.7- 1.8)	0.6	(0.4- 1.1)
MALE	13.9	(11.3-17.0)	2.2	(1.4- 3.5)	1.2	(0.7- 2.1)
FEMALE	5.7	(4.0- 8.1)	*	*	*	*
35+	1.8	(1.2- 2.8)	*	*	*	*
MALE	2.6	(1.7- 4.0)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	1.2	(0.5- 2.6)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	5.7	(5.0- 6.5)	1.3	(1.0- 1.7)	0.6	(0.5- 0.8)
MALE	7.8	(6.6- 9.1)	2.1	(1.6- 2.7)	1.1	(0.8- 1.4)
FEMALE	3.8	(3.1- 4.6)	0.7	(0.4- 1.0)	0.2	(0.1- 0.4)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE	EVER USED Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	USED PAST YEAR Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	USED PAST MONTH Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	1,774	(1,571- 2,000)	780	(632- 960)	410	(302- 559)
MALE	952	(816- 1,109)	494	(392- 621)	299	(211- 422)
FEMALE	821	(639- 1,049)	286	(191- 426)	111	(54- 231)
18-25	3,707	(3,059- 4,471)	1,207	(800- 1,812)	514	(311- 843)
MALE	2,425	(1,897- 3,064)	968	(601- 1,533)	411	(217- 764)
FEMALE	1,282	(962- 1,695)	239	(108- 521)	104	(42- 252)
26-34	3,769	(3,109- 4,550)	446	(283- 705)	249	(147- 415)
MALE	2,644	(2,149- 3,231)	421	(266- 665)	232	(136- 393)
FEMALE	1,125	(791- 1,586)	*	*	*	*
35+	2,012	(1,308- 3,079)	*	*	*	*
MALE	1,336	(871- 2,043)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	676	(297- 1,524)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	11,262	(9,842-12,882)	2,632	(2,053- 3,388)	1,223	(955- 1,583)
MALE	7,357	(6,280- 8,592)	1,963	(1,477- 2,607)	992	(753- 1,318)
FEMALE	3,905	(3,166- 4,798)	669	(428- 1,056)	232	(133- 388)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 6-B

INHALANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	9.9 %	(8.4-11.5) %	4.7 %	(3.7- 6.0) %	2.4 %	(1.6- 3.5) %
18-25	14.7	(11.8-18.1)	5.2	(3.4- 7.9)	2.2	(1.3- 3.7)
26-34	10.6	(8.6-13.0)	1.1	(0.6- 2.0)	0.6	(0.3- 1.3)
35+	1.7	(1.0- 2.9)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	8.1	(6.7- 9.7)	2.3	(1.7- 3.2)	1.2	(0.9- 1.6)
FEMALE	4.0	(3.2- 5.0)	0.7	(0.4- 1.2)	0.2	(0.1- 0.4)
TOTAL	6.0	(5.1- 6.9)	1.5	(1.1- 2.0)	0.7	(0.5- 0.9)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,435	(1,227- 1,672)	681	(533- 866)	351	(239- 512)
18-25	3,252	(2,622- 4,005)	1,144	(745- 1,740)	475	(277- 812)
26-34	3,102	(2,513- 3,806)	330	(184- 596)	189	(96- 368)
35+	1,543	(906- 2,614)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6,080	(5,026- 7,337)	1,744	(1,265- 2,404)	893	(655- 1,224)
FEMALE	3,252	(2,578- 4,090)	573	(335- 970)	172	(81- 361)
TOTAL	9,332	(7,983-10,879)	2,317	(1,756- 3,062)	1,066	(799- 1,421)

TABLE 6-C

INHALANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	7.2 %	(5.3- 9.6) %	2.4 %	(1.5- 3.7) %	1.4 %	(0.9- 2.4) %
18-25	7.3	(5.1-10.2)	1.5	(0.8- 2.9)	*	*
26-34	11.3	(8.2-15.3)	0.8	(0.4- 1.6)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6.8	(5.3- 8.8)	1.2	(0.8- 1.6)	0.5	(0.3- 0.7)
FEMALE	4.7	(3.0- 7.3)	0.5	(0.2- 1.1)	0.3	(0.1- 0.8)
TOTAL	5.8	(4.6- 7.1)	0.8	(0.6- 1.2)	0.4	(0.2- 0.6)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	152	(113- 203)	50	(32- 78)	31	(18- 51)
18-25	216	(152- 305)	46	(24- 87)	*	*
26-34	404	(295- 548)	28	(14- 56)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	507	(391- 655)	86	(61- 121)	34	(22- 52)
FEMALE	351	(224- 545)	37	(18- 79)	25	(11- 57)
TOTAL	858	(691- 1,062)	124	(89- 172)	59	(37- 91)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

INHALANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.5 %	(2.9- 7.0) %	1.6 %	(0.8- 3.2) %	* %	* %
18-25	3.3	(1.7- 6.4)	*	*	*	*
26-34	3.8	(2.2- 6.7)	*	*	*	*
35+	3.3	(1.6- 6.4)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.9	(3.7- 9.1)	1.0	(0.5- 2.2)	*	*
FEMALE	1.6	(1.0- 2.8)	0.4	(0.2- 0.9)	*	*
TOTAL	3.6	(2.5- 5.1)	0.7	(0.4- 1.3)	0.3	(0.1- 0.6)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	139	(88- 217)	49	(25- 98)	*	*
18-25	131	(67- 252)	*	*	*	*
26-34	178	(101- 311)	*	*	*	*
35+	343	(173- 670)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	592	(374- 923)	101	(46- 220)	*	*
FEMALE	199	(116- 341)	49	(22- 106)	*	*
TOTAL	791	(551- 1,129)	150	(78- 284)	58	(23- 143)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

INHALANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	8.7 %	(6.5-11.6) %	4.9 %	(3.4- 7.0) %	3.0 %	(1.7- 5.2) %
18-25	11.9	(7.1-19.3)	5.8	(2.2-14.0)	*	*
26-34	11.8	(7.5-18.0)	*	*	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	8.0	(4.9-12.9)	2.9	(1.5- 5.7)	0.9	(0.5- 1.7)
FEMALE	4.1	(2.1- 7.8)	0.4	(0.2- 0.8)	*	*
TOTAL	5.9	(3.8- 9.0)	1.6	(0.8- 2.9)	0.6	(0.3- 1.0)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	326	(243- 434)	184	(128- 264)	111	(63- 195)
18-25	670	(398- 1,089)	324	(126- 790)	*	*
26-34	820	(524- 1,253)	*	*	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,475	(898- 2,372)	535	(268- 1,048)	173	(96- 310)
FEMALE	880	(457- 1,660)	83	(39- 177)	*	*
TOTAL	2,355	(1,522- 3,595)	618	(322- 1,169)	223	(127- 389)

INHALANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	9.7 %	(7.2-13.0) %	3.6 %	(1.9- 6.5) %	1.5 %	(0.7- 3.1) %
18-25	17.0	(13.2-21.6)	6.1	(3.1-11.7)	2.2	(1.2- 3.9)
26-34	9.9	(7.1-13.6)	2.0	(1.0- 4.0)	1.3	(0.8- 2.3)
35+	2.1	(0.9- 5.0)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	8.9	(6.7-11.5)	2.5	(1.6- 3.9)	1.3	(1.0- 1.7)
FEMALE	4.5	(3.3- 6.0)	1.4	(0.6- 3.1)	*	*
TOTAL	6.6	(5.5- 7.9)	1.9	(1.3- 2.9)	0.7	(0.6- 1.0)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	517	(382- 693)	196	(103- 344)	78	(36- 164)
18-25	1,132	(879- 1,441)	409	(208- 782)	146	(82- 258)
26-34	904	(648- 1,244)	187	(95- 364)	122	(70- 213)
35+	542	(224- 1,286)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2,016	(1,537- 2,625)	568	(363- 887)	291	(225- 378)
FEMALE	1,079	(803- 1,445)	338	(150- 757)	*	*
TOTAL	3,095	(2,584- 3,692)	906	(609- 1,343)	346	(259- 465)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 6-G

INHALANTS
SOUTH

INHALANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	8.2 %	(6.7-10.1) %	3.5 %	(2.6- 4.7) %	1.9 %	(1.2- 3.1) %
18-25	9.1	(5.9-13.7)	2.7	(1.3- 5.4)	*	*
26-34	7.2	(4.5-11.2)	*	*	*	*
35+	1.4	(0.7- 2.7)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6.8	(5.2- 8.7)	1.8	(1.1- 2.8)	1.0	(0.5- 2.0)
FEMALE	2.4	(1.7- 3.3)	0.3	(0.2- 0.5)	0.1	(0.0- 0.3)
TOTAL	4.4	(3.5- 5.6)	1.0	(0.6- 1.6)	0.5	(0.3- 1.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	652	(529- 798)	278	(207- 371)	152	(92- 250)
18-25	1,034	(672- 1,561)	305	(149- 614)	*	*
26-34	1,037	(654- 1,621)	*	*	*	*
35+	541	(276- 1,059)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2,351	(1,818- 3,027)	613	(379- 986)	359	(187- 682)
FEMALE	913	(643- 1,292)	105	(58- 187)	41	(17- 104)
TOTAL	3,264	(2,567- 4,133)	718	(454- 1,139)	399	(222- 708)

TABLE 6-H

INHALANTS
WEST

INHALANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	8.6 %	(7.1-10.5) %	4.0 %	(2.2- 6.9) %	2.2 %	(0.8- 5.6) %
18-25	14.5	(10.2-20.2)	2.8	(1.2- 6.4)	*	*
26-34	12.7	(9.8-16.3)	*	*	*	*
35+	1.9	(0.8- 4.2)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	8.0	(6.4- 9.9)	1.3	(0.8- 2.0)	0.9	(0.5- 1.6)
FEMALE	5.4	(3.9- 7.4)	0.7	(0.4- 1.5)	*	*
TOTAL	6.7	(5.4- 8.3)	1.0	(0.8- 1.3)	0.7	(0.5- 1.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	279	(228- 340)	128	(73- 224)	70	(26- 180)
18-25	870	(613- 1,211)	169	(73- 385)	*	*
26-34	1,008	(776- 1,294)	*	*	*	*
35+	391	(173- 874)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,516	(1,216- 1,879)	247	(156- 386)	168	(95- 298)
FEMALE	1,033	(746- 1,421)	144	(72- 284)	*	*
TOTAL	2,549	(2,047- 3,162)	390	(304- 500)	254	(180- 364)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

HALLUCINOGENS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	3.5 %	(2.8- 4.3) %	2.8 %	(2.2- 3.6) %	0.8 %	(0.5- 1.4) %
MALE	3.0	(2.3- 3.9)	2.5	(1.8- 3.4)	0.7	(0.4- 1.3)
FEMALE	4.0	(3.0- 5.2)	3.1	(2.3- 4.2)	1.0	(0.5- 2.0)
18-25	13.8	(11.7-16.2)	5.6	(4.0- 7.7)	1.9	(1.1- 3.2)
MALE	17.9	(14.2-22.3)	9.1	(6.2-13.1)	2.8	(1.5- 5.1)
FEMALE	9.9	(7.3-13.2)	2.2	(1.1- 4.2)	1.1	(0.5- 2.3)
26-34	17.7	(15.1-20.7)	1.8	(1.1- 2.9)	*	*
MALE	21.0	(17.1-25.5)	3.1	(1.9- 4.9)	*	*
FEMALE	14.6	(12.0-17.7)	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)	*	*
35+	2.7	(2.0- 3.6)	*	*	*	*
MALE	3.2	(2.4- 4.3)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	2.3	(1.4- 3.5)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	7.4	(6.6- 8.2)	1.6	(1.2- 2.0)	0.4	(0.3- 0.6)
MALE	9.0	(7.7-10.4)	2.4	(1.8- 3.1)	0.5	(0.3- 0.9)
FEMALE	5.9	(5.1- 6.8)	0.8	(0.5- 1.3)	0.3	(0.2- 0.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
12-17	704	(572- 867)	565	(441- 722)	168	(100- 282)
MALE	310	(238- 402)	258	(187- 356)	73	(38- 138)
FEMALE	394	(299- 518)	306	(223- 420)	95	(46- 194)
18-25	4,093	(3,470- 4,810)	1,652	(1,186- 2,283)	569	(338- 956)
MALE	2,595	(2,060- 3,232)	1,317	(903- 1,894)	410	(223- 744)
FEMALE	1,497	(1,110- 2,000)	334	(174- 637)	159	(73- 348)
26-34	6,842	(5,827- 7,991)	675	(412- 1,102)	*	*
MALE	3,979	(3,240- 4,833)	580	(360- 929)	*	*
FEMALE	2,863	(2,344- 3,476)	94	(38- 230)	*	*
35+	2,968	(2,216- 3,960)	*	*	*	*
MALE	1,638	(1,206- 2,220)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	1,330	(852- 2,062)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	14,607	(13,047-16,318)	3,085	(2,406- 3,976)	776	(517- 1,156)
MALE	8,522	(7,337- 9,872)	2,238	(1,715- 2,918)	506	(299- 843)
FEMALE	6,085	(5,251- 7,040)	847	(551- 1,303)	270	(159- 456)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Note: Hallucinogens include LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 7-B

HALLUCINOGENS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.3 %	(3.4- 5.5) %	3.6 %	(2.8- 4.7) %	1.1 %	(0.6- 1.9) %
18-25	16.2	(13.3-19.6)	6.5	(4.5- 9.1)	2.4	(1.3- 4.2)
26-34	20.5	(17.2-24.2)	2.0	(1.2- 3.4)	*	*
35+	2.8	(2.0- 3.9)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	9.8	(8.3-11.7)	2.6	(1.9- 3.4)	0.7	(0.4- 1.1)
FEMALE	6.6	(5.5- 7.8)	1.0	(0.6- 1.5)	0.3	(0.2- 0.5)
TOTAL	8.1	(7.1- 9.3)	1.7	(1.3- 2.2)	0.5	(0.3- 0.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	625	(490- 795)	526	(405- 681)	157	(89- 275)
18-25	3,581	(2,932- 4,340)	1,432	(1,007- 2,019)	523	(293- 922)
26-34	6,015	(5,055- 7,102)	585	(342- 990)	*	*
35+	2,518	(1,774- 3,548)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	7,399	(6,212- 8,786)	1,938	(1,458- 2,562)	486	(284- 841)
FEMALE	5,340	(4,495- 6,322)	771	(481- 1,242)	233	(129- 434)
TOTAL	12,740	(11,125-14,573)	2,709	(2,088- 3,517)	719	(451- 1,151)

TABLE 7-C

HALLUCINOGENS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.3 %	(2.3- 4.7) %	1.7 %	(0.9- 3.2) %	0.5 %	(0.3- 1.1) %
18-25	8.2	(5.2-12.9)	5.1	(2.7- 9.4)	*	*
26-34	11.2	(8.0-15.4)	1.5	(0.9- 2.5)	*	*
35+	3.0	(1.4- 6.1)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	7.3	(5.3- 9.9)	2.6	(1.6- 4.3)	0.2	(0.1- 0.3)
FEMALE	4.8	(3.2- 7.3)	0.6	(0.2- 1.6)	*	*
TOTAL	6.1	(4.6- 8.0)	1.6	(1.0- 2.6)	0.3	(0.1- 0.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	70	(50- 99)	36	(19- 69)	11	(5- 23)
18-25	246	(154- 384)	152	(82- 279)	*	*
26-34	400	(288- 549)	53	(31- 89)	*	*
35+	187	(90- 380)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	540	(394- 735)	194	(116- 321)	11	(6- 21)
FEMALE	362	(238- 548)	48	(19- 120)	*	*
TOTAL	902	(682- 1,190)	241	(151- 387)	45	(18- 112)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 7-D

HALLUCINOGENS
BLACKS

HALLUCINOGENS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	* %	* %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	3.9	(1.9- 7.6)	*	*	*	*
26-34	5.5	(3.0- 9.8)	*	*	*	*
35+	2.1	(1.1- 4.1)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4.2	(2.6- 6.6)	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)	*	*
FEMALE	1.8	(1.1- 3.0)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	2.9	(2.0- 4.1)	0.3	(0.1- 0.6)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-25	154	(77- 301)	*	*	*	*
26-34	256	(140- 458)	*	*	*	*
35+	223	(113- 435)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	420	(263- 663)	51	(21- 124)	*	*
FEMALE	218	(131- 359)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	638	(445- 908)	56	(23- 132)	*	*

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 7-E

HALLUCINOGENS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.4 %	(2.1- 5.2) %	3.3 %	(2.1- 5.2) %	* %	* %
18-25	12.9	(8.2-19.8)	7.0	(3.7-13.0)	*	*
26-34	22.8	(16.5-30.6)	*	*	*	*
35+	3.4	(2.2- 5.1)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	9.6	(6.9-13.1)	3.0	(1.6- 5.6)	*	*
FEMALE	6.9	(5.4- 8.7)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	8.1	(6.5-10.1)	1.7	(1.0- 3.0)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	126	(80- 196)	125	(79- 195)	*	*
18-25	727	(460- 1,116)	394	(206- 730)	*	*
26-34	1,586	(1,147- 2,131)	*	*	*	*
35+	787	(518- 1,186)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,759	(1,265- 2,417)	550	(288- 1,038)	*	*
FEMALE	1,466	(1,148- 1,864)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	3,226	(2,586- 4,011)	685	(395- 1,178)	*	*

TABLE 7-F

HALLUCINOGENS
NORTH CENTRAL

HALLUCINOGENS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.6 %	(2.9- 7.1) %	3.9 %	(2.4- 6.2) %	1.5 %	(0.6- 3.8) %
18-25	20.3	(15.9-25.6)	9.9	(6.0-15.9)	2.8	(1.3- 5.9)
26-34	21.3	(15.5-28.5)	3.9	(2.0- 7.6)	*	*
35+	3.1	(1.5- 6.6)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	11.7	(9.4-14.5)	4.4	(3.1- 6.3)	0.8	(0.4- 1.7)
FEMALE	7.0	(4.8-10.2)	1.4	(0.6- 3.4)	0.4	(0.1- 0.9)
TOTAL	9.3	(7.5-11.5)	2.9	(1.9- 4.2)	0.6	(0.3- 1.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	244	(155- 378)	207	(127- 332)	77	(29- 202)
18-25	1,358	(1,064- 1,708)	661	(400- 1,064)	188	(88- 392)
26-34	1,954	(1,424- 2,614)	358	(179- 700)	*	*
35+	806	(378- 1,689)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2,670	(2,138- 3,312)	1,005	(699- 1,435)	181	(85- 378)
FEMALE	1,692	(1,150- 2,459)	333	(136- 809)	85	(33- 219)
TOTAL	4,361	(3,515- 5,382)	1,338	(902- 1,974)	265	(154- 463)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 7-G

HALLUCINOGENS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.2 %	(1.4- 3.4) %	1.5 %	(0.9- 2.6) %	* %	* %
18-25	8.2	(5.5-12.1)	2.3	(1.0- 5.4)	*	*
26-34	10.0	(6.7-14.6)	0.5	(0.2- 1.0)	*	*
35+	1.5	(0.9- 2.8)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.3	(4.1- 6.7)	0.8	(0.5- 1.4)	*	*
FEMALE	3.5	(2.6- 4.6)	0.4	(0.2- 0.9)	*	*
TOTAL	4.3	(3.6- 5.1)	0.6	(0.3- 1.1)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	175	(113- 270)	121	(71- 208)	*	*
18-25	926	(620- 1,372)	259	(108- 610)	*	*
26-34	1,449	(972- 2,121)	65	(29- 149)	*	*
35+	612	(339- 1,092)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,831	(1,428- 2,335)	280	(158- 488)	*	*
FEMALE	1,333	(997- 1,780)	166	(80- 344)	*	*
TOTAL	3,164	(2,662- 3,760)	446	(243- 824)	*	*

TABLE 7-H

HALLUCINOGENS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.9 %	(3.4- 7.1) %	3.5 %	(2.2- 5.5) %	* %	* %
18-25	18.0	(14.3-22.3)	5.6	(2.6-11.8)	2.6	(1.0- 6.8)
26-34	23.4	(18.7-28.8)	*	*	*	*
35+	3.6	(2.2- 5.8)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	12.0	(8.3-16.9)	2.1	(1.1- 4.1)	*	*
FEMALE	8.3	(6.5-10.4)	1.1	(0.6- 1.9)	0.5	(0.3- 0.9)
TOTAL	10.1	(7.8-12.9)	1.6	(1.0- 2.7)	0.5	(0.3- 1.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	160	(111- 229)	112	(71- 177)	*	*
18-25	1,079	(859- 1,340)	337	(154- 711)	157	(58- 409)
26-34	1,854	(1,485- 2,282)	*	*	*	*
35+	764	(471- 1,229)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2,262	(1,578- 3,187)	403	(209- 770)	*	*
FEMALE	1,594	(1,258- 2,011)	214	(124- 370)	94	(54- 165)
TOTAL	3,856	(2,985- 4,944)	617	(368- 1,023)	203	(97- 424)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	7.7 %	(6.4- 9.2) %	5.4 %	(4.3- 6.6) %	2.4 %	(1.7- 3.3) %
MALE	6.2	(4.8- 8.0)	3.9	(2.9- 5.3)	1.7	(1.0- 2.8)
FEMALE	9.2	(7.5-11.4)	6.9	(5.3- 8.9)	3.1	(2.2- 4.4)
18-25	17.6	(15.2-20.3)	11.3	(9.5-13.4)	3.8	(2.8- 5.2)
MALE	18.2	(14.9-22.1)	12.6	(10.3-15.2)	3.6	(2.0- 6.5)
FEMALE	17.0	(13.9-20.7)	10.2	(7.6-13.4)	3.9	(2.6- 5.9)
26-34	22.1	(19.7-24.7)	9.8	(8.5-11.1)	2.7	(2.0- 3.7)
MALE	25.3	(21.9-28.9)	11.3	(9.4-13.6)	2.6	(1.5- 4.3)
FEMALE	19.0	(16.0-22.4)	8.2	(6.6-10.1)	2.8	(1.8- 4.2)
35+	7.5	(6.1- 9.2)	2.9	(2.0- 4.1)	0.7	(0.4- 1.2)
MALE	7.2	(5.3- 9.7)	2.7	(1.5- 4.9)	0.3	(0.2- 0.5)
FEMALE	7.7	(6.0- 9.9)	3.1	(2.0- 4.7)	1.0	(0.5- 2.1)
TOTAL	11.9	(10.6-13.3)	5.8	(5.0- 6.6)	1.7	(1.4- 2.1)
MALE	12.4	(10.9-14.1)	6.1	(5.1- 7.3)	1.4	(1.0- 2.0)
FEMALE	11.4	(9.7-13.2)	5.4	(4.4- 6.7)	2.0	(1.4- 2.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
12-17	1,557	(1,304- 1,854)	1,085	(874- 1,345)	485	(354- 660)
MALE	644	(500- 827)	404	(298- 545)	175	(106- 287)
FEMALE	914	(739- 1,124)	681	(523- 882)	310	(218- 439)
18-25	5,229	(4,519- 6,021)	3,361	(2,826- 3,981)	1,125	(819- 1,539)
MALE	2,643	(2,162- 3,202)	1,818	(1,497- 2,197)	526	(292- 935)
FEMALE	2,586	(2,108- 3,146)	1,543	(1,159- 2,035)	599	(395- 901)
26-34	8,514	(7,584- 9,519)	3,761	(3,297- 4,281)	1,032	(754- 1,414)
MALE	4,799	(4,163- 5,494)	2,153	(1,782- 2,588)	492	(293- 819)
FEMALE	3,715	(3,127- 4,387)	1,608	(1,298- 1,985)	541	(352- 825)
35+	8,225	(6,697-10,072)	3,191	(2,248- 4,528)	752	(407- 1,366)
MALE	3,681	(2,706- 4,972)	1,399	(781- 2,483)	168	(111- 255)
FEMALE	4,544	(3,527- 5,824)	1,793	(1,148- 2,783)	584	(268- 1,255)
TOTAL	23,526	(21,006-26,299)	11,399	(9,912-13,107)	3,393	(2,727- 4,215)
MALE	11,767	(10,323-13,376)	5,775	(4,836- 6,890)	1,360	(989- 1,858)
FEMALE	11,759	(10,084-13,660)	5,624	(4,578- 6,903)	2,033	(1,466- 2,827)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Note: Any Psychotherapeutics include nonmedical use of sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants or analgesics.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 8-B

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS
WHITES

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	8.9 %	(7.2-11.1) %	6.1 %	(4.7- 7.9) %	2.9 %	(2.1- 4.2) %
18-25	19.8	(16.6-23.3)	12.0	(9.7-14.8)	3.8	(2.6- 5.5)
26-34	24.4	(21.4-27.6)	10.1	(8.6-11.8)	2.5	(1.6- 3.9)
35+	7.8	(6.2- 9.8)	3.1	(2.1- 4.6)	0.7	(0.3- 1.4)
SEX						
MALE	13.2	(11.3-15.2)	6.3	(5.1- 7.7)	1.5	(1.0- 2.1)
FEMALE	12.3	(10.4-14.4)	5.6	(4.4- 7.1)	1.9	(1.3- 2.7)
TOTAL	12.7	(11.2-14.4)	5.9	(5.0- 7.0)	1.7	(1.3- 2.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,299	(1,046- 1,607)	891	(688- 1,148)	428	(300- 607)
18-25	4,373	(3,682- 5,157)	2,656	(2,141- 3,273)	836	(572- 1,218)
26-34	7,145	(6,272- 8,100)	2,956	(2,523- 3,456)	726	(460- 1,136)
35+	7,080	(5,634- 8,854)	2,810	(1,897- 4,151)	617	(309- 1,230)
SEX						
MALE	9,915	(8,542-11,468)	4,755	(3,872- 5,829)	1,095	(757- 1,571)
FEMALE	9,982	(8,448-11,744)	4,559	(3,578- 5,797)	1,512	(1,025- 2,234)
TOTAL	19,897	(17,477-22,583)	9,314	(7,888-10,971)	2,607	(2,030- 3,332)

TABLE 8-C

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS
HISPANICS

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	6.4 %	(4.4- 9.1) %	4.4 %	(2.8- 6.8) %	1.1 %	(0.5- 2.2) %
18-25	13.5	(10.0-17.9)	11.0	(8.0-15.0)	4.3	(1.9- 9.4)
26-34	16.7	(12.0-22.7)	8.2	(4.5-14.3)	3.3	(1.5- 7.0)
35+	4.4	(2.6- 7.4)	2.6	(1.5- 4.7)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	9.1	(7.3-11.4)	5.9	(4.4- 8.0)	1.7	(0.9- 3.0)
FEMALE	9.8	(7.7-12.4)	5.8	(3.9- 8.6)	3.1	(1.8- 5.3)
TOTAL	9.4	(7.7-11.6)	5.9	(4.3- 8.0)	2.4	(1.5- 3.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	135	(93- 194)	93	(59- 145)	23	(12- 46)
18-25	401	(298- 534)	329	(238- 449)	129	(57- 281)
26-34	595	(428- 811)	291	(162- 510)	116	(53- 250)
35+	278	(165- 460)	165	(91- 295)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	675	(538- 842)	439	(323- 594)	125	(69- 223)
FEMALE	733	(576- 928)	438	(294- 648)	232	(133- 400)
TOTAL	1,409	(1,145- 1,726)	878	(644- 1,189)	357	(231- 549)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 8-D

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.2 %	(2.1- 4.8) %	2.7 %	(1.7- 4.1) %	1.1 %	(0.6- 2.1) %
18-25	7.4	(5.0-10.9)	5.9	(3.5- 9.6)	3.5	(1.5- 7.8)
26-34	12.4	(7.9-18.9)	7.9	(4.7-13.0)	2.9	(1.4- 5.8)
35+	7.0	(4.7-10.2)	2.1	(1.0- 4.2)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	9.2	(6.9-12.2)	4.9	(3.1- 7.6)	1.4	(0.7- 2.9)
FEMALE	6.4	(4.5- 9.2)	3.4	(2.3- 5.0)	1.8	(1.0- 3.1)
TOTAL	7.7	(6.0- 9.7)	4.0	(3.0- 5.5)	1.6	(0.9- 2.7)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	98	(64- 150)	83	(54- 128)	34	(17- 66)
18-25	295	(199- 435)	233	(140- 382)	138	(61- 308)
26-34	581	(371- 886)	369	(220- 606)	136	(67- 273)
35+	737	(499- 1,074)	216	(106- 439)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	930	(693- 1,237)	491	(313- 764)	140	(66- 295)
FEMALE	782	(544- 1,115)	410	(275- 607)	214	(120- 381)
TOTAL	1,711	(1,346- 2,163)	901	(662- 1,219)	354	(211- 593)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

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TABLE 8-E

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	6.1 %	(3.3-10.9) %	4.0 %	(2.0- 7.8) %	* %	* %
18-25	12.9	(8.6-19.0)	6.5	(4.3- 9.7)	*	*
26-34	20.2	(13.4-29.1)	6.3	(4.4- 9.1)	*	*
35+	6.7	(3.9-11.4)	2.7	(1.0- 6.9)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	8.6	(5.2-14.0)	4.1	(2.4- 6.8)	*	*
FEMALE	11.0	(7.3-16.3)	4.0	(1.9- 7.9)	*	*
TOTAL	9.9	(6.7-14.5)	4.0	(2.3- 6.8)	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	230	(125- 411)	149	(74- 294)	*	*
18-25	727	(484- 1,088)	367	(242- 548)	*	*
26-34	1,403	(935- 2,025)	441	(305- 632)	*	*
35+	1,575	(914- 2,659)	638	(245- 1,620)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,580	(948- 2,570)	753	(444- 1,261)	*	*
FEMALE	2,355	(1,566- 3,473)	843	(411- 1,691)	*	*
TOTAL	3,935	(2,645- 5,758)	1,595	(926- 2,709)	214	(96- 476)

TABLE 8-F

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	8.6 %	(6.2-11.9) %	6.1 %	(3.9- 9.6) %	2.9 %	(1.6- 5.2) %
18-25	21.6	(17.0-26.9)	14.3	(10.5-19.1)	5.4	(3.2- 9.1)
26-34	23.6	(20.1-27.5)	12.3	(11.1-13.7)	3.7	(2.3- 5.8)
35+	6.2	(3.3-11.5)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	14.6	(13.3-16.0)	7.3	(5.4- 9.7)	1.8	(1.0- 3.0)
FEMALE	9.7	(6.9-13.5)	4.8	(3.6- 6.3)	2.1	(1.2- 3.9)
TOTAL	12.1	(10.4-14.0)	6.0	(5.0- 7.2)	2.0	(1.4- 2.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	458	(330- 631)	326	(205- 511)	154	(85- 276)
18-25	1,441	(1,137- 1,799)	953	(702- 1,274)	361	(212- 605)
26-34	2,165	(1,846- 2,521)	1,129	(1,016- 1,253)	336	(210- 532)
35+	1,600	(844- 2,950)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3,316	(3,020- 3,636)	1,660	(1,238- 2,212)	406	(236- 693)
FEMALE	2,349	(1,674- 3,253)	1,157	(874- 1,525)	518	(284- 933)
TOTAL	5,665	(4,879- 6,556)	2,817	(2,350- 3,366)	924	(645- 1,321)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 8-G

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS
SOUTH

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	7.3 %	(5.5- 9.7) %	5.1 %	(3.6- 7.2) %	2.6 %	(1.5- 4.4) %
18-25	14.9	(11.0-19.9)	9.5	(6.7-13.2)	2.6	(1.2- 5.5)
26-34	17.4	(13.9-21.5)	8.3	(6.2-11.1)	2.2	(1.4- 3.5)
35+	6.7	(4.7- 9.3)	1.8	(0.9- 3.5)	0.5	(0.3- 0.8)
SEX						
MALE	11.6	(9.1-14.6)	5.5	(4.5- 6.8)	1.4	(0.9- 2.2)
FEMALE	8.9	(6.7-11.7)	3.8	(2.8- 5.2)	1.4	(1.0- 1.9)
TOTAL	10.1	(8.0-12.7)	4.6	(3.7- 5.8)	1.4	(1.0- 1.9)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	582	(435- 774)	405	(285- 573)	207	(121- 352)
18-25	1,694	(1,246- 2,267)	1,075	(763- 1,498)	300	(142- 625)
26-34	2,518	(2,015- 3,115)	1,207	(896- 1,614)	318	(199- 505)
35+	2,647	(1,882- 3,693)	715	(362- 1,394)	188	(107- 337)
SEX						
MALE	4,019	(3,149- 5,094)	1,923	(1,559- 2,367)	476	(297- 763)
FEMALE	3,423	(2,580- 4,506)	1,479	(1,090- 1,996)	538	(388- 743)
TOTAL	7,442	(5,906- 9,320)	3,402	(2,714- 4,251)	1,014	(752- 1,365)

TABLE 8-H

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS
WEST

ANY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	8.9 %	(6.7-11.6) %	6.3 %	(4.7- 8.4) %	3.1 %	(2.0- 4.8) %
18-25	22.8	(17.9-28.4)	16.1	(12.2-20.9)	6.8	(4.7- 9.8)
26-34	30.6	(25.0-37.0)	12.4	(9.4-16.2)	3.3	(1.7- 6.4)
35+	11.4	(9.2-14.0)	6.8	(4.4-10.2)	2.2	(1.0- 5.1)
SEX						
MALE	15.1	(12.1-18.6)	7.6	(5.0-11.4)	1.7	(0.9- 3.2)
FEMALE	18.8	(14.9-23.4)	11.1	(7.8-15.6)	4.7	(2.6- 8.4)
TOTAL	17.0	(14.7-19.6)	9.4	(7.2-12.1)	3.3	(2.2- 4.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	287	(218- 376)	204	(152- 273)	100	(64- 155)
18-25	1,366	(1,078- 1,706)	967	(733- 1,257)	409	(281- 590)
26-34	2,428	(1,978- 2,928)	984	(746- 1,283)	265	(136- 506)
35+	2,402	(1,942- 2,952)	1,430	(935- 2,156)	468	(202- 1,070)
SEX						
MALE	2,852	(2,296- 3,514)	1,439	(947- 2,158)	328	(173- 614)
FEMALE	3,631	(2,880- 4,524)	2,145	(1,507- 3,006)	914	(509- 1,616)
TOTAL	6,484	(5,602- 7,476)	3,584	(2,757- 4,627)	1,242	(848- 1,811)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

STIMULANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

RATE ESTIMATES

AGE	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	4.2 %	(3.3-5.4) %	2.8 %	(2.1-3.7) %	1.2 %	(0.8-1.8) %
MALE	3.3	(2.3-4.8)	1.7	(1.1-2.6)	0.6	(0.3-1.2)
FEMALE	5.2	(3.8-6.9)	4.0	(2.7-5.7)	1.8	(1.1-3.1)
18-25	11.3	(9.1-14.0)	6.4	(4.9-8.4)	2.4	(1.5-4.0)
MALE	11.4	(8.2-15.6)	7.1	(4.8-10.4)	2.9	(1.5-5.6)
FEMALE	11.3	(8.6-14.6)	5.8	(4.0-8.2)	1.9	(0.9-4.1)
26-34	15.4	(13.5-17.5)	4.9	(3.9-6.1)	0.9	(0.6-1.6)
MALE	19.1	(16.2-22.4)	6.6	(5.0-8.6)	1.0	(0.5-2.0)
FEMALE	11.8	(9.6-14.3)	3.2	(2.1-4.9)	*	*
35+	3.6	(2.7-4.7)	0.6	(0.3-1.2)	0.4	(0.2-1.0)
MALE	3.1	(2.1-4.7)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	3.9	(2.9-5.4)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	7.1	(6.2-8.1)	2.5	(2.1-3.0)	0.9	(0.7-1.2)
MALE	7.6	(6.4-9.0)	2.8	(2.2-3.7)	0.8	(0.5-1.3)
FEMALE	6.6	(5.6-7.8)	2.2	(1.7-2.9)	1.0	(0.6-1.4)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
12-17	852	(665-1,090)	568	(427-756)	245	(163-367)
MALE	342	(237-493)	176	(116-266)	64	(34-121)
FEMALE	509	(381-679)	392	(270-566)	181	(107-305)
18-25	3,366	(2,714-4,151)	1,908	(1,456-2,490)	718	(437-1,173)
MALE	1,654	(1,193-2,284)	1,034	(697-1,512)	424	(219-805)
FEMALE	1,712	(1,304-2,227)	875	(610-1,246)	295	(139-618)
26-34	5,935	(5,198-6,757)	1,880	(1,504-2,341)	363	(215-610)
MALE	3,628	(3,069-4,280)	1,256	(956-1,839)	198	(102-381)
FEMALE	2,307	(1,885-2,810)	624	(403-963)	*	*
35+	3,915	(2,949-5,170)	600	(285-1,274)	428	(173-1,056)
MALE	1,597	(1,048-2,423)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	2,318	(1,681-3,177)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	14,068	(12,273-16,091)	4,957	(4,106-5,982)	1,755	(1,306-2,331)
MALE	7,221	(6,085-8,547)	2,695	(2,085-3,475)	772	(497-1,187)
FEMALE	6,847	(5,815-8,053)	2,262	(1,731-2,961)	983	(650-1,484)

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*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

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TABLE 9-B

STIMULANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	5.2 %	(4.0- 6.9) %	3.4 %	(2.5- 4.7) %	1.5 %	(1.0- 2.3) %
18-25	12.9	(10.0-16.5)	6.8	(4.9- 9.5)	2.6	(1.4- 4.7)
26-34	17.6	(15.0-20.5)	5.3	(4.0- 6.8)	1.0	(0.5- 1.9)
35+	4.1	(3.0- 5.4)	0.7	(0.3- 1.4)	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)
SEX						
MALE	8.5	(6.9-10.3)	3.0	(2.2- 4.1)	0.8	(0.5- 1.4)
FEMALE	7.5	(6.3- 8.9)	2.3	(1.7- 3.1)	1.1	(0.7- 1.7)
TOTAL	8.0	(6.8- 9.3)	2.6	(2.1- 3.3)	1.0	(0.7- 1.3)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	761	(578- 998)	498	(361- 685)	223	(146- 339)
18-25	2,854	(2,209- 3,655)	1,509	(1,077- 2,097)	572	(314- 1,036)
26-34	5,158	(4,406- 6,006)	1,540	(1,179- 2,003)	292	(153- 559)
35+	3,687	(2,740- 4,936)	591	(277- 1,250)	421	(163- 1,063)
SEX						
MALE	6,363	(5,214- 7,732)	2,249	(1,652- 3,058)	636	(378- 1,055)
FEMALE	6,097	(5,106- 7,254)	1,889	(1,405- 2,537)	872	(551- 1,376)
TOTAL	12,461	(10,631-14,574)	4,138	(3,285- 5,205)	1,508	(1,085- 2,085)

TABLE 9-C

STIMULANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.0 %	(1.2- 3.4) %	1.4 %	(0.8- 2.5) %	0.6 %	(0.2- 1.6) %
18-25	8.5	(5.2-13.4)	5.7	(3.5- 9.3)	2.5	(1.0- 6.1)
26-34	10.7	(7.1-15.6)	4.1	(2.2- 7.6)	*	*
35+	1.7	(0.7- 4.2)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.7	(4.1- 7.8)	2.9	(1.9- 4.5)	0.9	(0.4- 2.2)
FEMALE	4.8	(3.5- 6.5)	1.8	(1.0- 3.2)	0.7	(0.3- 1.5)
TOTAL	5.2	(4.0- 6.8)	2.4	(1.7- 3.3)	0.8	(0.4- 1.5)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	43	(25- 73)	30	(17- 53)	13	(5- 35)
18-25	253	(156- 401)	170	(103- 277)	76	(31- 183)
26-34	381	(255- 559)	148	(79- 272)	*	*
35+	105	(41- 264)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	421	(304- 581)	216	(138- 336)	66	(27- 162)
FEMALE	361	(265- 489)	135	(74- 242)	51	(23- 114)
TOTAL	782	(596- 1,022)	350	(247- 497)	116	(59- 229)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

STIMULANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	0.8 %	(0.4- 1.7) %	0.8 %	(0.4- 1.7) %	* %	* %
18-25	3.9	(2.1- 7.0)	3.5	(1.8- 6.6)	*	*
26-34	6.6	(3.9-10.9)	3.0	(1.3- 6.6)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3.3	(2.0- 5.5)	1.8	(1.0- 3.2)	*	*
FEMALE	2.0	(1.1- 3.4)	1.1	(0.5- 2.2)	0.4	(0.2- 1.1)
TOTAL	2.6	(1.7- 3.9)	1.4	(0.9- 2.2)	0.6	(0.3- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	26	(13- 52)	26	(13- 52)	*	*
18-25	154	(84- 277)	140	(73- 263)	*	*
26-34	307	(182- 509)	140	(62- 309)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	332	(197- 555)	181	(100- 326)	*	*
FEMALE	237	(136- 411)	133	(67- 262)	52	(21- 130)
TOTAL	570	(376- 860)	314	(198- 496)	123	(58- 258)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 9-E

STIMULANTS
NORTHEAST

STIMULANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	* %	* %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	7.2	(4.1-12.6)	2.5	(1.3- 5.0)	*	*
26-34	14.8	(8.7-24.1)	2.5	(1.1- 5.6)	*	*
35+	3.5	(1.7- 7.1)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.6	(3.0- 9.9)	2.0	(0.8- 4.5)	*	*
FEMALE	6.2	(3.9- 9.6)	0.7	(0.3- 1.6)	*	*
TOTAL	5.9	(3.7- 9.3)	1.3	(0.6- 2.7)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-25	408	(228- 709)	142	(71- 282)	*	*
26-34	1,033	(608- 1,676)	173	(75- 392)	*	*
35+	811	(389- 1,663)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,022	(560- 1,827)	361	(153- 836)	*	*
FEMALE	1,322	(840- 2,048)	139	(58- 331)	*	*
TOTAL	2,344	(1,474- 3,681)	500	(229- 1,085)	*	*

TABLE 9-F

STIMULANTS
NORTH CENTRAL

STIMULANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.2 %	(2.6- 6.8) %	3.2 %	(1.6- 6.1) %	1.6 %	(0.8- 3.3) %
18-25	15.2	(10.3-21.9)	8.2	(4.6-14.2)	4.0	(1.8- 8.5)
26-34	16.5	(13.9-19.3)	6.9	(5.4- 8.8)	1.7	(0.8- 3.6)
35+	3.0	(1.4- 6.3)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	8.8	(6.4-11.8)	3.4	(2.0- 5.7)	1.1	(0.5- 2.3)
FEMALE	6.3	(4.6- 8.5)	2.7	(1.8- 4.1)	1.3	(0.6- 2.6)
TOTAL	7.5	(6.2- 9.1)	3.0	(2.3- 4.1)	1.2	(0.7- 2.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	223	(136- 360)	170	(87- 326)	86	(42- 175)
18-25	1,019	(690- 1,465)	546	(305- 950)	264	(120- 566)
26-34	1,508	(1,278- 1,771)	632	(491- 810)	158	(74- 333)
35+	764	(353- 1,626)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,992	(1,460- 2,695)	776	(458- 1,303)	249	(116- 526)
FEMALE	1,522	(1,122- 2,051)	652	(424- 998)	311	(152- 634)
TOTAL	3,514	(2,900- 4,248)	1,429	(1,066- 1,904)	560	(329- 944)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 9-G

STIMULANTS
SOUTH

STIMULANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.5 %	(3.1- 6.5) %	2.4 %	(1.6- 3.6) %	* %	* %
18-25	8.8	(5.9-12.9)	5.1	(3.1- 8.4)	1.5	(0.7- 3.4)
26-34	11.3	(9.1-14.0)	4.2	(3.0- 5.9)	*	*
35+	3.0	(2.0- 4.5)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6.8	(5.3- 8.7)	2.5	(1.8- 3.5)	0.6	(0.3- 1.3)
FEMALE	4.7	(3.3- 6.6)	1.5	(1.0- 2.3)	0.6	(0.4- 1.0)
TOTAL	5.7	(4.3- 7.5)	2.0	(1.4- 2.8)	0.6	(0.4- 0.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	356	(242- 519)	193	(127- 290)	*	*
18-25	998	(671- 1,463)	583	(352- 955)	174	(78- 392)
26-34	1,644	(1,321- 2,035)	606	(430- 852)	*	*
35+	1,189	(781- 1,801)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2,361	(1,839- 3,020)	867	(621- 1,203)	202	(93- 438)
FEMALE	1,827	(1,290- 2,566)	595	(396- 894)	229	(139- 375)
TOTAL	4,188	(3,184- 5,481)	1,462	(1,055- 2,021)	432	(311- 604)

TABLE 9-H

STIMULANTS
WEST

STIMULANTS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	5.6 %	(3.7- 8.3) %	4.2 %	(2.8- 6.1) %	2.5 %	(1.6- 3.8) %
18-25	15.7	(11.6-20.9)	10.6	(7.7-14.4)	4.5	(1.9-10.2)
26-34	22.1	(17.6-27.4)	5.9	(3.4-10.1)	1.2	(0.5- 2.8)
35+	5.5	(3.3- 9.0)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	9.8	(7.3-13.0)	3.7	(2.3- 5.8)	1.5	(0.8- 2.8)
FEMALE	11.3	(8.7-14.5)	4.5	(2.7- 7.5)	2.2	(1.1- 4.6)
TOTAL	10.5	(8.5-13.0)	4.1	(2.9- 5.7)	1.9	(1.2- 3.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	181	(121- 268)	134	(91- 198)	80	(52- 124)
18-25	941	(694- 1,255)	637	(464- 863)	269	(115- 610)
26-34	1,750	(1,392- 2,171)	468	(270- 798)	94	(39- 224)
35+	1,150	(688- 1,890)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,848	(1,374- 2,457)	690	(431- 1,098)	285	(151- 537)
FEMALE	2,176	(1,672- 2,806)	875	(524- 1,440)	431	(205- 893)
TOTAL	4,022	(3,234- 4,979)	1,565	(1,124- 2,173)	716	(440- 1,154)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 10-A

SEDATIVES
TOTAL POPULATION

SEDATIVES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

RATE ESTIMATES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	2.4 %	(1.6- 3.4) %	1.7 %	(1.1- 2.5) %	0.6 %	(0.3- 1.1) %
MALE	2.4	(1.7- 3.5)	1.8	(1.2- 2.7)	0.6	(0.3- 1.3)
FEMALE	2.3	(1.4- 3.6)	1.6	(0.9- 2.9)	*	*
18-25	5.5	(3.9- 7.7)	3.3	(2.2- 4.9)	0.9	(0.4- 2.0)
MALE	6.6	(4.1-10.5)	4.2	(2.5- 7.2)	*	*
FEMALE	4.5	(3.0- 6.7)	2.4	(1.5- 4.0)	*	*
26-34	7.9	(6.5- 9.6)	2.1	(1.4- 2.9)	0.6	(0.3- 1.4)
MALE	10.2	(8.1-12.8)	2.5	(1.5- 4.1)	*	*
FEMALE	5.7	(4.2- 7.6)	1.7	(1.0- 2.6)	0.6	(0.2- 1.5)
35+	1.7	(1.1- 2.4)	0.9	(0.5- 1.6)	0.2	(0.1- 0.3)
MALE	2.3	(1.4- 3.7)	1.1	(0.5- 2.4)	0.3	(0.2- 0.3)
FEMALE	1.1	(0.7- 1.8)	0.8	(0.4- 1.6)	*	*
TOTAL	3.5	(3.0- 4.2)	1.6	(1.2- 2.0)	0.4	(0.3- 0.6)
MALE	4.5	(3.7- 5.6)	1.9	(1.4- 2.7)	0.5	(0.3- 0.7)
FEMALE	2.6	(2.1- 3.2)	1.3	(0.9- 1.8)	0.3	(0.2- 0.6)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
12-17	475	(329- 686)	346	(232- 516)	123	(67- 227)
MALE	250	(171- 366)	186	(126- 275)	67	(32- 138)
FEMALE	225	(139- 360)	160	(91- 282)	*	*
18-25	1,633	(1,160- 2,282)	983	(655- 1,465)	265	(114- 608)
MALE	955	(589- 1,522)	613	(358- 1,036)	*	*
FEMALE	678	(451- 1,011)	370	(222- 612)	*	*
26-34	3,052	(2,498- 3,713)	790	(549- 1,135)	231	(102- 522)
MALE	1,940	(1,537- 2,434)	467	(277- 781)	*	*
FEMALE	1,112	(822- 1,498)	322	(201- 519)	121	(48- 303)
35+	1,815	(1,238- 2,647)	980	(551- 1,730)	165	(98- 278)
MALE	1,158	(713- 1,874)	542	(239- 1,215)	127	(93- 175)
FEMALE	657	(417- 1,036)	438	(206- 938)	*	*
TOTAL	6,975	(5,905- 8,247)	3,099	(2,436- 3,927)	784	(536- 1,174)
MALE	4,304	(3,483- 5,316)	1,809	(1,290- 2,539)	431	(276- 660)
FEMALE	2,671	(2,157- 3,300)	1,291	(901- 1,853)	353	(186- 663)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 10-B

SEDATIVES
WHITES

SEDATIVES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.9 %	(1.9- 4.4) %	2.1 %	(1.4- 3.3) %	0.8 %	(0.4- 1.5) %
18-25	6.2	(4.1- 9.2)	3.4	(2.0- 5.6)	*	*
26-34	9.4	(7.5-11.7)	2.3	(1.5- 3.6)	*	*
35+	1.6	(1.1- 2.3)	0.9	(0.5- 1.6)	0.1	(0.1- 0.1)
SEX						
MALE	5.0	(4.0- 6.3)	2.0	(1.4- 3.0)	0.5	(0.3- 0.8)
FEMALE	2.7	(2.2- 3.4)	1.2	(0.8- 1.9)	0.3	(0.1- 0.6)
TOTAL	3.8	(3.2- 4.6)	1.6	(1.2- 2.1)	0.4	(0.2- 0.6)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	428	(282- 644)	310	(198- 486)	109	(54- 220)
18-25	1,375	(916- 2,040)	752	(449- 1,250)	*	*
26-34	2,756	(2,198- 3,434)	675	(432- 1,048)	*	*
35+	1,427	(954- 2,121)	781	(412- 1,474)	107	(92- 128)
SEX						
MALE	3,777	(2,986- 4,769)	1,511	(1,023- 2,231)	368	(219- 620)
FEMALE	2,209	(1,763- 2,761)	1,008	(659- 1,546)	205	(86- 482)
TOTAL	5,985	(4,949- 7,234)	2,520	(1,906- 3,337)	573	(360- 934)

TABLE 10-C

SEDATIVES
HISPANICS

SEDATIVES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	0.9 %	(0.4- 2.1) %	0.6 %	(0.2- 1.4) %	* %	* %
18-25	3.3	(2.0- 5.4)	3.1	(1.8- 5.2)	*	*
26-34	3.5	(2.1- 6.0)	1.0	(0.5- 2.3)	*	*
35+	2.0	(0.8- 5.0)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2.7	(1.7- 4.3)	1.9	(1.1- 3.4)	0.7	(0.5- 0.9)
FEMALE	2.2	(1.2- 4.2)	1.4	(0.6- 3.5)	*	*
TOTAL	2.5	(1.7- 3.7)	1.7	(1.0- 2.8)	0.5	(0.3- 0.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	20	(9- 44)	12	(5- 29)	*	*
18-25	97	(59- 160)	92	(54- 154)	*	*
26-34	127	(74- 214)	36	(16- 81)	*	*
35+	126	(50- 310)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	202	(127- 322)	140	(78- 250)	49	(34- 70)
FEMALE	167	(89- 313)	107	(44- 260)	*	*
TOTAL	370	(249- 548)	248	(147- 415)	74	(43- 123)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

SEDATIVES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	0.9 %	(0.4- 2.0) %	0.8 %	(0.3- 1.9) %	* %	* %
18-25	2.4	(1.0- 5.7)	2.3	(0.9- 5.6)	*	*
26-34	2.5	(1.1- 5.6)	*	*	*	*
35+	2.5	(1.0- 6.0)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2.5	(1.1- 5.5)	1.1	(0.5- 2.4)	*	*
FEMALE	2.1	(1.0- 4.1)	1.2	(0.5- 2.6)	*	*
TOTAL	2.3	(1.2- 4.1)	1.1	(0.6- 2.0)	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	28	(12- 61)	25	(10- 58)	*	*
18-25	96	(40- 226)	90	(35- 224)	*	*
26-34	117	(51- 261)	*	*	*	*
35+	262	(106- 634)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	253	(115- 552)	108	(48- 241)	*	*
FEMALE	249	(125- 493)	144	(67- 312)	*	*
TOTAL	503	(276- 911)	252	(142- 445)	107	(43- 262)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 10-E

SEDATIVES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.0 %	(0.9- 4.4) %	1.6 %	(0.8- 3.1) %	* %	* %
18-25	4.7	(2.4- 8.9)	1.5	(0.6- 3.7)	*	*
26-34	10.3	(6.6-15.7)	1.5	(1.1- 2.1)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4.6	(2.4- 8.7)	1.2	(0.6- 2.2)	*	*
FEMALE	1.6	(1.1- 2.1)	0.3	(0.2- 0.6)	*	*
TOTAL	3.0	(1.8- 4.9)	0.7	(0.4- 1.2)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	75	(33- 166)	58	(29- 116)	*	*
18-25	266	(138- 501)	83	(33- 209)	*	*
26-34	718	(461- 1,094)	107	(79- 145)	*	*
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	855	(448- 1,597)	213	(112- 405)	*	*
FEMALE	330	(241- 453)	73	(43- 122)	*	*
TOTAL	1,185	(711- 1,956)	286	(166- 493)	*	*

TABLE 10-F

SEDATIVES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.2 %	(1.7- 6.0) %	2.4 %	(1.1- 5.0) %	* %	* %
18-25	6.6	(4.0-10.8)	4.2	(2.1- 8.3)	*	*
26-34	7.1	(4.3-11.3)	2.5	(1.3- 4.8)	*	*
35+	1.2	(0.5- 2.9)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4.0	(2.5- 6.3)	1.9	(1.0- 3.5)	0.4	(0.2- 1.1)
FEMALE	2.7	(1.7- 4.4)	1.6	(1.0- 2.6)	0.8	(0.3- 2.2)
TOTAL	3.3	(2.4- 4.6)	1.8	(1.3- 2.3)	0.6	(0.3- 1.3)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	169	(89- 316)	128	(61- 264)	*	*
18-25	441	(265- 721)	281	(140- 553)	*	*
26-34	647	(397- 1,035)	229	(117- 443)	*	*
35+	306	(125- 741)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	912	(573- 1,436)	435	(237- 793)	101	(39- 255)
FEMALE	651	(400- 1,057)	397	(245- 637)	201	(76- 525)
TOTAL	1,563	(1,129- 2,166)	832	(629- 1,095)	302	(148- 606)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 10-G

SEDATIVES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.2 %	(1.1- 4.5) %	1.8 %	(0.9- 3.6) %	* %	* %
18-25	5.9	(2.9-11.6)	3.9	(1.9- 7.8)	*	*
26-34	6.4	(4.4- 9.0)	1.9	(1.1- 3.2)	*	*
35+	1.3	(0.6- 2.8)	0.4	(0.2- 0.9)	0.3	(0.2- 0.3)
SEX						
MALE	4.2	(3.0- 5.9)	1.9	(1.2- 3.1)	0.8	(0.5- 1.3)
FEMALE	2.1	(1.4- 3.3)	0.9	(0.5- 1.7)	*	*
TOTAL	3.1	(2.3- 4.2)	1.4	(0.9- 2.1)	0.4	(0.3- 0.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	178	(87- 359)	140	(69- 284)	*	*
18-25	670	(331- 1,318)	441	(214- 892)	*	*
26-34	923	(643- 1,313)	278	(165- 467)	*	*
35+	527	(248- 1,112)	174	(89- 340)	107	(86- 133)
SEX						
MALE	1,471	(1,056- 2,039)	669	(417- 1,065)	269	(161- 445)
FEMALE	827	(542- 1,258)	365	(202- 651)	*	*
TOTAL	2,298	(1,689- 3,120)	1,033	(691- 1,548)	322	(198- 527)

TABLE 10-H

SEDATIVES
WEST

SEDATIVES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.6 %	(0.9- 3.1) %	0.6 %	(0.4- 1.0) %	* %	* %
18-25	4.3	(2.5- 7.2)	3.0	(1.9- 4.6)	*	*
26-34	9.7	(7.6-12.2)	*	*	*	*
35+	4.1	(2.3- 7.0)	2.7	(1.2- 6.0)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.6	(3.9- 8.0)	2.6	(1.2- 5.4)	*	*
FEMALE	4.5	(3.3- 6.1)	2.4	(1.1- 4.9)	*	*
TOTAL	5.1	(3.9- 6.5)	2.5	(1.6- 3.9)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	53	(28- 99)	20	(13- 32)	*	*
18-25	255	(149- 431)	178	(115- 274)	*	*
26-34	765	(600- 969)	*	*	*	*
35+	856	(494- 1,465)	574	(255- 1,269)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,066	(743- 1,519)	492	(232- 1,027)	*	*
FEMALE	863	(628- 1,180)	456	(216- 946)	*	*
TOTAL	1,929	(1,485- 2,498)	948	(598- 1,494)	*	*

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 11-A

TRANQUILIZERS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

RATE ESTIMATES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	2.0 %	(1.4- 2.9) %	1.6 %	(1.1- 2.2) %	0.2 %	(0.1- 0.5) %
MALE	1.5	(0.9- 2.3)	1.0	(0.6- 1.7)	*	*
FEMALE	2.7	(1.7- 4.0)	2.1	(1.3- 3.2)	*	*
18-25	7.8	(6.1- 9.9)	4.6	(3.4- 6.2)	1.0	(0.5- 2.0)
MALE	9.0	(6.5-12.4)	5.6	(3.9- 8.1)	*	*
FEMALE	6.6	(4.9- 8.9)	3.7	(2.3- 5.8)	1.4	(0.6- 3.1)
26-34	9.3	(8.0-10.9)	3.7	(2.8- 4.8)	1.2	(0.7- 1.9)
MALE	10.7	(8.4-13.5)	4.0	(2.7- 5.9)	1.2	(0.5- 2.7)
FEMALE	8.0	(6.3-10.1)	3.4	(2.3- 4.9)	1.2	(0.6- 2.1)
35+	2.9	(2.2- 3.7)	1.2	(0.8- 1.8)	*	*
MALE	2.8	(1.8- 4.3)	0.9	(0.5- 1.9)	*	*
FEMALE	2.9	(2.1- 4.1)	1.4	(0.8- 2.4)	*	*
TOTAL	4.8	(4.2- 5.4)	2.2	(1.8- 2.7)	0.6	(0.4- 0.9)
MALE	5.2	(4.4- 6.1)	2.3	(1.7- 3.0)	0.5	(0.2- 0.8)
FEMALE	4.4	(3.7- 5.3)	2.2	(1.6- 2.9)	0.7	(0.4- 1.3)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE	EVER USED	95% C.I.	USED PAST YEAR	95% C.I.	USED PAST MONTH	95% C.I.
12-17	413	(292- 583)	313	(223- 441)	44	(18- 108)
MALE	151	(97- 235)	108	(65- 179)	*	*
FEMALE	262	(173- 396)	205	(131- 319)	*	*
18-25	2,319	(1,818- 2,942)	1,376	(1,020- 1,844)	307	(154- 605)
MALE	1,310	(942- 1,802)	816	(566- 1,166)	*	*
FEMALE	1,009	(747- 1,355)	560	(351- 885)	213	(94- 476)
26-34	3,602	(3,068- 4,220)	1,411	(1,085- 1,833)	449	(274- 729)
MALE	2,030	(1,602- 2,559)	755	(505- 1,122)	224	(96- 520)
FEMALE	1,572	(1,237- 1,986)	656	(450- 952)	225	(124- 408)
35+	3,148	(2,430- 4,082)	1,307	(865- 1,971)	*	*
MALE	1,429	(924- 2,200)	482	(231- 992)	*	*
FEMALE	1,719	(1,214- 2,434)	824	(476- 1,417)	*	*
TOTAL	9,482	(8,312-10,805)	4,407	(3,625- 5,345)	1,174	(759- 1,801)
MALE	4,920	(4,151- 5,831)	2,162	(1,642- 2,845)	424	(232- 785)
FEMALE	4,562	(3,817- 5,446)	2,245	(1,696- 2,968)	750	(409- 1,354)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 11-B

TRANQUILIZERS
WHITES

TRANQUILIZERS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.5 %	(1.7- 3.7) %	1.9 %	(1.3- 2.8) %	0.3 %	(0.1- 0.7) %
18-25	9.4	(7.2-12.3)	5.5	(3.9- 7.7)	1.2	(0.6- 2.6)
26-34	10.9	(9.1-12.9)	3.9	(2.8- 5.2)	1.0	(0.5- 2.1)
35+	2.8	(2.0- 3.8)	1.1	(0.7- 1.9)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.7	(4.7- 6.9)	2.4	(1.8- 3.4)	0.5	(0.2- 1.0)
FEMALE	4.8	(3.9- 5.8)	2.2	(1.6- 3.1)	0.7	(0.4- 1.5)
TOTAL	5.2	(4.5- 6.1)	2.3	(1.9- 2.9)	0.6	(0.4- 1.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	368	(251- 536)	278	(188- 409)	43	(17- 109)
18-25	2,088	(1,596- 2,714)	1,214	(863- 1,699)	267	(125- 571)
26-34	3,184	(2,667- 3,785)	1,129	(826- 1,537)	304	(152- 611)
35+	2,527	(1,856- 3,443)	1,037	(628- 1,700)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4,294	(3,523- 5,213)	1,838	(1,320- 2,549)	370	(187- 727)
FEMALE	3,873	(3,185- 4,693)	1,820	(1,311- 2,511)	588	(289- 1,188)
TOTAL	8,168	(6,995- 9,522)	3,658	(2,908- 4,580)	958	(571- 1,597)

TABLE 11-C

TRANQUILIZERS
HISPANICS

TRANQUILIZERS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.2 %	(0.5- 2.7) %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	4.4	(2.6- 7.6)	3.8	(2.0- 7.2)	*	*
26-34	3.4	(1.7- 6.5)	2.3	(0.9- 5.8)	*	*
35+	3.4	(1.8- 6.2)	2.1	(1.0- 4.1)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	2.9	(1.7- 4.7)	2.5	(1.4- 4.3)	*	*
FEMALE	3.7	(2.0- 6.6)	2.1	(1.0- 4.5)	0.8	(0.3- 1.9)
TOTAL	3.3	(2.1- 5.0)	2.3	(1.3- 3.9)	0.6	(0.3- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	25	(11- 58)	*	*	*	*
18-25	132	(77- 226)	113	(58- 216)	*	*
26-34	120	(61- 233)	83	(33- 207)	*	*
35+	210	(112- 389)	130	(66- 257)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	213	(130- 347)	183	(105- 318)	*	*
FEMALE	274	(149- 496)	160	(75- 337)	56	(23- 140)
TOTAL	487	(313- 752)	343	(200- 585)	88	(42- 183)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 11-D

TRANQUILIZERS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	0.6 %	(0.2- 1.6) %	0.6 %	(0.2- 1.6) %	* %	* %
18-25	*	*	*	*	*	*
26-34	4.8	(2.9- 7.7)	2.6	(1.2- 5.6)	*	*
35+	3.9	(2.5- 6.1)	1.3	(0.5- 3.2)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3.7	(2.5- 5.3)	1.0	(0.4- 2.3)	*	*
FEMALE	2.7	(1.5- 4.5)	1.7	(0.9- 3.1)	*	*
TOTAL	3.1	(2.3- 4.2)	1.4	(0.8- 2.3)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	20	(8- 51)	20	(8- 51)	*	*
18-25	*	*	*	*	*	*
26-34	222	(136- 361)	122	(56- 262)	*	*
35+	411	(261- 643)	139	(57- 336)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	372	(256- 538)	[illegible]	(43- 228)	*	*
FEMALE	324	(188- 551)	202	(106- 380)	*	*
TOTAL	695	(517- 932)	301	(175- 513)	*	*

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 11-E

TRANQUILIZERS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.0 %	(1.0- 3.9) %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	5.6	(2.6-11.5)	3.0	(1.2- 7.5)	*	*
26-34	9.5	(6.4-13.9)	2.3	(0.9- 5.9)	*	*
35+	2.8	(1.5- 5.2)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4.5	(2.4- 8.4)	1.6	(0.7- 3.6)	*	*
FEMALE	4.1	(2.3- 7.3)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	4.3	(2.9- 6.4)	1.5	(0.9- 2.7)	0.4	(0.2- 1.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	75	(37- 148)	*	*	*	*
18-25	316	(149- 649)	170	(66- 422)	*	*
26-34	659	(444- 964)	163	(63- 414)	*	*
35+	664	(361- 1,212)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	835	(440- 1,551)	292	(128- 664)	*	*
FEMALE	880	(491- 1,550)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	1,714	(1,139- 2,557)	613	(349- 1,068)	163	(63- 423)

TABLE 11-F

TRANQUILIZERS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.8 %	(0.8- 3.9) %	1.8 %	(0.8- 3.9) %	* %	* %
18-25	10.9	(6.4-17.9)	6.1	(3.4-10.8)	*	*
26-34	9.9	(7.0-13.9)	3.7	(3.0- 4.6)	1.6	(0.9- 2.7)
35+	3.2	(1.7- 5.7)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6.5	(5.0- 8.3)	2.2	(1.4- 3.6)	0.7	(0.3- 1.6)
FEMALE	4.4	(3.2- 6.0)	1.9	(1.2- 2.9)	0.8	(0.3- 1.8)
TOTAL	5.4	(4.3- 6.8)	2.1	(1.4- 3.0)	0.7	(0.4- 1.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	96	(44- 208)	96	(44- 208)	*	*
18-25	728	(429- 1,195)	410	(228- 722)	*	*
26-34	908	(638- 1,275)	341	(278- 419)	143	(81- 251)
35+	811	(444- 1,464)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,478	(1,148- 1,895)	509	(315- 823)	149	(60- 364)
FEMALE	1,065	(775- 1,457)	464	(302- 711)	182	(74- 439)
TOTAL	2,543	(2,030- 3,178)	974	(658- 1,430)	331	(168- 642)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 11-G

TRANQUILIZERS
SOUTH

TRANQUILIZERS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.5 %	(1.4- 4.3) %	1.9 %	(1.2- 3.1) %	* %	* %
18-25	8.4	(6.3-11.2)	5.3	(3.5- 7.8)	0.8	(0.3- 2.0)
26-34	8.3	(6.2-11.0)	4.1	(2.8- 6.0)	1.1	(0.5- 2.4)
35+	2.2	(1.4- 3.5)	1.1	(0.5- 2.2)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.5	(4.4- 6.8)	2.9	(1.9- 4.4)	*	*
FEMALE	3.4	(2.5- 4.7)	2.0	(1.3- 2.9)	0.6	(0.3- 1.1)
TOTAL	4.4	(3.6- 5.4)	2.4	(1.8- 3.2)	0.4	(0.3- 0.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	198	(115- 339)	152	(93- 245)	*	*
18-25	956	(712- 1,274)	600	(400- 892)	94	(37- 230)
26-34	1,203	(903- 1,591)	593	(402- 866)	158	(70- 354)
35+	871	(552- 1,370)	418	(193- 891)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,900	(1,529- 2,352)	1,002	(655- 1,523)	*	*
FEMALE	1,328	(973- 1,803)	761	(521- 1,110)	214	(108- 418)
TOTAL	3,228	(2,612- 3,973)	1,763	(1,334- 2,325)	327	(189- 551)

TABLE 11-H

TRANQUILIZERS
WEST

TRANQUILIZERS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.4 %	(0.7- 2.7) %	0.8 %	(0.3- 1.6) %	* %	* %
18-25	5.3	(3.2- 8.7)	3.3	(1.6- 6.6)	*	*
26-34	10.5	(7.8-14.0)	4.0	(2.1- 7.3)	*	*
35+	3.8	(2.4- 6.0)	2.5	(1.5- 4.2)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3.7	(2.6- 5.4)	1.9	(1.1- 3.3)	*	*
FEMALE	6.7	(5.2- 8.5)	3.6	(2.2- 6.0)	*	*
TOTAL	5.2	(4.0- 6.7)	2.8	(1.9- 3.9)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	44	(23- 87)	25	(11- 53)	*	*
18-25	319	(192- 523)	196	(95- 396)	*	*
26-34	833	(619- 1,110)	315	(168- 580)	*	*
35+	801	(508- 1,255)	523	(306- 883)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	707	(489- 1,018)	358	(202- 630)	*	*
FEMALE	1,290	(1,009- 1,641)	699	(421- 1,150)	*	*
TOTAL	1,997	(1,546- 2,574)	1,058	(742- 1,505)	*	*

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ANALGESICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	4.2 %	(3.3- 5.2) %	3.0 %	(2.3- 3.9) %	0.9 %	(0.5- 1.5) %
MALE	3.2	(2.3- 4.4)	2.1	(1.4- 3.2)	0.9	(0.4- 1.7)
FEMALE	5.2	(4.0- 6.7)	3.9	(2.8- 5.3)	1.0	(0.5- 1.9)
18-25	9.4	(7.3-12.1)	5.5	(4.1- 7.5)	1.5	(0.9- 2.5)
MALE	9.7	(7.0-13.4)	5.9	(3.9- 8.9)	1.0	(0.4- 2.5)
FEMALE	9.1	(6.7-12.3)	5.2	(3.5- 7.6)	1.9	(1.0- 3.9)
26-34	9.7	(8.0-11.7)	4.1	(3.2- 5.1)	0.9	(0.5- 1.7)
MALE	10.6	(8.2-13.6)	4.3	(2.9- 6.6)	1.0	(0.5- 2.3)
FEMALE	8.8	(6.8-11.3)	3.8	(2.8- 5.3)	*	*
35+	2.6	(1.9- 3.6)	1.4	(0.8- 2.3)	*	*
MALE	2.4	(1.5- 3.9)	1.0	(0.5- 2.1)	*	*
FEMALE	2.8	(1.8- 4.3)	1.7	(0.9- 3.2)	*	*
TOTAL	5.2	(4.4- 6.1)	2.7	(2.2- 3.3)	0.6	(0.4- 0.8)
MALE	5.3	(4.3- 6.4)	2.6	(1.9- 3.4)	0.5	(0.3- 0.8)
FEMALE	5.1	(4.1- 6.4)	2.8	(2.1- 3.8)	0.7	(0.4- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
12-17	840	(676- 1,043)	606	(462- 791)	182	(110- 300)
MALE	326	(234- 453)	222	(146- 334)	88	(45- 171)
FEMALE	514	(394- 668)	384	(279- 527)	94	(48- 185)
18-25	2,798	(2,166- 3,595)	1,646	(1,206- 2,231)	440	(255- 754)
MALE	1,411	(1,011- 1,946)	860	(568- 1,286)	147	(57- 369)
FEMALE	1,387	(1,017- 1,877)	786	(528- 1,160)	294	(145- 588)
26-34	3,735	(3,081- 4,507)	1,571	(1,251- 1,966)	350	(192- 640)
MALE	2,010	(1,551- 2,584)	824	(539- 1,248)	196	(86- 441)
FEMALE	1,725	(1,333- 2,215)	747	(539- 1,030)	*	*
35+	2,884	(2,094- 3,974)	1,519	(921- 2,487)	*	*
MALE	1,233	(747- 2,014)	527	(255- 1,080)	*	*
FEMALE	1,651	(1,069- 2,538)	991	(517- 1,893)	*	*
TOTAL	10,257	(8,739-12,016)	5,342	(4,349- 6,539)	1,151	(793- 1,668)
MALE	4,980	(4,067- 6,086)	2,433	(1,800- 3,270)	431	(242- 751)
FEMALE	5,277	(4,201- 6,610)	2,909	(2,136- 3,946)	720	(437- 1,198)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ANALGESICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.7 %	(3.6- 6.1) %	3.4 %	(2.5- 4.6) %	1.0 %	(0.6- 1.9) %
18-25	10.9	(8.2-14.4)	6.2	(4.3- 8.7)	1.4	(0.7- 2.8)
26-34	10.4	(8.5-12.7)	3.8	(2.8- 5.1)	0.7	(0.3- 1.9)
35+	2.5	(1.7- 3.7)	1.5	(0.9- 2.5)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.3	(4.2- 6.6)	2.6	(1.8- 3.6)	0.4	(0.2- 0.8)
FEMALE	5.4	(4.2- 7.0)	2.9	(2.1- 4.2)	0.6	(0.3- 1.2)
TOTAL	5.4	(4.5- 6.5)	2.8	(2.2- 3.5)	0.5	(0.3- 0.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	681	(523- 885)	492	(359- 671)	149	(81- 275)
18-25	2,410	(1,805- 3,186)	1,360	(952- 1,930)	307	(149- 628)
26-34	3,050	(2,483- 3,730)	1,110	(820- 1,495)	214	(83- 546)
35+	2,291	(1,544- 3,400)	1,351	(787- 2,312)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4,023	(3,162- 5,094)	1,918	(1,367- 2,687)	296	(145- 593)
FEMALE	4,410	(3,402- 5,688)	2,395	(1,679- 3,403)	512	(275- 955)
TOTAL	8,432	(6,996-10,144)	4,313	(3,429- 5,410)	808	(518- 1,260)

TABLE 12-C

ANALGESICS
HISPANICS

ANALGESICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.8 %	(2.5- 5.8) %	2.6 %	(1.5- 4.4) %	* %	* %
18-25	5.8	(3.8- 8.7)	4.8	(2.9- 7.8)	*	*
26-34	6.8	(4.0-11.3)	4.1	(2.2- 7.6)	*	*
35+	2.5	(1.3- 4.7)	1.9	(0.9- 4.0)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3.9	(2.5- 6.0)	3.1	(1.8- 5.3)	*	*
FEMALE	4.9	(3.5- 6.9)	3.1	(2.1- 4.4)	1.7	(0.7- 4.0)
TOTAL	4.4	(3.2- 6.0)	3.1	(2.1- 4.6)	1.2	(0.6- 2.5)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	81	(53- 123)	55	(32- 93)	*	*
18-25	173	(114- 260)	144	(88- 232)	*	*
26-34	244	(145- 403)	147	(78- 273)	*	*
35+	157	(84- 291)	116	(54- 249)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	286	(182- 445)	233	(137- 391)	*	*
FEMALE	369	(263- 516)	229	(156- 334)	127	(53- 300)
TOTAL	655	(476- 897)	462	(309- 686)	179	(86- 372)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ANALGESICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988)
BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	2.1 %	(1.2- 3.6) %	1.7 %	(1.0- 2.8) %	0.8 %	(0.3- 1.8) %
18-25	3.7	(1.7- 7.7)	2.9	(1.2- 7.2)	*	*
26-34	7.8	(4.1-14.1)	5.0	(2.6- 9.6)	1.2	(0.5- 2.9)
35+	3.3	(2.2- 4.9)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.5	(3.9- 7.7)	2.8	(1.5- 5.2)	*	*
FEMALE	3.0	(2.0- 4.6)	1.4	(0.9- 2.3)	0.6	(0.3- 1.2)
TOTAL	4.1	(3.1- 5.5)	2.0	(1.3- 3.2)	0.7	(0.4- 1.2)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	66	(38- 111)	51	(30- 88)	24	(10- 55)
18-25	146	(68- 306)	116	(46- 284)	*	*
26-34	362	(192- 660)	236	(121- 448)	57	(23- 137)
35+	345	(229- 516)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	553	(392- 774)	282	(150- 523)	*	*
FEMALE	366	(241- 554)	173	(106- 279)	68	(30- 152)
TOTAL	919	(684- 1,232)	455	(292- 705)	151	(83- 277)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 12-E

ANALGESICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH		
	RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	
AGE							
12-17	2.8 %	(1.3- 5.8) %	1.7 %	(0.7- 4.1) %	* %	*	%
18-25	5.0	(3.0- 8.3)	2.2	(1.0- 4.8)	*	*	
26-34	9.8	(6.5-14.5)	2.2	(1.0- 4.4)	*	*	
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*	
SEX							
MALE	4.1	(2.2- 7.4)	0.8	(0.3- 2.0)	*	*	
FEMALE	4.1	(2.0- 8.1)	2.6	(1.1- 6.3)	*	*	
TOTAL	4.1	(2.4- 6.8)	1.8	(0.9- 3.4)	*	*	
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE							
12-17	105	(50- 219)	64	(26- 153)	*	*	
18-25	281	(167- 467)	123	(55- 271)	*	*	
26-34	680	(450- 1,010)	151	(73- 309)	*	*	
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*	
SEX							
MALE	754	(413- 1,360)	153	(62- 373)	*	*	
FEMALE	874	(434- 1,727)	562	(229- 1,343)	*	*	
TOTAL	1,628	(973- 2,700)	715	(375- 1,354)	*	*	

TABLE 12-F

ANALGESICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH		
	RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	
AGE							
12-17	4.6 %	(2.9- 7.2) %	3.6 %	(2.0- 6.3) %	* %	*	%
18-25	14.9	(9.9-21.8)	8.2	(4.7-13.9)	3.1	(1.3- 7.2)	
26-34	10.6	(7.6-14.5)	5.6	(3.8- 8.2)	*	*	
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*	
SEX							
MALE	5.9	(4.0- 8.5)	3.4	(1.9- 5.9)	1.0	(0.4- 2.1)	
FEMALE	4.4	(3.3- 5.7)	2.3	(1.4- 3.8)	*	*	
TOTAL	5.1	(4.1- 6.3)	2.8	(2.0- 4.1)	0.9	(0.4- 1.7)	
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE							
12-17	243	(153- 382)	189	(105- 336)	*	*	
18-25	995	(660- 1,458)	546	(312- 931)	208	(88- 479)	
26-34	970	(700- 1,328)	511	(346- 749)	*	*	
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*	
SEX							
MALE	1,334	(917- 1,925)	771	(439- 1,344)	216	(97- 482)	
FEMALE	1,059	(804- 1,387)	562	(342- 921)	*	*	
TOTAL	2,393	(1,920- 2,975)	1,333	(923- 1,917)	399	(204- 777)	

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 12-G

ANALGESICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.6 %	(3.3- 6.4) %	3.3 %	(2.2- 5.0) %	1.2 %	(0.6- 2.4) %
18-25	7.7	(4.6-12.5)	4.6	(2.5- 8.2)	*	*
26-34	7.0	(4.5-10.8)	3.0	(1.8- 5.1)	*	*
35+	2.7	(1.7- 4.0)	0.7	(0.4- 1.2)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4.9	(3.8- 6.2)	2.5	(1.7- 3.5)	0.5	(0.2- 1.0)
FEMALE	4.2	(2.8- 6.0)	1.7	(1.1- 2.5)	0.4	(0.2- 0.7)
TOTAL	4.5	(3.5- 5.8)	2.0	(1.5- 2.7)	0.4	(0.2- 0.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	366	(261- 511)	263	(173- 397)	91	(44- 189)
18-25	869	(520- 1,423)	520	(285- 930)	*	*
26-34	1,013	(648- 1,561)	440	(259- 739)	*	*
35+	1,049	(687- 1,596)	276	(158- 485)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,693	(1,323- 2,161)	854	(597- 1,222)	158	(68- 357)
FEMALE	1,604	(1,097- 2,334)	645	(438- 950)	134	(69- 265)
TOTAL	3,297	(2,534- 4,278)	1,499	(1,112- 2,016)	292	(163- 529)

TABLE 12-H

ANALGESICS: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.9 %	(3.0- 5.0) %	2.8 %	(2.0- 3.9) %	0.9 %	(0.5- 1.4) %
18-25	10.9	(6.6-17.4)	7.6	(4.6-12.4)	2.1	(0.8- 5.3)
26-34	13.5	(10.0-18.1)	5.9	(4.2- 8.4)	1.7	(0.7- 4.5)
35+	5.2	(3.1- 8.6)	3.7	(1.8- 7.5)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6.3	(4.0-10.0)	3.5	(1.7- 6.9)	*	*
FEMALE	9.0	(5.9-13.5)	5.9	(3.6- 9.6)	2.0	(0.9- 4.0)
TOTAL	7.7	(5.6-10.5)	4.7	(3.2- 6.8)	1.1	(0.6- 2.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	125	(96- 163)	90	(64- 127)	28	(17- 46)
18-25	652	(394- 1,048)	457	(276- 742)	125	(47- 319)
26-34	1,072	(790- 1,433)	476	(330- 684)	138	(52- 359)
35+	1,090	(645- 1,815)	777	(374- 1,579)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,198	(752- 1,885)	655	(324- 1,299)	*	*
FEMALE	1,741	(1,144- 2,606)	1,140	(690- 1,852)	381	(183- 781)
TOTAL	2,939	(2,129- 4,022)	1,794	(1,230- 2,604)	428	(236- 774)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ALCOHOL: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

RATE ESTIMATES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	50.2 %	(47.3-53.0) %	44.6 %	(42.0-47.2) %	25.2 %	(23.1-27.4) %
MALE	53.4	(50.0-56.7)	47.7	(44.5-50.8)	26.8	(24.0-29.8)
FEMALE	46.8	(43.3-50.4)	41.3	(37.8-45.0)	23.5	(21.0-26.1)
18-25	90.3	(88.1-92.1)	81.7	(78.7-84.4)	65.3	(61.5-68.9)
MALE	91.6	(88.9-93.7)	85.5	(81.9-88.5)	74.5	(70.5-78.2)
FEMALE	89.1	(85.9-91.5)	78.1	(73.2-82.3)	56.6	(50.8-62.1)
26-34	93.3	(91.6-94.6)	80.5	(78.1-82.7)	64.2	(61.0-67.3)
MALE	95.0	(92.9-96.4)	83.4	(80.5-85.9)	73.9	(69.7-77.7)
FEMALE	91.6	(88.9-93.7)	77.7	(73.8-81.2)	54.8	(50.4-59.1)
35+	87.0	(84.8-89.0)	64.4	(62.0-66.8)	51.5	(48.6-54.5)
MALE	94.2	(92.1-95.7)	71.4	(67.6-74.8)	58.6	(54.0-63.0)
FEMALE	80.8	(77.2-83.9)	58.4	(54.8-61.9)	45.4	(41.8-49.1)
TOTAL	85.0	(83.6-86.2)	68.1	(66.3-69.9)	53.4	(51.2-55.5)
MALE	89.5	(88.2-90.6)	73.3	(71.1-75.4)	60.6	(57.7-63.4)
FEMALE	80.8	(78.5-82.9)	63.3	(60.6-66.0)	46.7	(43.9-49.5)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
12-17	10,161	(9,586- 10,736)	9,021	(8,497- 9,552)	5,097	(4,669- 5,550)
MALE	5,527	(5,177- 5,874)	4,933	(4,612- 5,257)	2,776	(2,488- 3,084)
FEMALE	4,634	(4,282- 4,990)	4,088	(3,736- 4,449)	2,321	(2,079- 2,583)
18-25	26,807	(26,158- 27,350)	24,262	(23,369- 25,057)	19,392	(18,273- 20,457)
MALE	13,270	(12,880- 13,573)	12,386	(11,858- 12,821)	10,795	(10,211- 11,323)
FEMALE	13,536	(13,063- 13,914)	11,876	(11,133- 12,515)	8,598	(7,727- 9,442)
26-34	35,968	(35,311- 36,498)	31,051	(30,112- 31,912)	24,758	(23,511- 25,957)
MALE	18,023	(17,637- 18,302)	15,823	(15,271- 16,306)	14,029	(13,225- 14,756)
FEMALE	17,945	(17,407- 18,360)	15,228	(14,460- 15,911)	10,729	(9,872- 11,572)
35+	95,562	(93,094- 97,710)	70,736	(68,050- 73,342)	56,598	(53,347- 59,841)
MALE	48,079	(47,027- 48,870)	36,426	(34,510- 38,208)	29,903	(27,551- 32,182)
FEMALE	47,483	(45,409- 49,306)	34,310	(32,192- 36,379)	26,694	(24,557- 28,859)
TOTAL	168,498	(165,797-171,008)	135,071	(131,405-138,634)	105,845	(101,474-110,176)
MALE	84,899	(83,725- 85,959)	69,569	(67,467- 71,557)	57,503	(54,759- 60,183)
FEMALE	83,599	(81,253- 85,757)	65,502	(62,666- 68,258)	48,342	(45,454- 51,248)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 13-B

ALCOHOL
WHITES

ALCOHOL: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	53.7 %	(50.1-57.2) %	48.3 %	(45.0-51.7) %	27.4 %	(24.7-30.2) %
18-25	93.4	(90.8-95.3)	85.5	(81.6-88.7)	68.8	(64.1-73.2)
26-34	94.4	(92.4-96.0)	82.6	(79.7-85.2)	66.2	(62.1-69.9)
35+	88.0	(85.4-90.1)	66.1	(63.3-68.8)	52.7	(49.2-56.1)
SEX						
MALE	90.6	(89.0-91.9)	74.4	(71.8-76.8)	61.1	(57.7-64.4)
FEMALE	83.3	(80.8-85.5)	66.5	(63.3-69.6)	49.7	(46.3-53.0)
TOTAL	86.8	(85.2-88.2)	70.3	(68.1-72.4)	55.1	(52.5-57.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	7,797	(7,274- 8,315)	7,019	(6,534- 7,507)	3,974	(3,583- 4,392)
18-25	20,669	(20,103- 21,087)	18,926	(18,054- 19,638)	15,231	(14,186- 16,195)
26-34	27,703	(27,093- 28,153)	24,243	(23,375- 25,009)	19,405	(18,231- 20,516)
35+	79,832	(77,536- 81,781)	60,001	(57,481- 62,421)	47,808	(44,658- 50,944)
SEX						
MALE	68,159	(66,993- 69,182)	56,017	(54,072- 57,847)	45,975	(43,412- 48,451)
FEMALE	67,843	(65,784- 69,683)	54,172	(51,564- 56,668)	40,444	(37,739- 43,160)
TOTAL	136,002	(133,523-138,258)	110,190	(106,805-113,438)	86,419	(82,246- 90,533)

TABLE 13-C

ALCOHOL
HISPANICS

ALCOHOL: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	47.1 %	(41.7-52.4) %	42.5 %	(37.6-47.4) %	25.4 %	(21.8-29.4) %
18-25	83.2	(78.8-86.9)	73.7	(68.3-78.4)	61.4	(56.6-66.0)
26-34	90.7	(87.1-93.4)	77.5	(70.5-83.3)	58.8	(52.6-64.7)
35+	81.9	(76.7-86.1)	57.4	(52.9-61.8)	46.0	(41.3-50.9)
SEX						
MALE	86.6	(83.3-89.4)	73.3	(69.9-76.4)	62.1	(58.0-66.0)
FEMALE	72.1	(68.4-75.5)	53.6	(50.0-57.1)	36.5	(33.9-39.3)
TOTAL	79.3	(76.6-81.8)	63.4	(60.8-65.8)	49.2	(46.7-51.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	996	(884- 1,111)	899	(796- 1,005)	538	(461- 623)
18-25	2,483	(2,350- 2,593)	2,198	(2,039- 2,339)	1,833	(1,689- 1,970)
26-34	3,243	(3,115- 3,338)	2,772	(2,520- 2,978)	2,101	(1,879- 2,313)
35+	5,116	(4,793- 5,379)	3,587	(3,305- 3,862)	2,877	(2,579- 3,180)
SEX						
MALE	6,427	(6,178- 6,633)	5,435	(5,182- 5,670)	4,606	(4,304- 4,896)
FEMALE	5,410	(5,138- 5,664)	4,020	(3,754- 4,285)	2,742	(2,543- 2,948)
TOTAL	11,838	(11,433- 12,205)	9,456	(9,081- 9,818)	7,349	(6,964- 7,735)

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*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 13-D

ALCOHOL: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	36.6 %	(32.7-40.7) %	28.4 %	(24.6-32.6) %	15.9 %	(13.5-18.6) %
18-25	79.3	(74.2-83.6)	68.6	(62.8-73.9)	50.0	(43.4-56.7)
26-34	88.6	(83.7-92.2)	70.5	(65.3-75.2)	57.0	(50.8-62.9)
35+	82.9	(79.1-86.1)	52.9	(47.9-57.8)	44.9	(40.2-49.7)
SEX						
MALE	83.3	(80.6-85.7)	65.0	(61.1-68.8)	56.4	(52.5-60.2)
FEMALE	71.7	(67.9-75.2)	48.5	(43.8-53.1)	34.3	(30.1-38.7)
TOTAL	77.0	(75.0-78.9)	56.0	(52.9-59.0)	44.3	(41.8-46.9)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,134	(1,013- 1,261)	882	(762- 1,011)	494	(420- 577)
18-25	3,149	(2,946- 3,321)	2,727	(2,497- 2,936)	1,988	(1,723- 2,252)
26-34	4,144	(3,913- 4,311)	3,296	(3,055- 3,516)	2,664	(2,377- 2,941)
35+	8,717	(8,317- 9,056)	5,561	(5,036- 6,080)	4,723	(4,226- 5,229)
SEX						
MALE	8,423	(8,152- 8,663)	6,572	(6,175- 6,950)	5,699	(5,309- 6,081)
FEMALE	8,721	(8,263- 9,144)	5,893	(5,331- 6,458)	4,170	(3,662- 4,709)
TOTAL	17,144	(16,695- 17,568)	12,465	(11,771- 13,149)	9,869	(9,305- 10,439)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 13-E

ALCOHOL: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	53.9 %	(47.9-59.7) %	49.5 %	(42.8-56.2) %	30.2 %	(24.5-36.5) %
18-25	91.2	(85.7-94.7)	84.4	(79.6-88.2)	70.8	(64.8-76.2)
26-34	93.7	(89.5-96.3)	85.8	(82.1-88.9)	68.8	(63.7-73.5)
35+	91.4	(88.8-93.5)	67.4	(61.4-72.9)	58.1	(50.9-65.0)
SEX						
MALE	90.1	(87.6-92.2)	73.0	(68.7-78.5)	62.5	(54.5-69.8)
FEMALE	86.6	(82.6-89.9)	69.9	(65.7-73.8)	56.3	(52.3-60.2)
TOTAL	88.2	(86.2-90.0)	71.3	(67.5-74.9)	59.2	(54.5-63.6)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	2,021	(1,798- 2,240)	1,857	(1,606- 2,109)	1,132	(920- 1,370)
18-25	5,134	(4,825- 5,332)	4,751	(4,483- 4,966)	3,987	(3,646- 4,290)
26-34	6,520	(6,230- 6,700)	5,974	(5,715- 6,186)	4,787	(4,432- 5,115)
35+	21,400	(20,775- 21,885)	15,778	(14,379- 17,057)	13,607	(11,918- 15,218)
SEX						
MALE	16,590	(16,122- 16,971)	13,444	(12,290- 14,449)	11,508	(10,043- 12,859)
FEMALE	18,486	(17,620- 19,175)	14,916	(14,015- 15,752)	12,005	(11,151- 12,845)
TOTAL	35,076	(34,265- 35,780)	28,360	(26,814- 29,786)	23,513	(21,678- 25,284)

TABLE 13-F

ALCOHOL
NORTH CENTRAL

ALCOHOL: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	53.6 %	(47.6-59.4) %	46.8 %	(41.8-51.8) %	27.9 %	(23.7-32.4) %
18-25	94.1	(89.7-96.7)	88.7	(82.4-92.9)	73.0	(64.9-79.8)
26-34	96.4	(94.1-97.8)	87.0	(83.0-90.2)	72.8	(65.7-78.8)
35+	86.8	(81.0-91.0)	67.6	(61.5-73.1)	50.9	(43.6-58.1)
SEX						
MALE	91.0	(87.4-93.7)	78.1	(74.1-81.5)	65.2	(58.7-71.3)
FEMALE	81.1	(76.0-85.4)	66.3	(61.0-71.3)	46.7	(39.6-54.0)
TOTAL	85.9	(82.5-88.8)	72.0	(67.9-75.8)	55.7	(49.8-61.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	2,849	(2,532- 3,161)	2,488	(2,223- 2,757)	1,481	(1,262- 1,722)
18-25	6,289	(5,991- 6,463)	5,925	(5,505- 6,209)	4,878	(4,334- 5,335)
26-34	8,843	(8,628- 8,975)	7,981	(7,614- 8,271)	6,674	(6,027- 7,231)
35+	22,343	(20,853- 23,431)	17,402	(15,843- 18,821)	13,106	(11,233- 14,972)
SEX						
MALE	20,730	(19,905- 21,333)	17,776	(16,881- 18,568)	14,854	(13,358- 16,228)
FEMALE	19,594	(18,359- 20,615)	16,021	(14,738- 17,211)	11,285	(9,570- 13,031)
TOTAL	40,324	(38,700- 41,671)	33,796	(31,851- 35,581)	26,139	(23,382- 28,822)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 13-G

ALCOHOL
SOUTH

ALCOHOL: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	46.5 %	(42.0-51.1) %	40.7 %	(36.7-44.9) %	21.2 %	(18.0-24.7) %
18-25	85.8	(81.5-89.2)	73.2	(66.9-78.6)	53.2	(46.2-60.0)
26-34	92.0	(88.2-94.7)	74.2	(69.4-78.4)	55.9	(50.3-61.4)
35+	83.1	(79.4-86.3)	56.5	(52.1-60.7)	43.7	(39.6-47.9)
SEX						
MALE	87.2	(85.2-88.9)	68.3	(65.6-70.9)	53.9	(50.2-57.5)
FEMALE	76.1	(72.4-79.3)	54.2	(48.9-59.3)	37.3	(32.9-41.9)
TOTAL	81.3	(79.1-83.3)	60.8	(57.4-64.2)	45.1	(41.9-48.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	3,696	(3,339- 4,057)	3,235	(2,917- 3,563)	1,683	(1,432- 1,965)
18-25	9,754	(9,267- 10,144)	8,318	(7,806- 8,939)	6,043	(5,248- 6,825)
26-34	13,352	(12,800- 13,737)	10,764	(10,078- 11,379)	8,110	(7,294- 8,903)
35+	32,938	(31,448- 34,202)	22,376	(20,652- 24,061)	17,316	(15,674- 18,991)
SEX						
MALE	30,323	(29,640- 30,924)	23,750	(22,811- 24,650)	18,734	(17,467- 19,984)
FEMALE	29,417	(28,017- 30,684)	20,943	(18,908- 22,942)	14,418	(12,714- 16,208)
TOTAL	59,740	(58,134- 61,216)	44,693	(42,150- 47,153)	33,152	(30,751- 35,582)

TABLE 13-H

ALCOHOL
WEST

ALCOHOL: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	49.3 %	(42.3-56.3) %	44.5 %	(37.9-51.4) %	24.7 %	(20.4-29.6) %
18-25	93.7	(90.2-96.1)	87.7	(83.1-91.2)	74.7	(67.5-80.7)
26-34	91.5	(88.3-93.9)	79.9	(74.3-84.5)	65.4	(60.4-70.2)
35+	89.7	(83.4-93.8)	72.1	(67.6-76.2)	59.7	(53.2-65.9)
SEX						
MALE	91.3	(89.5-92.8)	77.2	(70.3-82.9)	65.6	(58.4-72.2)
FEMALE	83.4	(76.4-88.7)	70.6	(63.3-76.9)	55.1	(47.6-62.3)
TOTAL	87.3	(83.7-90.2)	73.9	(70.1-77.3)	60.3	(55.8-64.6)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,595	(1,370- 1,822)	1,442	(1,226- 1,664)	801	(661- 960)
18-25	5,630	(5,415- 5,770)	5,267	(4,993- 5,475)	4,485	(4,057- 4,846)
26-34	7,252	(7,000- 7,440)	6,332	(5,892- 6,697)	5,186	(4,784- 5,562)
35+	18,881	(17,562- 19,737)	15,180	(14,232- 16,044)	12,569	(11,188- 13,880)
SEX						
MALE	17,256	(16,917- 17,542)	14,600	(13,297- 15,673)	12,407	(11,041- 13,650)
FEMALE	16,103	(14,748- 17,114)	13,622	(12,224- 14,845)	10,633	(9,197- 12,029)
TOTAL	33,359	(31,976- 34,474)	28,222	(26,783- 29,537)	23,040	(21,326- 24,689)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 14-A

CIGARETTES
TOTAL POPULATION

CIGARETTES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
RATE ESTIMATES						
12-17	42.3 %	(40.2-44.4) %	22.8 %	(20.5-25.3) %	11.8 %	(10.3-13.5) %
MALE	45.3	(42.9-47.7)	23.9	(21.4-26.6)	12.4	(10.5-14.6)
FEMALE	39.2	(36.0-42.4)	21.6	(18.4-25.3)	11.2	(9.3-13.4)
18-25	75.0	(71.9-77.7)	44.7	(41.8-47.7)	35.2	(32.2-38.3)
MALE	77.7	(73.2-81.5)	46.2	(41.8-50.6)	35.6	(31.5-39.9)
FEMALE	72.4	(68.7-75.8)	43.4	(39.9-46.9)	34.8	(30.9-39.0)
26-34	80.8	(79.0-82.4)	42.8	(40.2-45.4)	37.1	(34.4-39.8)
MALE	83.2	(80.6-85.5)	46.6	(42.5-50.7)	40.7	(36.6-44.9)
FEMALE	78.3	(75.5-80.9)	39.1	(36.4-41.9)	33.6	(31.0-36.3)
35+	79.3	(76.6-81.6)	30.4	(28.5-32.4)	27.3	(25.4-29.3)
MALE	88.2	(85.2-90.7)	35.8	(32.5-39.3)	32.2	(29.0-35.6)
FEMALE	71.4	(67.7-74.9)	25.8	(23.1-28.6)	23.0	(20.6-25.6)
TOTAL	75.1	(73.6-76.5)	34.2	(32.8-35.6)	28.8	(27.5-30.1)
MALE	80.9	(79.3-82.5)	38.2	(35.7-40.8)	32.2	(30.1-34.5)
FEMALE	69.8	(67.6-71.9)	30.5	(28.7-32.4)	25.6	(23.9-27.5)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
12-17	8,564	(8,134- 8,999)	4,614	(4,141- 5,126)	2,389	(2,090- 2,726)
MALE	4,687	(4,439- 4,938)	2,473	(2,216- 2,751)	1,282	(1,085- 1,508)
FEMALE	3,877	(3,566- 4,198)	2,141	(1,817- 2,504)	1,108	(921- 1,326)
18-25	22,251	(21,357- 23,079)	13,279	(12,396- 14,174)	10,447	(9,570- 11,360)
MALE	11,251	(10,609- 11,813)	6,687	(6,049- 7,334)	5,155	(4,561- 5,780)
FEMALE	11,000	(10,443- 11,515)	6,592	(6,059- 7,136)	5,293	(4,697- 5,922)
26-34	31,146	(30,481- 31,767)	16,507	(15,519- 17,513)	14,299	(13,286- 15,340)
MALE	15,799	(15,307- 16,238)	8,841	(8,070- 9,622)	7,716	(6,941- 8,515)
FEMALE	15,347	(14,792- 15,852)	7,666	(7,127- 8,217)	6,583	(6,081- 7,102)
35+	87,045	(84,169- 89,680)	33,431	(31,322- 35,626)	29,985	(27,862- 32,209)
MALE	45,048	(43,498- 46,312)	18,275	(16,571- 20,048)	16,440	(14,787- 18,185)
FEMALE	41,998	(39,822- 44,011)	15,156	(13,587- 16,835)	13,545	(12,136- 15,062)
TOTAL	149,005	(146,066-151,819)	67,831	(65,102- 70,621)	57,121	(54,631- 59,684)
MALE	76,785	(75,211- 78,261)	36,276	(33,869- 38,737)	30,593	(28,544- 32,707)
FEMALE	72,221	(69,925- 74,425)	31,555	(29,684- 33,496)	26,528	(24,726- 28,416)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 14-B

CIGARETTES
WHITES

CIGARETTES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	46.7 %	(43.8-49.6) %	26.1 %	(22.9-29.6) %	13.9 %	(11.9-16.2) %
18-25	78.8	(75.3-81.9)	47.6	(44.0-51.2)	36.9	(33.4-40.5)
26-34	82.3	(80.1-84.3)	42.8	(39.8-45.8)	37.2	(34.1-40.4)
35+	80.7	(78.0-83.2)	29.3	(27.1-31.7)	26.3	(24.1-28.7)
SEX						
MALE	82.8	(80.9-84.7)	37.0	(34.0-40.1)	31.3	(28.7-33.9)
FEMALE	72.8	(70.3-75.1)	31.4	(29.3-33.6)	26.3	(24.3-28.5)
TOTAL	77.6	(75.9-79.2)	34.1	(32.4-35.8)	28.7	(27.2-30.3)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	6,782	(6,366- 7,202)	3,796	(3,335- 4,297)	2,018	(1,726- 2,348)
18-25	17,439	(16,660- 18,134)	10,534	(9,745- 11,330)	8,158	(7,381- 8,966)
26-34	24,150	(23,512- 24,731)	12,542	(11,670- 13,428)	10,911	(10,013- 11,839)
35+	73,265	(70,817- 75,478)	26,599	(24,564- 28,724)	23,890	(21,887- 26,012)
SEX						
MALE	62,358	(60,864- 63,728)	27,878	(25,615- 30,213)	23,528	(21,601- 25,552)
FEMALE	59,278	(57,274- 61,168)	25,593	(23,858- 27,401)	21,449	(19,801- 23,185)
TOTAL	121,636	(118,984-124,145)	53,471	(50,825- 56,169)	44,977	(42,582- 47,435)

TABLE 14-C

CIGARETTES
HISPANICS

CIGARETTES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	35.9 %	(32.3-39.7) %	18.1 %	(15.5-21.0) %	7.5 %	(5.8- 9.7) %
18-25	64.6	(59.4-69.5)	36.3	(31.7-41.1)	28.2	(23.8-33.1)
26-34	72.2	(67.7-76.2)	40.9	(34.9-47.2)	33.6	(28.0-39.7)
35+	64.9	(60.1-69.4)	31.7	(28.4-35.2)	27.6	(24.1-31.3)
SEX						
MALE	73.2	(70.8-75.5)	41.1	(38.1-44.2)	32.4	(29.0-35.9)
FEMALE	51.8	(48.5-55.2)	24.8	(21.8-27.9)	20.3	(17.4-23.5)
TOTAL	62.5	(60.2-64.7)	32.9	(30.8-35.0)	26.3	(24.3-28.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	760	(683- 842)	383	(328- 445)	159	(123- 206)
18-25	1,927	(1,773- 2,072)	1,082	(945- 1,227)	842	(711- 987)
26-34	2,581	(2,422- 2,725)	1,463	(1,248- 1,688)	1,202	(1,002- 1,421)
35+	4,052	(3,753- 4,334)	1,981	(1,777- 2,197)	1,721	(1,503- 1,958)
SEX						
MALE	5,431	(5,252- 5,601)	3,051	(2,825- 3,281)	2,402	(2,152- 2,666)
FEMALE	3,890	(3,638- 4,141)	1,858	(1,639- 2,095)	1,523	(1,304- 1,766)
TOTAL	9,321	(8,977- 9,656)	4,909	(4,598- 5,230)	3,925	(3,626- 4,240)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

CIGARETTES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988)
BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	27.4 %	(24.1-31.0) %	11.0 %	(8.6-14.1) %	5.1 %	(3.7- 7.1) %
18-25	62.4	(55.9-68.6)	34.3	(28.9-40.1)	29.5	(23.8-36.0)
26-34	78.1	(72.7-82.8)	41.5	(34.3-49.1)	36.1	(29.8-42.9)
35+	77.5	(73.3-81.2)	39.1	(34.0-44.5)	35.5	(30.7-40.5)
SEX						
MALE	74.1	(70.5-77.3)	42.5	(37.4-47.7)	37.3	(32.7-42.1)
FEMALE	62.9	(60.2-65.6)	28.5	(25.5-31.7)	24.5	(21.6-27.7)
TOTAL	68.0	(65.9-70.0)	34.9	(31.8-38.0)	30.3	(27.5-33.3)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	851	(748- 961)	343	(266- 438)	159	(114- 219)
18-25	2,481	(2,220- 2,724)	1,361	(1,147- 1,592)	1,173	(945- 1,429)
26-34	3,653	(3,397- 3,870)	1,941	(1,603- 2,296)	1,689	(1,395- 2,007)
35+	8,156	(7,716- 8,545)	4,117	(3,576- 4,686)	3,731	(3,233- 4,281)
SEX						
MALE	7,485	(7,126- 7,815)	4,294	(3,782- 4,824)	3,767	(3,301- 4,258)
FEMALE	7,656	(7,324- 7,977)	3,467	(3,102- 3,855)	2,985	(2,629- 3,372)
TOTAL	15,140	(14,678- 15,586)	7,761	(7,083- 8,469)	6,752	(6,133- 7,406)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 14-E

CIGARETTES
NORTHEAST

CIGARETTES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	41.4 %	(37.6-45.4) %	21.4 %	(18.8-24.4) %	11.4 %	(9.5-13.7) %
18-25	70.7	(63.0-77.4)	42.6	(36.8-48.6)	33.8	(27.9-40.2)
26-34	80.8	(76.8-84.3)	41.0	(36.0-46.1)	35.7	(31.3-40.4)
35+	78.7	(74.7-82.2)	32.4	(29.2-35.7)	29.1	(26.3-32.1)
SEX						
MALE	78.7	(76.1-81.0)	37.7	(33.2-42.5)	32.4	(29.7-35.3)
FEMALE	70.7	(67.2-74.0)	31.3	(28.0-34.7)	26.6	(23.4-30.0)
TOTAL	74.4	(71.9-76.8)	34.3	(31.4-37.3)	29.3	(27.0-31.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,555	(1,411- 1,703)	805	(704- 916)	428	(355- 514)
18-25	3,980	(3,544- 4,357)	2,397	(2,070- 2,735)	1,901	(1,570- 2,264)
26-34	5,627	(5,344- 5,871)	2,850	(2,506- 3,208)	2,486	(2,181- 2,810)
35+	18,416	(17,485- 19,237)	7,572	(6,836- 8,348)	6,817	(6,162- 7,510)
SEX						
MALE	14,488	(14,021- 14,916)	6,948	(6,111- 7,825)	5,964	(5,460- 6,491)
FEMALE	15,090	(14,329- 15,799)	6,676	(5,983- 7,411)	5,669	(4,991- 6,403)
TOTAL	29,578	(28,566- 30,528)	13,623	(12,471- 14,822)	11,633	(10,718- 12,587)

TABLE 14-F

CIGARETTES
NORTH CENTRAL

CIGARETTES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	43.4 %	(39.5-47.5) %	23.0 %	(18.7-27.9) %	12.9 %	(9.7-17.0) %
18-25	84.8	(79.2-89.0)	57.5	(53.4-61.6)	45.0	(39.7-50.4)
26-34	82.3	(78.5-85.6)	50.5	(42.0-59.0)	45.8	(38.0-53.8)
35+	78.9	(72.0-84.5)	26.9	(22.7-31.6)	23.3	(19.4-27.8)
SEX						
MALE	83.8	(79.6-87.3)	39.6	(33.1-46.5)	32.4	(27.1-38.3)
FEMALE	69.4	(63.2-75.0)	31.6	(27.2-36.2)	26.9	(22.8-31.5)
TOTAL	76.4	(72.3-80.0)	35.5	(31.9-39.2)	29.6	(26.7-32.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	2,310	(2,099- 2,525)	1,220	(992- 1,484)	685	(514- 902)
18-25	5,664	(5,292- 5,950)	3,844	(3,566- 4,117)	3,007	(2,655- 3,367)
26-34	7,550	(7,196- 7,851)	4,635	(3,855- 5,411)	4,197	(3,483- 4,931)
35+	20,326	(18,537- 21,768)	6,937	(5,847- 8,145)	6,001	(4,989- 7,148)
SEX						
MALE	19,091	(18,131- 19,885)	9,016	(7,530- 10,592)	7,382	(6,164- 8,717)
FEMALE	16,758	(15,256- 18,106)	7,620	(6,575- 8,748)	6,507	(5,502- 7,620)
TOTAL	35,848	(33,925- 37,565)	16,636	(14,976- 18,374)	13,889	(12,508- 15,357)

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*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 14-G

CIGARETTES
SOUTH

CIGARETTES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	42.5 %	(38.7-46.5) %	22.9 %	(18.8-27.6) %	12.4 %	(10.1-15.0) %
18-25	71.0	(65.9-75.7)	41.4	(36.3-46.6)	34.0	(29.4-39.0)
26-34	80.8	(77.5-83.7)	40.8	(37.9-43.8)	34.0	(29.9-38.4)
35+	79.5	(75.6-83.0)	36.1	(32.7-39.6)	33.0	(29.4-36.8)
SEX						
MALE	80.5	(77.9-82.9)	41.0	(37.3-44.7)	35.1	(31.5-38.9)
FEMALE	69.0	(66.4-71.5)	32.3	(29.8-34.8)	27.5	(25.1-30.1)
TOTAL	74.5	(72.5-76.4)	36.4	(34.6-38.2)	31.1	(29.3-33.0)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	3,378	(3,070- 3,692)	1,820	(1,495- 2,192)	982	(802- 1,195)
18-25	8,077	(7,491- 8,607)	4,702	(4,130- 5,294)	3,870	(3,343- 4,432)
26-34	11,722	(11,241- 12,146)	5,919	(5,495- 6,353)	4,937	(4,340- 5,572)
35+	31,519	(29,970- 32,875)	14,287	(12,950- 15,681)	13,073	(11,636- 14,598)
SEX						
MALE	28,006	(27,082- 28,841)	14,244	(12,978- 15,550)	12,216	(10,953- 13,539)
FEMALE	26,689	(25,690- 27,645)	12,484	(11,534- 13,474)	10,645	(9,694- 11,649)
TOTAL	54,695	(53,235- 56,085)	26,729	(25,407- 28,083)	22,861	(21,501- 24,264)

TABLE 14-H

CIGARETTES
WEST

CIGARETTES: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	40.8 %	(36.1-45.8) %	23.8 %	(18.3-30.2) %	9.1 %	(5.6-14.4) %
18-25	75.4	(69.3-80.7)	38.9	(32.3-45.9)	27.8	(20.7-36.2)
26-34	78.8	(76.0-81.4)	39.2	(34.4-44.1)	33.8	(28.8-39.2)
35+	79.8	(73.7-84.7)	22.0	(17.8-26.9)	19.5	(16.5-22.8)
SEX						
MALE	80.4	(76.0-84.2)	32.1	(27.0-37.6)	26.6	(22.6-31.0)
FEMALE	70.9	(65.3-75.9)	24.7	(21.2-28.6)	19.2	(16.7-21.9)
TOTAL	75.6	(72.6-78.4)	28.4	(25.4-31.6)	22.9	(20.5-25.4)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	1,322	(1,169- 1,481)	769	(594- 977)	295	(182- 466)
18-25	4,530	(4,163- 4,844)	2,336	(1,940- 2,759)	1,670	(1,243- 2,175)
26-34	6,247	(6,026- 6,449)	3,103	(2,724- 3,498)	2,679	(2,281- 3,108)
35+	16,785	(15,518- 17,821)	4,635	(3,752- 5,657)	4,094	(3,476- 4,796)
SEX						
MALE	15,200	(14,365- 15,915)	6,067	(5,102- 7,120)	5,031	(4,275- 5,866)
FEMALE	13,684	(12,602- 14,655)	4,776	(4,100- 5,522)	3,707	(3,229- 4,236)
TOTAL	28,884	(27,725- 29,956)	10,843	(9,688- 12,082)	8,738	(7,835- 9,707)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

SMOKELESS TOBACCO: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	14.9 %	(13.3-16.7) %	7.0 %	(5.6- 8.6) %	3.6 %	(2.5- 5.0) %
MALE	25.8	(22.7-29.1)	12.9	(10.2-16.0)	6.6	(4.7- 9.3)
FEMALE	3.6	(2.5- 5.1)	0.8	(0.4- 1.7)	*	*
18-25	23.5	(20.1-27.2)	8.9	(6.8-11.5)	6.3	(4.6- 8.4)
MALE	42.6	(37.2-48.2)	17.4	(13.2-22.5)	12.3	(9.1-16.4)
FEMALE	5.3	(3.8- 7.3)	*	*	*	*
26-34	14.7	(12.5-17.1)	4.7	(3.5- 6.3)	2.8	(2.0- 3.9)
MALE	27.5	(24.0-31.3)	8.9	(6.7-11.8)	5.4	(3.8- 7.5)
FEMALE	2.3	(1.4- 3.7)	0.6	(0.3- 1.3)	0.3	(0.1- 0.7)
35+	12.6	(10.9-14.5)	3.8	(2.7- 5.3)	3.1	(2.2- 4.5)
MALE	22.9	(19.6-26.6)	6.9	(4.7-10.0)	5.7	(3.8- 8.6)
FEMALE	3.6	(2.8- 4.6)	1.1	(0.6- 2.0)	0.8	(0.4- 1.9)
TOTAL	14.9	(13.6-16.3)	5.1	(4.2- 6.0)	3.6	(2.9- 4.3)
MALE	27.1	(24.8-29.6)	9.5	(7.8-11.6)	6.8	(5.4- 8.5)
FEMALE	3.6	(2.9- 4.4)	1.0	(0.6- 1.5)	0.6	(0.3- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
12-17	3,021	(2,692- 3,383)	1,413	(1,137- 1,751)	722	(511- 1,012)
MALE	2,668	(2,353- 3,010)	1,331	(1,060- 1,658)	684	(482- 964)
FEMALE	353	(246- 503)	82	(40- 166)	*	*
18-25	6,971	(5,978- 8,072)	2,643	(2,031- 3,414)	1,855	(1,378- 2,484)
MALE	6,170	(5,388- 6,978)	2,518	(1,918- 3,256)	1,781	(1,314- 2,383)
FEMALE	800	(572- 1,116)	*	*	*	*
26-34	5,666	(4,837- 6,609)	1,812	(1,346- 2,432)	1,084	(785- 1,491)
MALE	5,214	(4,551- 5,934)	1,689	(1,264- 2,239)	1,025	(729- 1,431)
FEMALE	453	(278- 732)	123	(60- 252)	59	(25- 137)
35+	13,809	(11,926-15,936)	4,148	(2,974- 5,772)	3,413	(2,366- 4,912)
MALE	11,701	(9,999-13,600)	3,498	(2,379- 5,086)	2,920	(1,934- 4,366)
FEMALE	2,108	(1,640- 2,709)	650	(364- 1,166)	493	(218- 1,113)
TOTAL	29,467	(26,891-32,259)	10,016	(8,405-11,918)	7,073	(5,807- 8,622)
MALE	25,753	(23,510-28,119)	9,037	(7,367-11,027)	6,410	(5,107- 8,025)
FEMALE	3,714	(3,000- 4,592)	979	(637- 1,514)	663	(348- 1,258)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 16-B

SMOKELESS TOBACCO
WHITES

SMOKELESS TOBACCO: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	18.6 %	(16.6-20.8) %	8.8 %	(7.0-11.1) %	4.5 %	(3.1- 6.6) %
18-25	28.4	(24.2-33.0)	10.6	(8.1-13.7)	7.6	(5.6-10.2)
26-34	16.8	(14.3-19.6)	5.6	(4.1- 7.6)	3.4	(2.4- 4.8)
35+	13.0	(11.0-15.3)	3.7	(2.5- 5.4)	3.1	(2.0- 4.7)
SEX						
MALE	30.4	(27.6-33.4)	10.6	(8.5-13.2)	7.7	(6.0- 9.7)
FEMALE	3.5	(2.6- 4.5)	0.8	(0.4- 1.5)	*	*
TOTAL	16.4	(14.9-18.1)	5.5	(4.5- 6.7)	3.9	(3.2- 4.9)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	2,703	(2,414- 3,018)	1,281	(1,011- 1,613)	660	(454- 953)
18-25	6,279	(5,354- 7,294)	2,342	(1,793- 3,033)	1,687	(1,247- 2,264)
26-34	4,921	(4,204- 5,735)	1,651	(1,213- 2,237)	1,003	(714- 1,404)
35+	11,817	(10,008-13,892)	3,362	(2,287- 4,901)	2,821	(1,857- 4,264)
SEX						
MALE	22,905	(20,783-25,147)	7,979	(6,386- 9,913)	5,756	(4,516- 7,308)
FEMALE	2,815	(2,157- 3,673)	656	(360- 1,206)	*	*
TOTAL	25,720	(23,300-28,341)	8,635	(7,069-10,527)	6,171	(4,957- 7,679)

TABLE 16-C

SMOKELESS TOBACCO
HISPANICS

SMOKELESS TOBACCO: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	6.1 %	(3.9- 9.2) %	2.7 %	(1.5- 4.9) %	1.3 %	(0.6- 2.9) %
18-25	9.7	(6.5-14.3)	4.9	(2.9- 8.2)	2.0	(0.7- 5.1)
26-34	7.3	(5.0-10.4)	1.5	(0.9- 2.6)	*	*
35+	4.0	(2.0- 7.9)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	10.6	(7.6-14.4)	4.2	(2.8- 6.4)	2.0	(1.0- 3.9)
FEMALE	2.0	(1.0- 3.9)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	6.2	(4.4- 8.7)	2.3	(1.5- 3.3)	1.1	(0.6- 2.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	128	(83- 195)	58	(32- 103)	27	(12- 62)
18-25	291	(194- 428)	146	(86- 243)	59	(22- 152)
26-34	259	(178- 373)	54	(32- 92)	*	*
35+	251	(125- 496)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	783	(566- 1,070)	315	(208- 473)	146	(73- 291)
FEMALE	146	(73- 291)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	929	(662- 1,297)	338	(230- 493)	168	(90- 314)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

SMOKELESS TOBACCO: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	4.7 %	(2.6- 7.8) %	1.5 %	(0.7- 3.1) %	* %	* %
18-25	8.1	(5.7-11.5)	2.8	(1.2- 6.5)	*	*
26-34	8.1	(4.6-13.2)	2.3	(1.1- 4.8)	*	*
35+	15.3	(11.6-20.1)	5.5	(3.4- 8.8)	4.0	(2.3- 6.9)
SEX						
MALE	17.1	(13.0-22.1)	5.6	(3.6- 8.6)	3.7	(2.1- 6.2)
FEMALE	6.0	(4.3- 8.4)	2.3	(1.4- 3.8)	1.7	(1.0- 3.0)
TOTAL	11.0	(9.0-13.5)	3.8	(2.6- 5.5)	2.6	(1.6- 4.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	147	(87- 243)	46	(22- 95)	*	*
18-25	323	(227- 455)	111	(46- 257)	*	*
26-34	377	(225- 617)	107	(50- 223)	*	*
35+	1,609	(1,207- 2,114)	574	(353- 922)	416	(238- 724)
SEX						
MALE	1,728	(1,318- 2,232)	563	(362- 865)	371	(216- 629)
FEMALE	728	(518- 1,016)	275	(164- 457)	209	(121- 360)
TOTAL	2,456	(1,998- 3,005)	838	(568- 1,228)	580	(367- 916)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

SMOKELESS TOBACCO: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	8.2 %	(5.4-12.1) %	3.5 %	(1.9- 6.4) %	* %	* %
18-25	13.1	(8.5-19.8)	5.5	(2.3-12.4)	2.9	(1.1- 7.1)
26-34	8.8	(5.5-13.8)	0.5	(0.2- 1.0)	*	*
35+	10.1	(7.4-13.8)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	19.9	(16.3-24.2)	3.6	(2.0- 6.5)	1.9	(0.8- 4.9)
FEMALE	*	*	0.3	(0.1- 0.7)	*	*
TOTAL	10.1	(7.8-13.0)	1.8	(1.0- 3.3)	1.0	(0.4- 2.5)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	306	(204- 452)	132	(71- 242)	*	*
18-25	738	(476- 1,113)	310	(132- 699)	161	(63- 402)
26-34	610	(380- 960)	32	(14- 72)	*	*
35+	2,374	(1,723- 3,233)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3,669	(2,996- 4,447)	668	(367- 1,201)	357	(139- 903)
FEMALE	*	*	63	(26- 159)	*	*
TOTAL	4,028	(3,115- 5,168)	731	(406- 1,309)	409	(170- 977)

TABLE 15-F

SMOKELESS TOBACCO
NORTH CENTRAL

SMOKELESS TOBACCO: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
RATE ESTIMATES	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	16.2 %	(12.8-20.4) %	9.4 %	(5.8-14.7) %	5.5 %	(2.8-10.5) %
18-25	26.6	(18.7-36.4)	7.0	(4.1-11.9)	3.5	(1.6- 7.4)
26-34	14.3	(10.8-18.6)	4.2	(2.5- 6.9)	2.0	(1.3- 3.3)
35+	11.0	(8.0-14.9)	*	*	2.0	(0.8- 5.2)
SEX						
MALE	27.8	(24.4-31.6)	8.5	(6.2-11.5)	5.3	(3.4- 8.0)
FEMALE	1.8	(1.1- 3.1)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	14.4	(12.4-16.7)	4.3	(3.3- 5.6)	2.6	(1.8- 3.9)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	863	(681- 1,084)	498	(310- 783)	293	(150- 557)
18-25	1,776	(1,247- 2,431)	471	(272- 797)	234	(108- 497)
26-34	1,311	(995- 1,706)	386	(231- 636)	187	(115- 302)
35+	2,828	(2,054- 3,846)	*	*	518	(198- 1,329)
SEX						
MALE	6,334	(5,546- 7,186)	1,942	(1,422- 2,630)	1,200	(785- 1,817)
FEMALE	445	(263- 747)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	6,778	(5,826- 7,852)	2,007	(1,531- 2,627)	1,232	(836- 1,814)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 15-G

SMOKELESS TOBACCO
SOUTH

SMOKELESS TOBACCO: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	18.6 %	(16.3-21.2) %	8.0 %	(6.1-10.4) %	4.6 %	(3.0- 6.9) %
18-25	22.5	(18.3-27.3)	10.5	(6.8-15.9)	8.4	(5.5-12.5)
26-34	17.9	(13.6-23.0)	6.9	(4.6-10.2)	5.3	(3.5- 7.8)
35+	17.9	(14.4-21.9)	6.7	(4.5- 9.8)	5.8	(3.8- 8.8)
SEX						
MALE	33.0	(28.6-37.7)	13.8	(10.2-18.5)	11.3	(8.4-15.2)
FEMALE	5.8	(4.3- 7.7)	1.7	(0.9- 3.1)	1.2	(0.6- 2.4)
TOTAL	18.7	(16.4-21.2)	7.5	(5.7- 9.7)	6.0	(4.6- 7.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,480	(1,294- 1,687)	633	(483- 825)	361	(236- 549)
18-25	2,557	(2,079- 3,108)	1,196	(775- 1,807)	949	(622- 1,426)
26-34	2,590	(1,976- 3,344)	999	(669- 1,474)	767	(515- 1,130)
35+	7,082	(5,718- 8,689)	2,641	(1,776- 3,880)	2,313	(1,525- 3,476)
SEX						
MALE	11,469	(9,954-13,096)	4,814	(3,552- 6,431)	3,942	(2,906- 5,282)
FEMALE	2,240	(1,675- 2,978)	656	(356- 1,207)	448	(213- 940)
TOTAL	13,709	(12,036-15,551)	5,469	(4,196- 7,098)	4,390	(3,361- 5,714)

TABLE 15-H

SMOKELESS TOBACCO
WEST

SMOKELESS TOBACCO: EVER, PAST YEAR, AND PAST MONTH (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR		USED PAST MONTH	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	11.5 %	(8.1-16.1) %	4.6 %	(2.5- 8.5) %	* %	* %
18-25	31.6	(23.2-41.4)	11.1	(7.0-17.2)	8.5	(4.6-15.3)
26-34	14.6	(10.6-19.8)	5.0	(2.4-10.2)	1.4	(0.6- 3.3)
35+	7.3	(4.9-10.7)	2.8	(1.3- 6.2)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	22.6	(16.8-29.8)	8.5	(5.5-13.1)	4.8	(3.3- 7.1)
FEMALE	3.5	(1.9- 6.1)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	13.0	(9.7-17.2)	4.7	(3.3- 6.8)	2.7	(1.9- 3.9)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	371	(261- 521)	150	(81- 274)	*	*
18-25	1,899	(1,396- 2,486)	666	(420- 1,030)	510	(274- 917)
26-34	1,155	(837- 1,568)	395	(188- 806)	109	(45- 262)
35+	1,525	(1,026- 2,243)	598	(268- 1,306)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4,281	(3,176- 5,634)	1,614	(1,034- 2,471)	911	(615- 1,341)
FEMALE	670	(375- 1,183)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	4,951	(3,695- 6,557)	1,809	(1,257- 2,583)	1,042	(727- 1,491)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 16.

PCP: EVER AND PAST YEAR USE (1988)
BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND REGION FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR	
	RATE ESTIMATES			
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE				
12-17	1.2 %	(0.8- 1.6) %	0.6 %	(0.4- 1.0) %
18-25	4.4	(3.0- 6.3)	0.7	(0.3- 1.3)
26-34	8.3	(6.7-10.2)	0.1	(0.1- 0.3)
35+	1.3	(0.8- 2.0)	*	*
SEX				
MALE	3.7	(3.0- 4.5)	0.3	(0.2- 0.4)
FEMALE	2.6	(2.0- 3.3)	0.1	(0.1- 0.2)
RACE				
WHITE	3.3	(2.8- 4.0)	0.2	(0.1- 0.3)
BLACK	1.6	(1.0- 2.6)	*	*
HISPANIC	3.0	(1.9- 4.8)	0.7	(0.3- 1.5)
REGION				
NORTHEAST	4.3	(3.1- 5.9)	0.3	(0.1- 0.7)
NORTH CENTRAL	3.8	(2.8- 5.0)	0.3	(0.1- 0.6)
SOUTH	1.7	(1.2- 2.4)	0.1	(0.1- 0.2)
WEST	3.7	(2.8- 5.1)	*	*
TOTAL	3.1	(2.6- 3.6)	0.2	(0.1- 0.3)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)			
AGE				
12-17	234	(163- 333)	124	(74- 206)
18-25	1,304	(905- 1,865)	203	(104- 391)
26-34	3,194	(2,570- 3,952)	49	(24- 107)
35+	1,401	(887- 2,222)	*	*
SEX				
MALE	3,488	(2,834- 4,294)	257	(154- 426)
FEMALE	2,645	(2,056- 3,407)	120	(65- 239)
RACE				
WHITE	5,206	(4,357- 6,209)	263	(168- 423)
BLACK	360	(222- 584)	*	*
HISPANIC	453	(283- 723)	100	(45- 220)
REGION				
NORTHEAST	1,710	(1,240- 2,346)	118	(48- 297)
NORTH CENTRAL	1,761	(1,325- 2,330)	141	(69- 289)
SOUTH	1,232	(869- 1,749)	77	(40- 165)
WEST	1,430	(1,053- 1,933)	*	*
TOTAL	6,133	(5,228- 7,179).	377	(249- 569)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

HEROIN: EVER USED, AS OF 1988
BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND REGION FOR TOTAL POPULATION

EVER USED

RATE ESTIMATES

	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE		
12-17	0.6 %	(0.4- 0.9) %
18-25	0.4	(0.2- 0.8)
26-34	2.1	(1.4- 3.0)
35+	0.8	(0.5- 1.3)
SEX		
MALE	1.3	(1.0- 1.8)
FEMALE	0.6	(0.4- 1.0)
RACE		
WHITE	0.8	(0.5- 1.1)
BLACK	2.3	(1.6- 3.4)
HISPANIC	1.1	(0.5- 2.3)
REGION		
NORTHEAST	1.5	(0.9- 2.4)
NORTH CENTRAL	0.9	(0.5- 1.8)
SOUTH	0.8	(0.5- 1.3)
WEST	0.8	(0.5- 1.2)
TOTAL	1.0	(0.7- 1.3)

POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE		
12-17	118	(76- 182)
18-25	103	(45- 240)
26-34	794	(548- 1,150)
35+	892	(561- 1,408)
SEX		
MALE	1,248	(930- 1,684)
FEMALE	659	(405- 1,080)
RACE		
WHITE	1,223	(838- 1,781)
BLACK	513	(346- 757)
HISPANIC	167	(80- 347)
REGION		
NORTHEAST	575	(349- 948)
NORTH CENTRAL	439	(236- 823)
SOUTH	586	(369- 935)
WEST	307	(197- 475)
TOTAL	1,907	(1,460- 2,482)

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*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 18.

NEEDLE USE: EVER AND PAST YEAR USE (1988) BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND REGION FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	EVER USED		USED PAST YEAR	
	RATE ESTIMATES			
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE				
12-17	0.4 %	(0.2- 0.7) %	0.2 %	(0.1- 0.5) %
18-25	2.2	(1.2- 3.9)	0.7	(0.3- 1.4)
26-34	2.9	(2.1- 4.0)	0.6	(0.3- 1.0)
35+	0.6	(0.4- 1.1)	*	*
SEX				
MALE	1.9	(1.5- 2.5)	0.4	(0.3- 0.6)
FEMALE	0.7	(0.4- 1.1)	0.1	(0.0- 0.3)
RACE				
WHITE	1.2	(0.9- 1.7)	0.2	(0.1- 0.4)
BLACK	2.0	(1.3- 3.1)	0.5	(0.2- 1.1)
HISPANIC	1.3	(0.7- 2.3)	0.4	(0.2- 0.8)
REGION				
NORTHEAST	1.2	(0.6- 2.3)	*	*
NORTH CENTRAL	1.1	(0.6- 2.0)	*	*
SOUTH	1.2	(0.8- 1.9)	0.3	(0.1- 0.6)
WEST	1.5	(0.9- 2.6)	0.3	(0.2- 0.4)
TOTAL	1.3	(1.0- 1.7)	0.3	(0.2- 0.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)			
AGE				
12-17	83	(49- 140)	42	(17- 108)
18-25	650	(359- 1,168)	207	(103- 418)
26-34	1,106	(798- 1,534)	221	(127- 381)
35+	671	(388- 1,156)	*	*
SEX				
MALE	1,821	(1,382- 2,398)	376	(244- 590)
FEMALE	689	(434- 1,106)	116	(47- 277)
RACE				
WHITE	1,869	(1,341- 2,591)	320	(174- 584)
BLACK	450	(290- 695)	110	(49- 242)
HISPANIC	192	(105- 346)	63	(31- 126)
REGION				
NORTHEAST	483	(251- 916)	*	*
NORTH CENTRAL	536	(303- 941)	*	*
SOUTH	910	(603- 1,372)	205	(102- 414)
WEST	582	(342- 983)	100	(68- 145)
TOTAL	2,511	(1,937- 3,273)	492	(335- 734)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Note: Needle Use includes use of cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines with a needle.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

MARIJUANA: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	12.6 %	(10.9-14.5) %	6.3 %	(5.3- 7.5) %	3.9 %	(3.1- 4.8) %
MALE	11.4	(9.7-13.3)	5.7	(4.5- 7.1)	4.1	(3.0- 5.4)
FEMALE	13.8	(11.5-16.5)	6.9	(5.6- 8.5)	3.7	(2.6- 5.0)
18-25	27.9	(25.2-30.8)	15.4	(13.2-17.9)	9.8	(8.1-11.7)
MALE	34.0	(30.3-38.0)	20.7	(17.6-24.3)	13.6	(10.8-17.1)
FEMALE	22.0	(19.3-25.0)	10.3	(8.0-13.3)	6.0	(4.5- 8.1)
26-34	17.6	(14.8-20.7)	9.5	(7.8-11.4)	4.9	(3.8- 6.3)
MALE	23.7	(19.5-28.5)	14.5	(11.4-18.3)	7.3	(5.6- 9.5)
FEMALE	11.6	(9.5-14.1)	4.6	(3.3- 6.2)	2.6	(1.6- 4.3)
35+	3.2	(2.3- 4.4)	1.4	(0.9- 2.3)	1.0	(0.6- 1.6)
MALE	4.1	(2.8- 6.0)	2.4	(1.5- 3.9)	1.4	(0.8- 2.4)
FEMALE	2.4	(1.5- 3.7)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	10.6	(9.4-12.0)	5.6	(4.8- 6.5)	3.3	(2.9- 3.9)
MALE	13.4	(11.7-15.3)	8.0	(6.7- 9.4)	4.8	(4.1- 5.5)
FEMALE	8.1	(7.0- 9.3)	3.4	(2.7- 4.2)	2.0	(1.5- 2.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
12-17	2,545	(2,206- 2,929)	1,289	(1,065- 1,511)	783	(630- 973)
MALE	1,179	(1,007- 1,377)	587	(465- 739)	421	(314- 561)
FEMALE	1,366	(1,136- 1,633)	682	(553- 841)	362	(262- 498)
18-25	8,279	(7,469- 9,143)	4,570	(3,913- 5,312)	2,893	(2,411- 3,462)
MALE	4,932	(4,388- 5,505)	3,000	(2,544- 3,515)	1,976	(1,559- 2,483)
FEMALE	3,347	(2,938- 3,796)	1,570	(1,209- 2,024)	917	(682- 1,224)
26-34	6,776	(5,710- 7,995)	3,644	(3,000- 4,411)	1,904	(1,482- 2,442)
MALE	4,499	(3,699- 5,409)	2,749	(2,156- 3,470)	1,390	(1,060- 1,810)
FEMALE	2,277	(1,867- 2,761)	895	(653- 1,221)	514	(310- 844)
35+	3,499	(2,542- 4,814)	1,558	(974- 2,489)	1,043	(622- 1,745)
MALE	2,113	(1,450- 3,062)	1,223	(743- 2,009)	732	(427- 1,243)
FEMALE	1,385	(877- 2,184)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	21,099	(18,637-23,854)	11,042	(9,524-12,799)	6,623	(5,685- 7,713)
MALE	12,724	(11,107-14,533)	7,560	(6,374- 8,948)	4,519	(3,876- 5,256)
FEMALE	8,375	(7,267- 9,625)	3,483	(2,826- 4,295)	2,104	(1,556- 2,830)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 19-B

MARIJUANA FREQUENCY
WHITES

MARIJUANA: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	13.0 %	(10.9-15.5) %	6.9 %	(5.6- 8.5) %	4.6 %	(3.6- 5.8) %
18-25	29.2	(25.9-32.8)	15.5	(12.8-18.7)	9.6	(7.5-12.2)
26-34	17.8	(14.4-21.6)	9.7	(7.7-12.1)	5.0	(3.8- 6.7)
35+	2.9	(1.9- 4.3)	1.3	(0.7- 2.3)	0.8	(0.4- 1.6)
SEX						
MALE	12.9	(10.9-15.2)	7.8	(6.4- 9.5)	4.6	(3.8- 5.5)
FEMALE	8.0	(6.7- 9.4)	3.1	(2.4- 4.0)	1.9	(1.3- 2.7)
TOTAL	10.3	(8.9-12.0)	5.4	(4.5- 6.4)	3.2	(2.7- 3.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,894	(1,582- 2,268)	1,003	(811- 1,235)	661	(517- 844)
18-25	6,465	(5,724- 7,268)	3,436	(2,826- 4,147)	2,130	(1,662- 2,709)
26-34	5,206	(4,237- 6,344)	2,833	(2,257- 3,539)	1,477	(1,104- 1,964)
35+	2,610	(1,745- 3,894)	1,168	(656- 2,080)	755	(398- 1,422)
SEX						
MALE	9,699	(8,198-11,420)	5,899	(4,836- 7,178)	3,464	(2,868- 4,173)
FEMALE	6,476	(5,484- 7,630)	2,541	(1,988- 3,244)	1,560	(1,097- 2,203)
TOTAL	16,174	(13,878-18,804)	8,439	(7,074-10,035)	5,023	(4,197- 5,987)

TABLE 19-C

MARIJUANA FREQUENCY
HISPANICS

MARIJUANA: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	12.8 %	(10.3-15.9) %	6.1 %	(4.5- 8.3) %	3.3 %	(1.9- 5.6) %
18-25	22.1	(18.3-26.6)	13.5	(10.4-17.3)	9.3	(6.6-12.9)
26-34	14.5	(11.5-18.0)	9.6	(6.6-13.7)	5.7	(2.9-11.0)
35+	2.5	(1.2- 5.4)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	13.7	(11.6-16.0)	8.2	(6.5-10.2)	5.4	(3.9- 7.6)
FEMALE	7.9	(5.8-10.7)	3.9	(2.6- 5.9)	2.3	(1.3- 4.3)
TOTAL	10.8	(9.2-12.6)	6.0	(4.9- 7.4)	3.9	(2.8- 5.3)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	271	(217- 336)	130	(95- 176)	70	(41- 119)
18-25	661	(545- 793)	402	(309- 517)	277	(197- 385)
26-34	518	(412- 644)	342	(234- 491)	205	(104- 394)
35+	159	(74- 335)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,014	(861- 1,188)	605	(482- 757)	403	(287- 562)
FEMALE	595	(435- 806)	295	(194- 445)	176	(95- 322)
TOTAL	1,608	(1,374- 1,878)	900	(730- 1,106)	579	(425- 786)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 19-D

MARIJUANA: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	9.1 %	(7.0-11.8) %	4.1 %	(2.9- 5.8) %	1.3 %	(0.7- 2.5) %
18-25	23.5	(18.2-29.6)	16.4	(11.8-22.4)	11.6	(7.8-16.9)
26-34	16.9	(12.1-23.0)	8.6	(5.4-13.2)	3.8	(2.1- 6.6)
35+	3.7	(2.1- 6.2)	2.5	(1.4- 4.5)	1.5	(0.7- 3.2)
SEX						
MALE	14.0	(11.5-16.9)	9.7	(7.5-12.4)	6.2	(4.4- 8.7)
FEMALE	8.0	(6.5- 9.9)	3.8	(2.8- 5.3)	1.8	(1.1- 2.8)
TOTAL	10.7	(9.1-12.6)	6.5	(5.3- 7.8)	3.8	(2.8- 5.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	283	(217- 366)	126	(89- 179)	42	(22- 79)
18-25	932	(725- 1,176)	651	(468- 888)	461	(311- 672)
26-34	788	(567- 1,073)	400	(254- 619)	175	(99- 308)
35+	386	(225- 654)	265	(145- 475)	161	(75- 341)
SEX						
MALE	1,413	(1,165- 1,705)	975	(754- 1,253)	627	(443- 882)
FEMALE	977	(786- 1,208)	467	(335- 849)	212	(134- 336)
TOTAL	2,389	(2,036- 2,797)	1,442	(1,191- 1,744)	839	(633- 1,110)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 19-E

MARIJUANA FREQUENCY
NORTHEAST

MARIJUANA: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	13.2 %	(9.7-17.6) %	6.9 %	(4.5-10.4) %	4.9 %	(2.9- 8.1) %
18-25	24.2	(18.3-31.3)	16.4	(10.9-23.8)	8.8	(6.1-12.4)
26-34	16.3	(11.0-23.6)	8.9	(5.5-14.1)	3.6	(1.7- 7.6)
35+	3.7	(1.6- 8.4)	*	*	1.1	(0.7- 1.9)
SEX						
MALE	12.1	(8.0-17.7)	8.7	(5.3-14.0)	4.2	(2.8- 6.3)
FEMALE	7.7	(5.6-10.5)	2.9	(1.8- 4.5)	1.9	(1.1- 3.2)
TOTAL	9.7	(6.8-13.7)	5.6	(3.9- 7.9)	3.0	(2.2- 4.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	494	(365- 661)	258	(168- 392)	184	(109- 306)
18-25	1,363	(1,030- 1,763)	920	(614- 1,338)	493	(344- 699)
26-34	1,137	(762- 1,646)	621	(386- 980)	250	(116- 526)
35+	866	(373- 1,955)	*	*	262	(152- 450)
SEX						
MALE	2,220	(1,482- 3,257)	1,608	(982- 2,571)	778	(521- 1,156)
FEMALE	1,641	(1,192- 2,240)	616	(390- 968)	411	(245- 689)
TOTAL	3,861	(2,706- 5,433)	2,225	(1,564- 3,146)	1,189	(884- 1,594)

TABLE 19-F

MARIJUANA FREQUENCY
NORTH CENTRAL

MARIJUANA: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	11.2 %	(7.9-15.6) %	6.4 %	(4.2- 9.6) %	4.2 %	(2.7- 6.5) %
18-25	37.1	(33.0-41.4)	20.0	(16.4-24.3)	12.9	(9.2-17.7)
26-34	22.3	(18.6-26.4)	13.0	(9.8-17.0)	7.7	(5.3-11.0)
35+	3.2	(1.7- 6.0)	0.9	(0.4- 2.0)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	15.8	(13.3-18.6)	9.6	(7.4-12.3)	5.8	(4.5- 7.4)
FEMALE	9.8	(7.8-12.1)	3.8	(2.7- 5.4)	2.1	(1.4- 3.0)
TOTAL	12.7	(11.2-14.3)	6.6	(5.5- 7.9)	3.9	(3.1- 4.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	594	(420- 828)	339	(224- 509)	224	(145- 344)
18-25	2,479	(2,206- 2,765)	1,338	(1,093- 1,622)	861	(617- 1,184)
26-34	2,043	(1,709- 2,420)	1,192	(898- 1,563)	707	(489- 1,011)
35+	827	(438- 1,538)	237	(107- 519)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3,588	(3,028- 4,226)	2,185	(1,890- 2,804)	1,311	(1,014- 1,690)
FEMALE	2,354	(1,895- 2,912)	921	(647- 1,302)	497	(343- 720)
TOTAL	5,942	(5,260- 6,696)	3,105	(2,590- 3,717)	1,809	(1,458- 2,235)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 19-G

MARIJUANA: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	11.6 %	(9.2-14.6) %	5.5 %	(4.1- 7.3) %	3.0 %	(2.1- 4.3) %
18-25	21.8	(18.2-25.9)	13.3	(9.7-18.1)	8.7	(6.2-12.2)
26-34	13.6	(9.7-18.7)	8.0	(5.5-11.5)	3.9	(2.4- 6.3)
35+	1.7	(1.0- 3.0)	0.9	(0.4- 1.7)	0.8	(0.4- 1.6)
SEX						
MALE	10.8	(8.8-13.3)	7.1	(5.6- 8.9)	4.8	(3.8- 5.9)
FEMALE	6.0	(5.1- 7.0)	2.6	(1.8- 3.5)	1.1	(0.8- 1.7)
TOTAL	8.3	(6.9- 9.9)	4.7	(3.7- 5.9)	2.9	(2.2- 3.7)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	924	(732- 1,157)	435	(324- 579)	237	(165- 340)
18-25	2,477	(2,067- 2,944)	1,517	(1,098- 2,063)	994	(703- 1,389)
26-34	1,978	(1,414- 2,720)	1,161	(800- 1,666)	562	(344- 908)
35+	688	(401- 1,180)	346	(175- 676)	310	(149- 639)
SEX						
MALE	3,767	(3,046- 4,633)	2,471	(1,960- 3,099)	1,662	(1,336- 2,063)
FEMALE	2,301	(1,957- 2,702)	987	(713- 1,360)	441	(292- 665)
TOTAL	6,067	(5,071- 7,238)	3,458	(2,737- 4,361)	2,103	(1,640- 2,686)

TABLE 19-H

MARIJUANA: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	16.5 %	(12.7-21.1) %	7.3 %	(5.6- 9.6) %	4.3 %	(2.5- 7.0) %
18-25	32.6	(24.8-41.6)	13.2	(9.8-17.6)	9.1	(7.6-10.7)
26-34	20.4	(13.4-29.9)	8.5	(5.2-13.5)	4.9	(2.7- 8.5)
35+	5.3	(3.1- 9.0)	2.6	(1.0- 6.6)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	16.7	(12.1-22.4)	6.9	(4.5-10.3)	4.1	(2.9- 5.6)
FEMALE	10.8	(7.1-16.1)	5.0	(2.8- 8.6)	3.9	(1.9- 7.9)
TOTAL	13.7	(9.7-18.9)	5.9	(3.8- 9.1)	4.0	(2.5- 6.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	533	(410- 683)	237	(180- 311)	138	(82- 227)
18-25	1,960	(1,490- 2,496)	795	(589- 1,058)	545	(459- 645)
26-34	1,619	(1,061- 2,370)	671	(411- 1,070)	385	(216- 676)
35+	1,118	(650- 1,890)	551	(215- 1,382)	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3,150	(2,295- 4,244)	1,295	(853- 1,942)	767	(553- 1,057)
FEMALE	2,079	(1,363- 3,106)	958	(545- 1,655)	755	(365- 1,525)
TOTAL	5,229	(3,708- 7,239)	2,254	(1,447- 3,471)	1,522	(963- 2,381)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 20-A

COCAINE FREQUENCY
TOTAL POPULATION

COCAINE: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
			RATE ESTIMATES			
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	2.9 %	(2.2- 3.8) %	1.1 %	(0.7- 1.8) %	0.5 %	(0.2- 0.9) %
MALE	3.0	(2.2- 4.0)	0.9	(0.5- 1.5)	0.6	(0.3- 1.3)
FEMALE	2.9	(1.9- 4.2)	1.4	(0.7- 2.5)	*	*
18-25	12.1	(9.8-14.8)	4.2	(3.1- 5.7)	1.0	(0.6- 1.8)
MALE	15.1	(11.7-19.2)	5.8	(4.0- 8.2)	1.5	(0.7- 3.0)
FEMALE	9.2	(6.8-12.4)	2.7	(1.5- 4.9)	0.6	(0.3- 1.4)
26-34	8.0	(6.5- 9.8)	2.1	(1.4- 3.1)	1.0	(0.5- 1.7)
MALE	11.2	(8.6-14.4)	2.7	(1.7- 4.3)	1.7	(0.9- 3.1)
FEMALE	4.9	(3.6- 6.8)	1.5	(0.9- 2.6)	0.3	(0.1- 0.6)
35+	0.9	(0.5- 1.4)	*	*	*	*
MALE	1.3	(0.7- 2.3)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	0.5	(0.2- 1.2)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	4.1	(3.6- 4.8)	1.2	(1.0- 1.5)	0.4	(0.3- 0.6)
MALE	5.6	(4.6- 6.7)	1.6	(1.3- 2.1)	0.7	(0.5- 1.0)
FEMALE	2.8	(2.3- 3.5)	0.8	(0.6- 1.1)	0.2	(0.1- 0.3)
			POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)			
12-17	591	(455- 767)	222	(135- 366)	95	(49- 185)
MALE	308	(230- 411)	88	(49- 156)	60	(28- 130)
FEMALE	283	(192- 414)	135	(72- 249)	*	*
18-25	3,584	(2,912- 4,384)	1,246	(919- 1,685)	304	(179- 520)
MALE	2,181	(1,691- 2,780)	837	(582- 1,194)	210	(102- 428)
FEMALE	1,403	(1,036- 1,883)	408	(224- 739)	94	(43- 207)
26-34	3,089	(2,517- 3,778)	813	(545- 1,211)	367	(205- 652)
MALE	2,123	(1,631- 2,738)	512	(321- 813)	319	(169- 596)
FEMALE	967	(701- 1,324)	302	(179- 507)	49	(21- 116)
35+	945	(572- 1,558)	*	*	*	*
MALE	665	(379- 1,157)	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	280	(115- 691)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	8,208	(7,054- 9,550)	2,405	(1,944- 2,962)	862	(620- 1,173)
MALE	5,276	(4,388- 6,330)	1,542	(1,186- 2,014)	666	(449- 982)
FEMALE	2,932	(2,377- 3,602)	863	(632- 1,167)	196	(117- 329)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Note: Cocaine includes crack.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 20-B

COCAINE FREQUENCY
WHITES

COCAINE: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.2 %	(2.4- 4.4) %	1.2 %	(0.6- 2.2) %	0.5 %	(0.2- 1.2) %
18-25	12.6	(9.7-16.1)	4.0	(2.7- 5.8)	0.9	(0.4- 2.0)
26-34	7.9	(6.3-10.0)	1.6	(0.8- 2.9)	0.6	(0.3- 1.6)
35+	0.7	(0.4- 1.4)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	5.4	(4.3- 6.7)	1.3	(0.9- 2.0)	0.6	(0.4- 1.0)
FEMALE	2.7	(2.1- 3.5)	0.7	(0.5- 1.0)	0.1	(0.0- 0.2)
TOTAL	4.0	(3.3- 4.8)	1.0	(0.8- 1.4)	0.3	(0.2- 0.5)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	470	(343- 644)	174	(94- 323)	78	(35- 174)
18-25	2,783	(2,154- 3,566)	880	(593- 1,293)	203	(92- 446)
26-34	2,327	(1,840- 2,927)	454	(238- 863)	188	(75- 469)
35+	642	(323- 1,282)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	4,024	(3,205- 5,046)	1,010	(689- 1,474)	464	(281- 773)
FEMALE	2,199	(1,705- 2,833)	566	(385- 843)	73	(31- 175)
TOTAL	6,223	(5,155- 7,501)	1,576	(1,183- 2,117)	537	(336- 845)

TABLE 20-C

COCAINE FREQUENCY
HISPANICS

COCAINE: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.6 %	(2.3- 5.6) %	1.3 %	(0.6- 2.9) %	0.3 %	(0.1- 0.6) %
18-25	12.6	(9.3-16.9)	6.4	(3.7-11.1)	1.2	(0.6- 2.5)
26-34	8.0	(5.0-12.6)	3.4	(1.5- 7.5)	*	*
35+	1.7	(0.7- 4.0)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	7.3	(5.5- 9.5)	3.2	(2.0- 5.1)	0.9	(0.5- 1.6)
FEMALE	4.1	(2.7- 6.1)	1.6	(0.7- 3.7)	*	*
TOTAL	5.7	(4.4- 7.3)	2.4	(1.5- 3.9)	0.6	(0.3- 1.1)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	77	(49- 119)	28	(13- 62)	6	(2- 14)
18-25	376	(277- 505)	192	(109- 331)	36	(17- 73)
26-34	287	(179- 451)	120	(52- 269)	*	*
35+	104	(42- 252)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	538	(407- 706)	239	(151- 376)	64	(34- 121)
FEMALE	306	(202- 461)	119	(50- 281)	*	*
TOTAL	844	(651- 1,088)	358	(219- 583)	90	(48- 166)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

COCAINE: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
RATE ESTIMATES						
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.4 %	(0.8- 2.5) %	0.6 %	(0.3- 1.5) %	* %	* %
18-25	8.1	(5.1-12.6)	3.3	(1.5- 7.3)	1.7	(0.7- 3.8)
26-34	8.7	(6.1-12.2)	5.1	(3.2- 8.1)	3.2	(1.5- 6.5)
35+	1.9	(1.2- 3.1)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6.3	(4.3- 8.9)	2.6	(1.5- 4.4)	1.4	(0.7- 2.8)
FEMALE	2.8	(1.9- 4.0)	1.4	(0.9- 2.2)	0.8	(0.4- 1.5)
TOTAL	4.4	(3.3- 5.8)	1.9	(1.3- 2.9)	1.1	(0.6- 1.9)
POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)						
AGE						
12-17	43	(24- 77)	20	(8- 47)	*	*
18-25	321	(201- 502)	132	(59- 292)	66	(29- 150)
26-34	407	(287- 571)	240	(150- 380)	149	(72- 303)
35+	199	(123- 324)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	632	(439- 902)	260	(150- 448)	138	(67- 281)
FEMALE	339	(235- 488)	169	(105- 273)	97	(49- 187)
TOTAL	971	(730- 1,286)	429	(283- 651)	235	(131- 416)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 20-E

COCAINE: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.3 %	(1.9- 5.8) %	1.5 %	(0.8- 3.0) %	* %	* %
18-25	12.4	(7.5-19.9)	5.0	(2.9- 8.6)	1.4	(0.7- 2.7)
26-34	8.5	(5.5-13.0)	1.5	(0.7- 3.2)	*	*
35+	1.1	(0.7- 1.7)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6.3	(3.9-10.0)	1.9	(1.1- 3.4)	0.8	(0.4- 1.8)
FEMALE	2.4	(1.2- 4.6)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	4.2	(2.8- 6.2)	1.3	(0.9- 2.1)	0.5	(0.3- 1.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	125	(71- 217)	58	(30- 112)	*	*
18-25	698	(420- 1,123)	283	(163- 482)	80	(42- 153)
26-34	592	(381- 904)	105	(49- 222)	*	*
35+	254	(163- 399)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,164	(722- 1,848)	354	(199- 624)	150	(70- 323)
FEMALE	505	(256- 989)	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	1,669	(1,114- 2,484)	532	(343- 825)	213	(120- 383)

TABLE 20-F

COCAINE FREQUENCY
NORTH CENTRAL

COCAINE: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	3.5 %	(1.9- 6.3) %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	15.6	(11.3-21.2)	4.5	(2.8- 7.3)	*	*
26-34	10.5	(7.3-14.9)	3.1	(1.4- 6.7)	2.2	(0.9- 5.1)
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	7.0	(5.4- 9.0)	2.0	(1.3- 3.0)	1.3	(0.7- 2.2)
FEMALE	3.0	(1.8- 5.0)	0.9	(0.5- 1.6)	*	*
TOTAL	4.9	(3.9- 6.2)	1.4	(1.1- 2.0)	0.7	(0.4- 1.2)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	184	(100- 333)	*	*	*	*
18-25	1,043	(753- 1,416)	303	(186- 486)	*	*
26-34	967	(673- 1,368)	282	(126- 617)	199	(84- 464)
35+	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,584	(1,220- 2,048)	456	(298- 693)	287	(164- 501)
FEMALE	729	(435- 1,212)	219	(125- 384)	*	*
TOTAL	2,313	(1,820- 2,932)	675	(494- 923)	335	(197- 562)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 20-G

COCAINE FREQUENCY
SOUTH

COCAINE: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	1.3 %	(0.7- 2.6) %	* %	* %	* %	* %
18-25	7.0	(4.6-10.6)	3.5	(2.1- 5.7)	0.6	(0.3- 1.4)
26-34	5.5	(3.8- 8.0)	2.3	(1.3- 4.0)	0.7	(0.3- 1.6)
35+	0.5	(0.2- 0.9)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	3.7	(3.0- 4.5)	1.5	(1.0- 2.2)	0.4	(0.2- 0.6)
FEMALE	1.6	(1.1- 2.3)	0.7	(0.4- 1.1)	0.2	(0.1- 0.5)
TOTAL	2.6	(2.0- 3.2)	1.1	(0.7- 1.5)	0.3	(0.2- 0.4)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	106	(54- 204)	*	*	*	*
18-25	798	(522- 1,204)	397	(241- 647)	73	(34- 156)
26-34	801	(550- 1,158)	336	(194- 581)	101	(44- 227)
35+	185	(95- 363)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,282	(1,054- 1,561)	503	(336- 755)	120	(66- 225)
FEMALE	607	(417- 882)	265	(161- 429)	76	(32- 187)
TOTAL	1,890	(1,501- 2,371)	768	(531- 1,119)	196	(119- 330)

TABLE 20-H

COCAINE FREQUENCY
WEST

COCAINE: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	5.5 %	(4.2- 7.0) %	1.5 %	(0.8- 2.8) %	* %	* %
18-25	17.4	(12.1-24.4)	4.4	(1.8-10.3)	*	*
26-34	9.2	(6.4-13.1)	1.1	(0.5- 2.6)	*	*
35+	1.8	(0.7- 4.7)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	6.6	(4.2-10.1)	1.2	(0.5- 2.8)	*	*
FEMALE	5.7	(4.5- 7.0)	1.0	(0.5- 2.1)	*	*
TOTAL	6.1	(4.6- 8.1)	1.1	(0.6- 2.0)	*	*
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	176	(137- 226)	47	(25- 90)	*	*
18-25	1,045	(728- 1,463)	263	(108- 618)	*	*
26-34	729	(506- 1,037)	91	(39- 209)	*	*
35+	386	(146- 998)	*	*	*	*
SEX						
MALE	1,245	(801- 1,908)	229	(97- 537)	*	*
FEMALE	1,091	(872- 1,360)	201	(98- 409)	*	*
TOTAL	2,336	(1,745- 3,107)	430	(243- 764)	*	*

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ALCOHOL: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR TOTAL POPULATION

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
AGE	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
12-17	44.6 %	(42.0-47.2) %	18.6 %	(16.8-20.6) %	5.7 %	(4.7- 6.9) %
MALE	47.7	(44.5-50.8)	19.9	(17.6-22.4)	7.7	(6.3- 9.3)
FEMALE	41.3	(37.8-45.0)	17.3	(15.1-19.8)	3.7	(2.7- 5.0)
18-25	81.7	(78.7-84.4)	56.6	(53.6-59.4)	26.2	(23.1-29.6)
MALE	85.5	(81.9-88.5)	65.1	(61.1-68.9)	37.5	(32.8-42.3)
FEMALE	78.1	(73.2-82.3)	48.5	(44.4-52.5)	15.5	(12.6-18.9)
26-34	80.5	(78.1-82.7)	53.1	(50.3-55.8)	28.1	(25.6-30.8)
MALE	83.4	(80.5-85.9)	65.5	(61.7-69.0)	41.2	(37.1-45.3)
FEMALE	77.7	(73.8-81.2)	41.1	(37.1-45.2)	15.5	(12.8-19.0)
35+	64.4	(62.0-66.8)	42.7	(40.1-45.2)	25.1	(22.7-27.6)
MALE	71.4	(67.6-74.8)	53.4	(50.0-56.8)	36.7	(32.9-40.6)
FEMALE	58.4	(54.8-61.9)	33.3	(30.1-36.7)	15.0	(12.5-18.0)
TOTAL	68.1	(66.3-69.9)	44.3	(42.5-46.1)	23.9	(22.2-25.6)
MALE	73.3	(71.1-75.4)	54.0	(51.8-56.1)	34.5	(32.0-37.1)
FEMALE	63.3	(60.6-66.0)	35.5	(33.1-37.9)	14.1	(12.4-16.0)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
12-17	9,021	(8,497- 9,552)	3,773	(3,395- 4,181)	1,156	(960- 1,390)
MALE	4,933	(4,612- 5,257)	2,058	(1,820- 2,319)	793	(650- 964)
FEMALE	4,088	(3,736- 4,449)	1,715	(1,495- 1,960)	364	(265- 497)
18-25	24,262	(23,369- 25,057)	16,793	(15,928- 17,648)	7,781	(6,844- 8,798)
MALE	12,386	(11,858- 12,821)	9,427	(8,845- 9,979)	5,427	(4,759- 6,129)
FEMALE	11,876	(11,133- 12,515)	7,366	(6,752- 7,983)	2,354	(1,917- 2,866)
26-34	31,051	(30,112- 31,912)	20,478	(19,416- 21,531)	10,854	(9,870- 11,895)
MALE	15,823	(15,271- 16,306)	12,425	(11,717- 13,099)	7,812	(7,045- 8,604)
FEMALE	15,228	(14,460- 15,911)	8,053	(7,272- 8,858)	3,042	(2,467- 3,722)
35+	70,736	(68,050- 73,342)	46,854	(44,061- 49,697)	27,538	(24,894- 30,360)
MALE	36,426	(34,510- 38,208)	27,276	(25,507- 29,024)	18,716	(16,783- 20,739)
FEMALE	34,310	(32,192- 36,379)	19,578	(17,706- 21,550)	8,822	(7,329- 10,560)
TOTAL	135,071	(131,405-138,634)	87,898	(84,309- 91,536)	47,328	(44,027- 50,790)
MALE	69,569	(67,467- 71,557)	51,187	(49,117- 53,242)	32,747	(30,378- 35,210)
FEMALE	65,502	(62,666- 68,258)	36,712	(34,295- 39,200)	14,581	(12,811- 16,546)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 21-B

ALCOHOL FREQUENCY
WHITES

ALCOHOL: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WHITES

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	48.3 %	(45.0-51.7) %	21.0 %	(18.6-23.5) %	6.1 %	(4.9- 7.6) %
18-25	85.5	(81.6-88.7)	59.8	(56.1-63.4)	26.6	(22.7-30.9)
26-34	82.6	(79.7-85.2)	55.1	(51.7-58.5)	29.0	(25.9-32.2)
35+	66.1	(63.3-68.8)	43.8	(40.9-46.8)	26.0	(23.1-29.0)
SEX						
MALE	74.4	(71.8-76.8)	54.8	(52.0-57.5)	35.4	(32.4-38.4)
FEMALE	66.5	(63.3-69.6)	38.1	(35.3-40.9)	15.0	(13.0-17.2)
TOTAL	70.3	(68.1-72.4)	46.1	(43.9-48.3)	24.8	(22.9-26.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	7,019	(6,534- 7,507)	3,045	(2,699- 3,422)	885	(710- 1,100)
18-25	18,926	(18,054- 19,638)	13,234	(12,421- 14,024)	5,890	(5,028- 6,839)
26-34	24,243	(23,375- 25,009)	16,168	(15,173- 17,148)	8,500	(7,609- 9,447)
35+	60,001	(57,481- 62,421)	39,775	(37,110- 42,475)	23,560	(21,005- 26,302)
SEX						
MALE	56,017	(54,072- 57,847)	41,228	(39,169- 43,267)	26,630	(24,421- 28,931)
FEMALE	54,172	(51,564- 56,668)	30,995	(28,765- 33,295)	12,205	(10,578- 14,030)
TOTAL	110,190	(106,805-113,438)	72,222	(68,800- 75,677)	38,835	(35,822- 42,026)

TABLE 21-C

ALCOHOL FREQUENCY
HISPANICS

ALCOHOL: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR HISPANICS

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	42.5 %	(37.6-47.4) %	15.6 %	(12.5-19.3) %	5.9 %	(4.1- 8.4) %
18-25	73.7	(68.3-78.4)	46.7	(42.0-51.5)	25.1	(20.1-30.8)
26-34	77.5	(70.5-83.3)	46.6	(40.8-52.5)	21.3	(17.4-25.7)
35+	57.4	(52.9-61.8)	37.5	(32.1-43.3)	20.1	(15.3-26.0)
SEX						
MALE	73.3	(69.9-76.4)	51.9	(46.8-57.0)	29.2	(25.2-33.6)
FEMALE	53.6	(50.0-57.1)	25.1	(22.1-28.4)	9.6	(7.2-12.7)
TOTAL	63.4	(60.8-65.8)	38.4	(35.9-41.0)	19.4	(17.1-21.9)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	899	(796- 1,005)	331	(266- 409)	125	(86- 179)
18-25	2,198	(2,039- 2,339)	1,394	(1,254- 1,536)	747	(598- 919)
26-34	2,772	(2,520- 2,978)	1,666	(1,460- 1,878)	760	(622- 919)
35+	3,587	(3,305- 3,862)	2,344	(2,003- 2,706)	1,257	(956- 1,625)
SEX						
MALE	5,435	(5,182- 5,670)	3,851	(3,471- 4,227)	2,167	(1,871- 2,489)
FEMALE	4,020	(3,754- 4,285)	1,885	(1,659- 2,130)	722	(541- 956)
TOTAL	9,456	(9,081- 9,818)	5,735	(5,360- 6,120)	2,889	(2,549- 3,263)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ALCOHOL: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR BLACKS

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
			RATE ESTIMATES			
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	28.4 %	(24.6-32.6) %	11.4 %	(8.9-14.5) %	4.7 %	(3.3- 6.7) %
18-25	68.6	(62.8-73.9)	45.8	(39.7-52.0)	22.9	(17.6-29.2)
26-34	70.5	(65.3-75.2)	45.4	(38.3-52.7)	27.0	(21.8-32.8)
35+	52.9	(47.9-57.8)	34.7	(30.6-39.0)	20.5	(16.9-24.6)
SEX						
MALE	65.0	(61.1-68.8)	48.9	(45.1-52.7)	31.8	(27.9-36.0)
FEMALE	48.5	(43.8-53.1)	24.7	(21.1-28.6)	10.3	(8.1-13.1)
TOTAL	56.0	(52.9-59.0)	35.7	(33.0-38.4)	20.1	(17.6-22.8)
			POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)			
AGE						
12-17	882	(762- 1,011)	354	(277- 449)	148	(102- 209)
18-25	2,727	(2,497- 2,936)	1,820	(1,578- 2,067)	908	(699- 1,159)
26-34	3,296	(3,055- 3,516)	2,123	(1,792- 2,464)	1,261	(1,021- 1,533)
35+	5,561	(5,036- 6,080)	3,648	(3,216- 4,105)	2,157	(1,780- 2,592)
SEX						
MALE	6,572	(6,175- 6,950)	4,945	(4,562- 5,329)	3,217	(2,820- 3,643)
FEMALE	5,893	(5,331- 6,458)	3,000	(2,571- 3,476)	1,256	(985- 1,589)
TOTAL	12,465	(11,771- 13,149)	7,945	(7,357- 8,552)	4,473	(3,923- 5,076)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

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TABLE 21-E

ALCOHOL FREQUENCY
NORTHEAST

ALCOHOL: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTHEAST

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	49.5 %	(42.8-56.2) %	21.0 %	(16.7-26.2) %	7.4 %	(5.6- 9.6) %
18-25	84.4	(79.6-88.2)	59.2	(52.7-65.4)	24.3	(17.7-32.5)
26-34	85.8	(82.1-88.9)	59.7	(52.9-66.0)	30.8	(26.6-35.3)
35+	67.4	(61.4-72.9)	47.6	(40.9-54.4)	27.2	(21.9-33.2)
SEX						
MALE	73.0	(66.7-78.5)	58.9	(53.1-64.5)	38.2	(32.5-44.2)
FEMALE	69.9	(65.7-73.8)	40.2	(35.5-45.0)	14.7	(11.1-19.1)
TOTAL	71.3	(67.5-74.9)	48.9	(44.3-53.4)	25.6	(21.9-29.5)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	1,857	(1,606- 2,109)	789	(626- 982)	276	(210- 361)
18-25	4,751	(4,483- 4,966)	3,333	(2,968- 3,681)	1,368	(994- 1,828)
26-34	5,974	(5,715- 6,186)	4,152	(3,684- 4,596)	2,141	(1,849- 2,457)
35+	15,778	(14,379- 17,057)	11,145	(9,572- 12,737)	6,372	(5,134- 7,779)
SEX						
MALE	13,444	(12,290- 14,449)	10,847	(9,779- 11,871)	7,030	(5,987- 8,136)
FEMALE	14,916	(14,015- 15,752)	8,572	(7,573- 9,608)	3,127	(2,364- 4,086)
TOTAL	28,360	(26,814- 29,786)	19,419	(17,619- 21,224)	10,157	(8,720- 11,740)

TABLE 21-F

ALCOHOL FREQUENCY
NORTH CENTRAL

ALCOHOL: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR NORTH CENTRAL

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
	RATE ESTIMATES					
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	46.8 %	(41.8-51.8) %	21.0 %	(17.3-25.3) %	5.3 %	(3.0- 9.5) %
18-25	88.7	(82.4-92.9)	66.6	(59.6-73.0)	32.3	(23.6-42.4)
26-34	87.0	(83.0-90.2)	56.0	(50.2-61.6)	28.1	(22.2-34.9)
35+	67.6	(61.5-73.1)	42.6	(35.5-50.1)	23.9	(18.2-30.6)
SEX						
MALE	78.1	(74.1-81.5)	57.7	(52.2-62.9)	35.9	(30.4-41.9)
FEMALE	66.3	(61.0-71.3)	35.4	(29.7-41.5)	12.4	(9.2-16.4)
TOTAL	72.0	(67.9-75.8)	46.2	(41.5-51.0)	23.8	(20.2-27.8)
	POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)					
AGE						
12-17	2,488	(2,223- 2,757)	1,116	(918- 1,345)	284	(157- 503)
18-25	5,925	(5,505- 6,209)	4,451	(3,980- 4,877)	2,157	(1,578- 2,831)
26-34	7,981	(7,614- 8,271)	5,135	(4,608- 5,646)	2,580	(2,039- 3,200)
35+	17,402	(15,843- 18,821)	10,981	(9,153- 12,893)	6,150	(4,694- 7,889)
SEX						
MALE	17,776	(16,881- 18,568)	13,134	(11,895- 14,332)	8,178	(6,913- 9,536)
FEMALE	16,021	(14,738- 17,211)	8,549	(7,182- 10,020)	2,994	(2,228- 3,972)
TOTAL	33,796	(31,851- 35,581)	21,683	(19,459- 23,934)	11,171	(9,496- 13,044)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

TABLE 21-G

ALCOHOL FREQUENCY
SOUTH

ALCOHOL: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR SOUTH

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
			RATE ESTIMATES			
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	40.7 %	(36.7-44.9) %	16.9 %	(13.6-20.8) %	5.1 %	(3.8- 6.9) %
18-25	73.2	(66.9-78.6)	47.3	(42.0-52.7)	19.6	(15.7-24.3)
26-34	74.2	(69.4-78.4)	46.9	(41.9-51.9)	26.4	(23.0-30.2)
35+	56.5	(52.1-60.7)	35.3	(32.5-38.2)	21.8	(18.8-25.1)
SEX						
MALE	68.3	(65.6-70.9)	47.0	(43.8-50.2)	30.3	(27.3-33.5)
FEMALE	54.2	(48.9-59.3)	28.9	(25.1-33.0)	11.8	(8.9-15.4)
TOTAL	60.8	(57.4-64.2)	37.5	(34.7-40.2)	20.6	(18.4-22.9)
			POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)			
AGE						
12-17	3,235	(2,917- 3,563)	1,341	(1,081- 1,648)	406	(298- 550)
18-25	8,318	(7,606- 8,939)	5,377	(4,773- 5,990)	2,232	(1,782- 2,763)
26-34	10,764	(10,078- 11,379)	6,799	(6,081- 7,526)	3,831	(3,331- 4,377)
35+	22,376	(20,652- 24,061)	13,995	(12,896- 15,131)	8,630	(7,453- 9,939)
SEX						
MALE	23,750	(22,811- 24,650)	16,339	(15,241- 17,447)	10,541	(9,510- 11,634)
FEMALE	20,943	(18,908- 22,942)	11,173	(9,720- 12,748)	4,557	(3,446- 5,963)
TOTAL	44,693	(42,150- 47,153)	27,512	(25,525- 29,553)	15,099	(13,480- 16,849)

TABLE 21-H

ALCOHOL FREQUENCY
WEST

ALCOHOL: FREQUENCY OF USE WITHIN PAST YEAR (1988) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS FOR WEST

	AT LEAST ONCE		12 OR MORE TIMES		ONCE A WEEK OR MORE	
			RATE ESTIMATES			
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
AGE						
12-17	44.5 %	(37.9-51.4) %	16.3 %	(12.9-20.3) %	5.9 %	(4.5- 7.7) %
18-25	87.7	(83.1-91.2)	60.5	(56.1-64.7)	33.7	(29.3-38.3)
26-34	79.9	(74.3-84.5)	55.4	(51.0-59.7)	29.1	(23.0-35.9)
35+	72.1	(67.6-76.2)	51.0	(47.9-54.1)	30.3	(24.4-37.0)
SEX						
MALE	77.2	(70.3-82.9)	57.5	(54.1-60.8)	37.0	(31.3-43.1)
FEMALE	70.6	(63.3-76.9)	43.6	(38.6-48.7)	20.2	(16.1-25.1)
TOTAL	73.9	(70.1-77.3)	50.5	(48.0-52.9)	28.5	(24.6-32.8)
			POPULATION ESTIMATES (IN THOUSANDS)			
AGE						
12-17	1,442	(1,226- 1,664)	527	(419- 656)	191	(146- 249)
18-25	5,267	(4,993- 5,475)	3,632	(3,367- 3,886)	2,023	(1,760- 2,303)
26-34	6,332	(5,892- 6,697)	4,393	(4,046- 4,734)	2,302	(1,826- 2,844)
35+	15,180	(14,232- 16,044)	10,733	(10,086- 11,379)	6,385	(5,143- 7,781)
SEX						
MALE	14,600	(13,297- 15,673)	10,866	(10,227- 11,493)	6,998	(5,918- 8,154)
FEMALE	13,622	(12,224- 14,845)	8,418	(7,458- 9,404)	3,903	(3,098- 4,854)
TOTAL	28,222	(26,783- 29,537)	19,284	(18,354- 20,210)	10,901	(9,407- 12,533)

*Low precision; no estimates reported

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

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